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CHARTER,

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

—NON SIBI SED TOTI—

PHILADELPHIA:
T. K. AND P. G. COLLINS, PRINTERS.
1851.

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The College was instituted in January, 1787, and incorporated in March, 1789; the Ordinances and By-Laws were revised and finally adopted July, 1840; since which time various additions and amendments have been made to them, all of which are incorporated in the present revised editon. Approved, November 1851.

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CONTENTS.

CHARTER, - - - - - - - - 5

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS,

CHAP. I. Of Officers and their Duties, - - - 10

II. Of Members and Membership, - - - 12

III. Of Meetings and Order of Business, - - 15

IV. Of Committees, - - - - 17

V. Rules of Order, - - - - 18

VI. Summary of Transactions, - - - 21

VII. Committee of Publication, - - - 22

VIII. Of the Library, - - - - 23

IX. Of the Museum, - - - - 24

X. Code of Medical Ethics, - - - 25

XI. Of the Revision and Enactment of Ordinances and By-Laws, - - - - 50

LIST OF MEMBERS, - - - - - - 51

OFFICERS, 1852, - - - - - - 55

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CHARTER.

AN ACT FOR THE INCORPORATION OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

1. Whereas, the Physicians of Philadelphia, influenced by a conviction of the many advantages which have arisen from literary institutions, have associated themselves under the name and title of *The College of Physicians of Philadelphia:*

2. And whereas, the objects of this College are to advance the science of medicine, and thereby to lessen human misery, by investigating the diseases and remedies which are peculiar to this country; by observing the effect of different seasons, climates, and situations upon the human body; by recording the changes which are produced in diseases by the progress of agriculture, arts, population, and manners; by searching for medicines in the American woods, waters, and in the bowels of the earth; by enlarging the avenues to knowledge from the discoveries and publications of foreign countries; and by cultivating order and uniformity in the practice of physic:

3. And whereas, the said College of Physicians have prayed us, the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that they may

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be created a body politic and corporate, forever, with such powers, privileges, and immunities as may best answer the laudable purposes which the members thereof have in view; wherefore, to assist and encourage the said College of Physicians, in the prosecution and advancement of useful knowledge, for the benefit of their country, and of mankind,

4. *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That the members of the said College of Physicians, *that is to say,* John Redman, John Jones, William Shippen, Jun., Adam Kuhn, John Morgan, Benjamin Rush, Samuel Duffield, Gerardus Clarkson, George Glentworth, Thomas Parke, James Hutchinson, Robert Harris, John Carson, Benjamin Duffield, William W. Smith, John Foulke, Samuel Powell Griffitts, William Clarkson, William Currie, Benjamin Say, Andrew Ross, John Morris, Nathan Dorsey, James Cunningham, Caspar Wistar, Jun., Michael Leib, and John H. Gibbons, be, and the same persons are, and shall be, a body corporate and politic in deed and in name, by the name and style of "THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA," and, by the same name, they and their successors are hereby constituted and confirmed one body corporate and politic in law, to have perpetual succession, and to be able and capable to have, hold, and enjoy any goods and chattels, lands, tenements, rents, hereditaments, gifts, and bequests, of what nature soever, in fee simple, or for term of years, life or lives, or otherwise;

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and also to grant, sell, alien, assign, or let the same lands, tenements, and premises, according to the nature of the respective grants and bequests made to the said corporation, and of the estate of the said corporation therein; provided, that the amount of the clear yearly value of such real estate exceed not the sum of five hundred pounds, lawful money of this commonwealth.

5. The said corporation be, and shall be forever hereafter, able and capable in law, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all or any courts of justice and other places, in all manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes, and matters of what nature or kind soever; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said corporation, forever hereafter, to have and use a common seal, and the same seal, at the will and pleasure of the said corporation, to break, change, alter, and renew.

6. For the well ordering of the said corporation and its affairs, there shall be, at all times hereafter, the following officers of the same; that is to say, one President, one Vice-President, four Censors, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be chosen, annually, from amongst the Fellows of the said College of Physicians, on the first Tuesday in the month of July, forever hereafter, or within one calendar month after the same day, in any year; and that John Redman be the present *President* of the said College; John Jones, the present *Vice-President;* William Shippen, Jun., Adam Kuhn, Benjamin Rush, and Samuel Duffield,

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the present *Censors;* Samuel Powell Griffitts, the present *Secretary;* and Gerardus Clarkson, the present *Treasurer* of the said College: and shall be and remain the President, Vice-President, Censors, Secretary, and Treasurer, respectively, of the said College, until they be superseded by a new election to be made by the Fellows of the said College as aforesaid; and all vacancies by death, resignation, or otherwise, which shall at any time hereafter happen in any of the said offices, may be filled by a special election, to be holden so often as occasion shall require.

7. The authorities and duties of the officers of the said corporation, who are hereinbefore mentioned, and of any others which the said corporation shall see fit to appoint, the times of meeting of the said corporation, the admission of members, and the other concerns of the said corporation, shall be regulated by the by-laws and ordinances of the said corporation, heretofore made or to be made, touching the premises.

8. *Provided always*, That no by-laws nor ordinances of the said corporation, hereafter made, shall be binding upon the officers or members thereof, unless the same shall be proposed at one regular meeting of the said corporation, and enacted and received at another, after the intervention of at least thirty days. And that no sale, or alienation, or lease for above three years, of any part of the real estate of the said corporation, shall be valid, unless the terms and nature of such sale or lease be proposed at a previous meeting of the said corporation.

Signed by order of the House,
RICHARD PETERS, *Speaker.*

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Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

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ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

1. THE officers (as required by the Charter) shall be a President, a Vice-President, four Censors, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be chosen annually, by ballot, on the first Tuesday in July, or within one calendar month thereafter.

2. The *President* shall maintain order at the meetings of the College, and shall sign all orders on the Treasurer, duly passed by the College. He shall have power to call special meetings at his own discretion; and it shall be his duty to call them, when requested in writing by six Fellows. He shall not discuss any question while in the chair, unless it be a question of order; and shall have no vote, except when his vote may be necessary to decide a question.

3. The *Vice-President* shall perform the duties of the President in the absence of the latter officer, or at his request when present. In the absence of both the President and the Vice-President, a chairman shall be appointed *viva voce*.

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4. The *Censors* shall inspect the records and examine the accounts of the College, and report thereon at the stated meeting in July. They shall take cognizance of all charges of a breach of the regulations of the College, preferred against a Fellow, and shall consider and determine the same, and report thereon to the College; provided that, in cases where a Censor is one of the parties concerned, the charge shall be referred to a committee of three, to be chosen by ballot, who shall act as censors *pro hac vice.*

5. An appeal from the decision of the Censors to the College, in these cases, shall always be reserved.

6. The *Treasurer* shall collect and receive all the moneys due to the College, and pay them only upon the order of the President, or other officer who may have presided at the meeting at which the appropriation was passed; and these orders shall be his vouchers for his expenditures. He shall present annually a statement of the finances of the College, at the stated meeting in June, and at such other times as the College shall direct.

7. The *Secretary* shall keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the College, and record them in a book provided for the purpose. He shall keep a list of the Fellows and Associates, on which he shall note the date of the election of each; the time of his death, resignation, or loss of membership, and the residence of Associates. He shall cause to be inserted, in a book provided for the purpose, the biographical notices of deceased Fellows presented to the College. He shall receive and preserve all books of records,

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and papers belonging to the College, provide certificates of membership, and perform such other duties as are appropriate to his office.

He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the Committee of Publication. He shall also act as Librarian.

CHAPTER II.

OF MEMBERS AND MEMBERSHIP.

1. The College shall consist of Fellows and Associates.

2. The Fellows shall be practitioners of medicine, of good character in their profession, residing within the city and incorporated districts of Philadelphia, and who are over twenty-four years of age.

3. The Associates shall be distinguished practitioners of medicine, residing without the limits above mentioned.

4. No person who gives his support to any system of practice, which is sustained by efforts to weaken or diminish public confidence in the science of medicine or in the medical profession, or who, by advertisement announces his claim to superior qualifications in the treatment of diseases, or of a particular disease; or who holds a patent, or part of a patent for a surgical instrument; or gives a prescription to any apothecary, which he refuses to give to other apothecaries; or who

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deals in secret medicines, or publicly recommends them, shall be considered eligible as a Fellow or Associate of the College. And, any Fellow or Associate who may be hereafter so engaged, shall forfeit his right to membership, on the fact being reported by the Censors. But an appeal from the decision of the Censors is permitted, as in other cases.

5. Candidates for Fellowship may be proposed in writing, at any stated meeting, by three Fellows. They shall be balloted for only at the stated meetings in January, April, July, and October; when, if four-fifths of the Fellows present vote in their favor, they shall be pronounced duly elected; *provided*, that no election for a candidate shall be gone into, unless there be present at least twenty Fellows.

6. The names of the persons proposed as candidates for Fellowship shall not be placed on permanent record, unless the said candidates shall be actually elected; and, in the case of the rejection of any candidate, the paper containing his nomination shall be destroyed immediately after the meeting, at which he is balloted for, has adjourned.

7. No person elected a Fellow shall be deemed a member of the College, until he shall have subscribed the ordinances and by-laws, and paid his initiation fee; and if he omit the signing and payment above mentioned for three months, his election shall become void.

8. The *initiation fee* shall be fifteen dollars, payable at or before the signing the ordinances and by-laws, and the *annual contribution* shall be five dollars, pay-

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able at the stated meeting in July. To all annual contributions that shall remain unpaid after the meeting in October, *ten per cent.* shall be added.

9. Any Fellow who shall decline the payment of his annual contribution for two successive years, shall forfeit his membership. Provided, however, that if any Fellow shall be absent from Philadelphia, on public service in the Army or Navy of the United States, for twelve months or more, at any one time, a deduction shall be made from the amount of his annual contributions, corresponding to the duration of his absence.

10. No Fellow who may remove from the city of Philadelphia, and Incorporated Districts, shall, in consequence of such removal, forfeit his Fellowship, but he shall be exonerated from the payment of the annual contributions.

11. No Associate, who may come to reside within the limits described in Chapter II. Sect. 2, shall be admitted to a Fellowship in the College, without being elected and introduced in the manner prescribed for the admission of Fellows.

12. The number of Associates shall not exceed forty, ten of whom shall be foreigners.

13. Associates shall have the privilege of attending the meetings of the College, but shall take no part in the transaction of its private business.

14. The signing of the Constitution adopted in 1788, shall be deemed a subscription to the ordinances and by-laws of the College, in force for the time being.

15. Every Fellow of the College shall receive a certificate of membership according to the annexed

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form, having the seal of the College affixed thereto, and signed by the President, Vice-President, and Censors, and countersigned by the Secretary.

Nos, Præses, Vice-Præses, Censoresque Collegii Medicorum Philadelphiensis, omnibus ad quos hæc pervenerint, salutem.

Testamur ——————— *virum doctum et medicinæ peritum, nostri Collegii Socium* ——— *adscriptum fuisse, omnesque ejus honores et privilegia, jure ritéque consecutum esse. In cujus rei fidem hisce literis, Collegii sigillo munitis, nomina nostra subjicimus.*

Datum Philadelphia, *Anno Domini* 18

——— ———
——— ——— } *Censores.* ——— ——— *Præses.*
——— ——— ——— ——— *V. Præses.*
——— ——— ——— ——— *Secretarius.*

CHAPTER III.

OF MEETINGS.

1. The *Stated Meetings* shall be held on the first Tuesday in every month; from October to March inclusive, at 7 P. M.; and from April to September in-

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clusive, at 8 P. M. At which hours *precisely*, or as soon thereafter as a *quorum*, which shall consist of seven Fellows, shall have assembled, the meeting shall be organized.

2. At stated meetings, the following shall be the *order of business:*

1st. The minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read for approval or correction.

2d. Newly elected Fellows may be introduced.

3d. Committees shall report.

4th. Motions and observations respecting the private business of the College, may be made.

5th. Written communications may be received.

6th. Verbal communications may be made.

7th. Miscellaneous business may be transacted.

3. At the stated meetings in *January*, *April*, *July*, and *October*, the balloting for Candidates for Fellowship may be gone into, after the second item of business has been transacted, provided there are present at least *twenty* Fellows.

4. At the stated meeting in *June*, the Treasurer and the Library Committee shall present their annual reports, and the President shall nominate the standing committee on the Library, and a committee on Meteorology and Epidemics.

5. At the stated meeting in *July*, after the third item in the order of business shall have been dispatched, the Censors and Committee on the Museum shall present their annual reports; the annual appropriation for the library shall be made; and the officers of the College for the ensuing year shall be elected; after

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which, the business of the College shall proceed in the usual order.

6. At the stated meeting in *November*, the Committee of Publication shall be elected.

7. At the stated meeting in *February*, the report on Meteorology and Epidemics shall be made.

8. At *special meetings*, no business shall be transacted except that for which the said meeting has been called.

CHAPTER IV.

OF COMMITTEES.

1. The following shall be the mode of appointing Special Committees, excepting when otherwise ordered by a vote of the College. The President shall nominate one member, who shall be chairman of the committee, and considered responsible for the due performance of the duties enjoined on the committee. The chairman shall nominate the second member, the second the third, and so on, until the number agreed on shall be completed.

2. Committees shall report at the meeting immediately succeeding their appointment, unless it may be otherwise determined by an order or by-law of the College; and failing to make a final report at the proper time, unless a satisfactory reason therefor be

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given, they shall be discharged, and the matter dropped or referred to another committee, as the College shall determine.

3. All reports shall be made in writing, and signed by a majority of the committee.

CHAPTER V.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. No question shall be considered open for discussion, except when brought forward by motion duly made and seconded, and then distinctly stated by the presiding officer. The name of the mover of each motion to be entered upon the minutes.

2. Every motion shall be reduced to writing by the mover, if the presiding officer or any Fellow request the same.

3. Any Fellow may call for the division of a question, provided it comprehends two distinct propositions. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out shall not preclude either amendment or a motion to strike out and insert.

4. The mover, with the consent of the seconder, may withdraw any motion previously to its amendment, commitment, or to the question upon its final passage being put by the presiding officer.

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5. When a Fellow speaks, he shall stand up, addressing himself to the presiding officer, and confining himself strictly to the question under consideration.

6. No Fellow shall be interrupted while speaking, except by a call to order.

7. The presiding officer shall decide all questions of order, unless an appeal be made to the College, in which case the person appealing shall first state his reasons for appealing, and then the presiding officer his reason in support of his decision, but no further debate shall be allowed.

8. No Fellow shall be allowed to speak more than twice upon the same question, without permission being granted him by the College.

9. Whilst a question is under consideration, no motion shall be received excepting to adjourn, to lay the subject upon the table, to postpone, to refer to a committee, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are named.

10. A motion for adjournment shall always be in order, except when the College is voting on another question, or while a Fellow is speaking.

11. A motion to amend an amendment is in order, but not one to amend an amendment to the amendment. The question on the amendment shall be decided before that on the main question.

12. No motion shall be received to postpone the motion under discussion for the purpose of introducing a substitute.

13. A motion for postponement shall preclude

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commitment, and one for commitment shall preclude amendment, or a decision to the original question.

14. Motions for postponement, to lay upon the table, and for adjournment, shall always be determined without debate.

15. A motion that has been negatived, cannot be again brought forward at the same meeting, excepting upon a motion to reconsider.

16. No question shall be reconsidered, excepting on the motion of two Fellows, who voted with the majority when the question was decided, and submitted at the meeting at which the same was discussed.

17. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, greatest number, and remotest period.

18. Two Fellows may demand the yeas and nays on any question which is not required to be decided by ballot, and have them entered upon the minutes. The presiding officer in such cases shall always vote last.

19. No order shall be taken upon the report of any special committee, excepting to refer it back to the committee, to lay it upon the table, or to obtain the sense of the College in relation to the resolutions appended thereto.

20. The presiding officer shall not discuss any subject while in the chair, but may assign his reasons on deciding a question of order. He shall have no vote excepting on a ballot, or upon a call for the yeas and nays.

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CHAPTER VI.

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS.

1. There shall be published, at the termination of every three months, or as soon thereafter as circumstances will permit, a summary of the transactions of the College; comprising, 1. All written communications presented to the College, which the publishing committee may select, or the publication of which may be directed by the College. 2. A statement of all facts relating to the Science of Medicine, Surgery, or Obstetrics, communicated verbally to the College by its Fellows: and 3. An abstract of all discussions upon subjects of general interest which shall take place at the meetings of the College, and such other of its transactions, the publication of which may be deemed expedient and proper.

2. The numbers of the said Summary of Transactions shall be furnished to each Fellow and Associate of the College without charge.

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CHAPTER VII.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

1. At the stated meeting of the College in the month of November, annually, there shall be elected, (due notice of which election shall be given by the Secretary,) a committee of three Fellows, to be denominated the Committee of Publication.

2. The duty of the said committee shall be to decide upon, and prepare for publication the matter to be inserted into the numbers of the Summary of Transactions; and to superintend generally their publication.

3. The Secretary of the College, who shall be *ex officio* a member of the committee, shall attend to the distribution of the numbers of the Summary to the Fellows of the College.

4. The Fellows shall have the privilege of reporting for publication the verbal communications and remarks presented by them at the meetings of the College.

5. No paper read before the College shall be published, otherwise than in the Summary of Transactions, as having been so read, without the consent of the majority of the Fellows present at the reading thereof,—this consent to be expressed by vote.

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CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE LIBRARY.

1. *The committee on the Library* shall consist of three Fellows to be appointed by the President of the College at its stated meeting in June. The committee shall attend to the increase and preservation of the Library ; and shall carry into effect all such regulations pertaining thereto as may be adopted by the College, and shall report upon its condition at the stated meeting in June.

2. At the stated meeting in July, the College shall appropriate such a sum as may be deemed compatible with its funds, for the use of the Library for the ensuing year.

3. At the close of the stated meetings, and at such other times as the Library Committee shall direct, each Fellow, upon applying to the Librarian, shall be allowed to take out any book or set of books, excepting such as, from time to time, the Library Committee may designate; and may retain the same until the next stated meeting. The Librarian shall enter, in a register kept for the purpose, the title of the books taken out, with the name of the Fellow by whom, and the date at which they are taken out.

4. If any Fellow shall detain the book or books delivered to him by the Librarian longer than one month,

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he shall pay a fine of twenty-five cents for every month the book or books are so detained.

5. If a book be lost by a Fellow, he shall either replace it, or pay double the value thereof, or of the set of books to which it belongs.

6. At the stated meeting in May, all the books shall be returned to the Library, to enable the Library Committee to make their final report.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE MUSEUM.

1. At the stated meeting in July, there shall be elected a Curator, and Committee of three Fellows, who shall be denominated the Committee on the Museum.

2. The duty of the Curator shall be to prepare and set up such pathological specimens as the Committee on the Museum shall deem worthy of a place in the cabinet. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of said committee.

3. The Curator shall label, and keep a correct catalogue of the specimens presented to the Museum, with the name of the donor; and, as far as practicable, a record of the case from which the specimen was derived.

4. The Committee on the Museum shall have a

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general supervision of the Cabinet, and shall present, annually, in the month of July, a report of its condition.

CHAPTER X.

CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO THEIR PATIENTS, AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF PATIENTS TO THEIR PHYSICIANS.

ART. I.—*Duties of physicians to their patients.*

§ 1. A physician should not only be ever ready to obey the calls of the sick, but his mind ought also to be imbued with the greatness of his mission, and the responsibility he habitually incurs in its discharge. Those obligations are the more deep and enduring, because there is no tribunal other than his own conscience to adjudge penalties for carelessness or neglect. Physicians should, therefore, minister to the sick with due impressions of the importance of their office; reflecting that the ease, the health, and the lives of those committed to their charge, depend on their skill, attention, and fidelity. They should study, also, in their deportment, so to unite *tenderness* with *firmness*, and *condescension* with *authority*, as to in-

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spire the minds of their patients with gratitude, respect, and confidence.

§ 2. Every case committed to the charge of a physician should be treated with attention, steadiness, and humanity. Reasonable indulgence should be granted to the mental imbecility and caprices of the sick. Secrecy and delicacy, when required by peculiar circumstances, should be strictly observed; and the familiar and confidential intercourse to which physicians are admitted in their professional visits, should be used with discretion, and with the most scrupulous regard to fidelity and honor. The obligation of secrecy extends beyond the period of professional services;—none of the privacies of personal and domestic life, no infirmity of disposition or flaw of character observed during professional attendance, should ever be divulged by the physician except when he is imperatively required to do so. The force and necessity of this obligation are indeed so great, that professional men have, under certain circumstances, been protected in their observance of secrecy by courts of justice.

§ 3. Frequent visits to the sick are in general requisite, since they enable the physician to arrive at a more perfect knowledge of the disease, to meet promptly every change which may occur, and also tend to preserve the confidence of the patient. But unnecessary visits are to be avoided, as they give useless anxiety to the patient, tend to diminish the authority of the physician, and render him liable to be suspected of interested motives.

§ 4. A physician should not be forward to make

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gloomy prognostications, because they savour of empiricism, by magnifying the importance of his services in the treatment or cure of the disease. But he should not fail, on proper occasions, to give to the friends of the patient timely notice of danger when it really occurs; and even to the patient himself, if absolutely necessary. This office, however, is so peculiarly alarming when executed by him, that it ought to be declined whenever it can be assigned to any other person of sufficient judgment and delicacy. For, the physician should be the minister of hope and comfort to the sick; that, by such cordials to the drooping spirit, he may smooth the bed of death, revive expiring life, and counteract the depressing influence of those maladies which often disturb the tranquillity of the most resigned in their last moments. The life of a sick person can be shortened not only by the acts, but also by the words or the manner of a physician. It is, therefore, a sacred duty to guard himself carefully in this respect, and to avoid all things which have a tendency to discourage the patient and to depress his spirits.

§ 5. A physician ought not to abandon a patient because the case is deemed incurable; for his attendance may continue to be highly useful to the patient, and comforting to the relatives around him, even in the last period of a fatal malady, by alleviating pain and other symptoms, and by soothing mental anguish. To decline attendance, under such circumstances, would be sacrificing to fanciful delicacy and mistaken liberality, that moral duty, which is independent of, and far superior to, all pecuniary consideration.

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§ 6. Consultations should be promoted in difficult or protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy, and more enlarged views in practice.

§ 7. The opportunity which a physician not unfrequently enjoys of promoting and strengthening the good resolutions of his patients, suffering under the consequences of vicious conduct, ought never to be neglected. His counsels, or even remonstrances, will give satisfaction, not offence, if they be proffered with politeness, and evince a genuine love of virtue, accompanied by a sincere interest in the welfare of the person to whom they are addressed.

ART. II.—*Obligations of patients to their physicians.*

§ 1. The members of the medical profession, upon whom is enjoined the performance of so many important and arduous duties towards the community, and who are required to make so many sacrifices of comfort, ease, and health, for the welfare of those who avail themselves of their services, certainly have a right to expect and require, that their patients should entertain a just sense of the duties which they owe to their medical attendants.

§ 2. The first duty of a patient is, to select as his medical adviser one who has received a regular professional education. In no trade or occupation, do mankind rely on the skill of an untaught artist; and in medicine, confessedly the most difficult and intricate of the sciences, the world ought not to suppose that knowledge is intuitive.

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§ 3. Patients should prefer a physician whose habits of life are regular, and who is not devoted to company, pleasure, or to any pursuit incompatible with his professional obligations. A patient should, also, confide the care of himself and family, as much as possible, to one physician, for a medical man who has become acquainted with the peculiarities of constitution, habits, and predispositions, of those he attends, is more likely to be successful in his treatment, than one who does not possess that knowledge.

A patient who has thus selected his physician, should always apply for advice in what may appear to him trivial cases, for the most fatal results often supervene on the slightest accidents. It is of still more importance that he should apply for assistance in the forming stage of violent diseases; it is to a neglect of this precept that medicine owes much of the uncertainty and imperfection with which it has been reproached.

§ 4. Patients should faithfully and unreservedly communicate to their physician the supposed cause of their disease. This is the more important, as many diseases of a mental origin simulate those depending on external causes, and yet are only to be cured by ministering to the mind diseased. A patient should never be afraid of thus making his physician his friend and adviser; he should always bear in mind that a medical man is under the strongest obligations of secrecy. Even the female sex should never allow feelings of shame or delicacy to prevent their disclosing the seat, symptoms, and causes of complaints peculiar

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to them. However commendable a modest reserve may be in the common occurrences of life, its strict observance in medicine is often attended with the most serious consequences, and a patient may sink under a painful and loathsome disease, which might have been readily prevented had timely intimation been given to the physician.

§ 5. A patient should never weary his physician with a tedious detail of events or matters not appertaining to his disease. Even as relates to his actual symptoms, he will convey much more real information by giving clear answers to interrogatories, than by the most minute account of his own framing. Neither should he obtrude upon his physician the details of his business nor the history of his family concerns.

§ 6. The obedience of a patient to the prescriptions of his physician should be prompt and implicit. He should never permit his own crude opinions as to their fitness, to influence his attention to them. A failure in one particular may render an otherwise judicious treatment dangerous, and even fatal. This remark is equally applicable to diet, drink, and exercise. As patients become convalescent, they are very apt to suppose that the rules prescribed for them may be disregarded, and the consequence, but too often, is a relapse. Patients should never allow themselves to be persuaded to take any medicine whatever, that may be recommended to them by the self-constituted doctors and doctresses, who are so frequently met with, and who pretend to possess infallible remedies for the cure of every disease. However simple some of their pre-

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scriptions may appear to be, it often happens that they are productive of much mischief, and in all cases they are injurious, by contravening the plan of treatment adopted by the physician.

§ 7. A patient should, if possible, avoid even the *friendly visits of a physician* who is not attending him —and when he does receive them, he should never converse on the subject of his disease, as an observation may be made, without any intention of interference, which may destroy his confidence in the course he is pursuing, and induce him to neglect the directions prescribed to him. A patient should never send for a consulting physician without the express consent of his own medical attendant. It is of great importance that physicians should act in concert; for, although their modes of treatment may be attended with equal success when employed singly, yet conjointly they are very likely to be productive of disastrous results.

§ 8. When a patient wishes to dismiss his physician, justice and common courtesy require that he should declare his reasons for so doing.

§ 9. Patients should always, when practicable, send for their physician in the morning, before his usual hour of going out; for, by being early aware of the visits he has to pay during the day, the physician is able to apportion his time in such a manner as to prevent an interference of engagements. Patients should also avoid calling on their medical adviser unnecessarily during the hours devoted to meals or sleep. They should always be in readiness to receive the

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visits of their physician, as the detention of a few minutes is often of serious inconvenience to him.

§ 10. A patient should, after his recovery, entertain a just and enduring sense of the value of the services rendered him by his physician; for these are of such a character, that no mere pecuniary acknowledgment can repay or cancel them.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO EACH OTHER, AND TO THE PROFESSION AT LARGE.

ART. I.—*Duties for the support of professional character.*

§ 1. Every individual, on entering the profession, as he becomes thereby entitled to all its privileges and immunities, incurs an obligation to exert his best abilities to maintain its dignity and honour, to exalt its standing, and to extend the bounds of its usefulness. He should, therefore, observe strictly, such laws as are instituted for the government of its members;—should avoid all contumelious and sarcastic remarks relative to the faculty, as a body; and while, by unwearied diligence, he resorts to every honourable means of enriching the science, he should entertain a due respect for his seniors, who have, by their labours, brought it to the elevated condition in which he finds it.

§ 2. There is no profession, from the members of which greater purity of character, and a higher stand-

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ard of moral excellence are required, than the medical; and to attain such eminence, is a duty every physician owes alike to his profession, and to his patients. It is due to the latter, as without it he cannot command their respect and confidence, and to both, because no scientific attainments can compensate for the want of correct moral principles. It is also incumbent upon the faculty to be temperate in all things, for the practice of physic requires the unremitting exercise of a clear and vigorous understanding; and, on emergencies, for which no professional man should be unprepared, a steady hand, an acute eye, and an unclouded head may be essential to the well-being, and even to the life, of a fellow creature.

§ 3. It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession, to resort to public advertisements or private cards or handbills, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases—publicly offering advice and medicine to the poor gratis, or promising radical cures; or to publish cases and operations in the daily prints, or suffer such publications to be made;—to invite laymen to be present at operations,—to boast of cures and remedies,—to adduce certificates of skill and success, or to perform any other similar acts. These are the ordinary practices of empirics, and are highly reprehensible in a regular physician.

§ 4. Equally derogatory to professional character is it, for a physician to hold a patent for any surgical instrument, or medicine; or to dispense a secret *nostrum*, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of

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himself, or of others. For, if such nostrum be of real efficacy, any concealment regarding it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and, if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance, or fraudulent avarice. It is also reprehensible for physicians to give certificates attesting the efficacy of patent or secret medicines, or in any way to promote the use of them.

ART. II.—*Professional services of physicians to each other.*

§ 1. All practitioners of medicine, their wives, and their children while under the paternal care, are entitled to the gratuitous services of any one or more of the faculty residing near them, whose assistance may be desired. A physician afflicted with disease is usually an incompetent judge of his own case; and the natural anxiety and solicitude which he experiences at the sickness of a wife, a child, or any one who, by the ties of consanguinity, is rendered peculiarly dear to him, tend to obscure his judgment, and produce timidity and irresolution in his practice. Under such circumstances, medical men are peculiarly dependent upon each other, and kind offices and professional aid should always be cheerfully and gratuitously afforded. Visits ought not, however, to be obtruded officiously; as such unasked civility may give rise to embarrassment, or interfere with that choice on which confidence depends. But, if a distant member of the faculty, whose circumstances are affluent,

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request attendance, and an honorarium be offered, it should not be declined; for no pecuniary obligation ought to be imposed, which the party receiving it would wish not to incur.

ART. III.—*Of the duties of physicians as respects vicarious offices.*

§ 1. The affairs of life, the pursuit of health, and the various accidents and contingencies to which a medical man is peculiarly exposed, sometimes require him temporarily to withdraw from his duties to his patients, and to request some of his professional brethren to officiate for him. Compliance with this request is an act of courtesy, which should always be performed with the utmost consideration for the interest and character of the family physician, and when exercised for a short period, all the pecuniary obligations for such service should be awarded to him. But if a member of the profession neglect his business in quest of pleasure and amusement, he cannot be considered as entitled to the advantages of the frequent and long-continued exercise of this fraternal courtesy, without awarding to the physician who officiates the fees arising from the discharge of his professional duties.

In obstetrical and important surgical cases, which give rise to unusual fatigue, anxiety and responsibility, it is just that the fees accruing therefrom should be awarded to the physician who officiates.

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ART. IV.—*Of the duties of physicians in regard to consultations.*

§ 1. A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honours of his profession. Nevertheless, as in consultations the good of the patient is the sole object in view, and this is often dependent on personal confidence, no intelligent regular practitioner, who has a license to practice from some medical board of known and acknowledged respectability, recognized by the American Medical Association, and who is in good moral and professional standing in the place in which he resides, should be fastidiously excluded from fellowship, or his aid refused in consultation, when it is requested by the patient. But no one can be considered as a regular practitioner, or a fit associate in consultation, whose practice is based on an exclusive dogma, to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession, and of the aids actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology, and organic chemistry.

§ 2. In consultations, no rivalship or jealousy should be indulged; candour, probity, and all due respect should be exercised towards the physician having charge of the case.

§ 3. In consultations, the attending physician should be the first to propose the necessary questions to the sick; after which the consulting physician should have the opportunity to make such farther inquiries

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of the patient as may be necessary to satisfy him of the true character of the case. Both physicians should then retire to a private place for deliberation; and the one first in attendance should communicate the directions agreed upon to the patient or his friends, as well as any opinions which it may be thought proper to express. But no statement or discussion of it should take place before the patient or his friends, except in the presence of all the faculty attending, and by their common consent; and no *opinions* or *prognostications* should be delivered, which are not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence.

§ 4. In consultations, the physician in attendance should deliver his opinion first; and when there are several consulting, they should deliver their opinions in the order in which they have been called in. No decision, however, should restrain the attending physician from making such variations in the mode of treatment, as any subsequent unexpected change in the character of the case may demand. But such variation, and the reasons for it, ought to be carefully detailed at the next meeting in consultation. The same privilege belongs also to the consulting physician if he is sent for in an emergency, when the regular attendant is out of the way, and similar explanations must be made by him at the next consultation.

§ 5. The utmost punctuality should be observed in the visits of physicians when they are to hold consultation together, and this is generally practicable, for society has been considerate enough to allow the plea of a professional engagement to take precedence of all

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others, and to be an ample reason for the relinquishment of any present occupation. But, as professional engagements may sometimes interfere, and delay one of the parties, the physician who first arrives should wait for his associate a reasonable period, after which the consultation should be considered as postponed to a new appointment. If it be the attending physician who is present, he will of course see the patient and prescribe; but if it be the consulting one, he should retire, except in case of emergency, or when he has been called from a considerable distance, in which latter case he may examine the patient, and give his opinion in *writing* and *under seal*, to be delivered to his associate.

§ 6. In consultations, theoretical discussions should be avoided, as occasioning perplexity and loss of time. For there may be much diversity of opinion concerning speculative points, with perfect agreement in those modes of practice which are founded, not on hypothesis, but on experience and observation.

§ 7. All discussions in consultation should be held as secret and confidential. Neither by words nor manner should any of the parties to a consultation assert or insinuate, that any part of the treatment pursued did not receive his assent. The responsibility must be equally divided between the medical attendants,—they must equally share the credit of success as well as the blame of failure.

§ 8. Should an irreconcilable diversity of opinion occur when several physicians are called upon to consult together, the opinion of the majority should be con-

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sidered as decisive; but if the numbers be equal on each side, then the decision should rest with the attending physician. It may, moreover, sometimes happen, that two physicians cannot agree in their views of the nature of a case, and the treatment to be pursued. This is a circumstance much to be deplored, and should always be avoided, if possible, by mutual concessions, as far as they can be justified by a conscientious regard for the dictates of judgment. But, in the event of its occurrence, a third physician should, if practicable, be called to act as umpire; and, if circumstances prevent the adoption of this course, it must be left to the patient to select the physician in whom he is most willing to confide. But, as every physician relies upon the rectitude of his judgment, he should, when left in the minority, politely and consistently retire from any further deliberation in the consultation, or participation in the management of the case.

§ 9. As circumstances sometimes occur to render a *special consultation* desirable, when the continued attendance of two physicians might be objectionable to the patient, the member of the faculty whose assistance is required in such cases, should sedulously guard against all future unsolicited attendance. As such consultations require an extraordinary portion both of time and attention, at least a double honorarium may be reasonably expected.

§ 10. A physician who is called upon to consult, should observe the most honourable and scrupulous regard for the character and standing of the practitioner in attendance: the practice of the latter, if necessary,

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should be justified as far as it can be, consistently with a conscientious regard for truth, and no hint or insinuation should be thrown out which could impair the confidence reposed in him, or affect his reputation. The consulting physician should also carefully refrain from any of those extraordinary attentions or assiduities, which are too often practiced by the dishonest for the base purpose of gaining applause, or ingratiating themselves into the favour of families and individuals.

ART. V.—*Duties of physicians in cases of interference.*

§ 1. Medicine is a liberal profession, and those admitted into its ranks should found their expectations of practice upon the extent of their qualifications, not on intrigue or artifice.

§ 2. A physician, in his intercourse with a patient under the care of another practitioner, should observe the strictest caution and reserve. No meddling inquiries should be made—no disingenuous hints given relative to the nature and treatment of his disorder; nor any course of conduct pursued that may directly or indirectly tend to diminish the trust reposed in the physician employed.

§ 3. The same circumspection and reserve should be observed when, from motives of business or friendship, a physician is prompted to visit an individual who is under the direction of another practitioner. Indeed, such visits should be avoided, except under peculiar circumstances; and when they are made, no particular inquiries should be instituted relative to the

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nature of the disease, or the remedies employed, but the topics of conversation should be as foreign to the case as circumstances will admit.

§ 4. A physician ought not to take charge of, or prescribe for a patient who has recently been under the care of another member of the faculty in the same illness, except in cases of sudden emergency, or in consultation with the physician previously in attendance, or when the latter has relinquished the case, or been regularly notified that his services are no longer desired. Under such circumstances, no unjust and illiberal insinuations should be thrown out in relation to the conduct or practice previously pursued, which should be justified as far as candour, and regard for truth and probity will permit; for it often happens, that patients become dissatisfied when they do not experience immediate relief, and, as many diseases are naturally protracted, the want of success, in the first stage of treatment, affords no evidence of a lack of professional knowledge and skill.

§ 5. When a physician is called to an urgent case, because the family attendant is not at hand, he ought, unless his assistance in consultation be desired, to resign the care of the patient to the latter immediately on his arrival.

§ 6. It often happens, in cases of sudden illness, or of recent accidents and injuries, owing to the alarm and anxiety of friends, that a number of physicians are simultaneously sent for. Under these circumstances, courtesy should assign the patient to the first who arrives, who should select from those present, any addi-

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tional assistance that he may deem necessary. In all such cases, however, the practitioner who officiates, should request the family physician, if there be one, to be called, and, unless his further attendance be requested, should resign the case to the latter on his arrival.

§ 7. When a physician is called to the patient of another practitioner, in consequence of the sickness or absence of the latter, he ought, on the return or recovery of the regular attendant, and with the consent of the patient, to surrender the case.

[The expression, "Patient of another Practitioner," is understood to mean, a patient who may have been under the charge of another practitioner at the time of the attack of sickness, or departure from home of the latter, or who may have called for his attendance during his absence or sickness, or in any other manner given it to be understood, that he regarded the said physician as his regular medical attendant.]

§ 8. A physician, when visiting a sick person in the country, may be desired to see a neighbouring patient who is under the regular direction of another physician, in consequence of some sudden change or aggravation of symptoms. The conduct to be pursued on such an occasion is to give advice adapted to present circumstances; to interfere no farther than is absolutely necessary with the general plan of treatment; to assume no future direction, unless it be expressly desired; and, in this last case, to request an immediate consultation with the practitioner previously employed.

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§ 9. A wealthy physician should not give advice *gratis* to the affluent; because his doing so is an injury to his professional brethren. The office of a physician can never be supported as an exclusively beneficent one; and it is defrauding, in some degree, the common funds for its support, when fees are dispensed with which might justly be claimed.

§ 10. When a physician who has been engaged to attend a case of midwifery, is absent, and another is sent for, if delivery is accomplished during the attendance of the latter, he is entitled to the fee, but should resign the patient to the practitioner first engaged.

ART. VI.—*Of differences between physicians.*

§ 1. Diversity of opinion, and opposition of interest, may, in the medical, as in other professions, sometimes occasion controversy and even contention. Whenever such cases unfortunately occur, and cannot be immediately terminated, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of physicians, or a *court-medical*, or, where both parties are Fellows of the College, to the Censors.

§ 2. As peculiar reserve must be maintained by physicians towards the public, in regard to professional matters, and as there exist numerous points in medical ethics and etiquette through which the feelings of medical men may be painfully assailed in their intercourse with each other, and which cannot be understood or appreciated by general society, neither the subject matter of such differences nor the adjudication of the arbitrators should be made public, as publicity

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in a case of this nature may be personally injurious to the individuals concerned, and can hardly fail to bring discredit on the faculty.

ART. VII.—*Of Pecuniary acknowledgments.*

Some general rules should be adopted by the faculty, in every town or district, relative to *pecuniary acknowledgments* from their patients; and it should be deemed a point of honor to adhere to these rules with as much uniformity as varying circumstances will admit.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC, AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE PUBLIC TO THE PROFESSION.

ART. I.—*Duties of the profession to the public.*

§ 1. As good citizens, it is the duty of physicians to be ever vigilant for the welfare of the community, and to bear their part in sustaining its institutions and burdens: they should also be ever ready to give counsel to the public in relation to matters especially appertaining to their profession, as on subjects of medical police, public hygiène, and legal medicine. It is their province to enlighten the public in regard to quarantine regulations,—the location, arrangement, and dietaries of hospitals, asylums, schools, prisons, and similar institutions,—in relation to the medical police of towns, as drainage, ventilation, &c.,—and

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in regard to measures for the prevention of epidemic and contagious diseases; and when pestilence prevails, it is their duty to face the danger, and to continue their labours for the alleviation of the suffering, even at the jeopardy of their own lives.

§ 2. Medical men should also be always ready, when called on by the legally constituted authorities, to enlighten coroners' inquests, and courts of justice, on subjects strictly medical,—such as involve questions relating to sanity, legitimacy, murder by poisons or other violent means, and in regard to the various other subjects embraced in the science of Medical Jurisprudence. But in these cases, and especially where they are required to make a post-mortem examination, it is just, in consequence of the time, labour, and skill required, and the responsibility and risk they incur, that the public should award them a proper honorarium.

§ 3. There is no profession, by the members of which eleemosynary services are more liberally dispensed than the medical, but justice requires that some limits should be placed to the performance of such good offices. Poverty, professional brotherhood, and certain of the public duties referred to in the first section of this article, should always be recognized as presenting valid claims for gratuitous services; but neither institutions endowed by the public or by rich individuals, societies for mutual benefit, for the insurance of lives or for analogous purposes, nor any profession or occupation, can be admitted to possess such privilege. Nor can it be justly expected of physicians to

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furnish certificates of inability to serve on juries, to perform militia duty, or to testify to the state of health of persons wishing to insure their lives, obtain pensions, or the like, without a pecuniary acknowledgment. But to individuals in indigent circumstances, such professional services should always be cheerfully and freely accorded.

§ 4. It is the duty of physicians, who are frequent witnesses of the enormities committed by quackery, and the injury to health and even destruction of life caused by the use of quack medicines, to enlighten the public on these subjects, to expose the injuries sustained by the unwary from the devices and pretensions of artful empirics and impostors. Physicians ought to use all the influence which they may possess, as professors in Colleges of Pharmacy, and by exercising their option in regard to the shops to which their prescriptions shall be sent, to discourage druggists and apothecaries from vending quack or secret medicines, or from being in any way engaged in their manufacture and sale.

ART. II.—*Obligations of the public to physicians.*

§ 1. The benefits accruing to the public, directly and indirectly, from the active and unwearied beneficence of the profession, are so numerous and important, that physicians are justly entitled to the utmost consideration and respect from the community. The public ought likewise to entertain a just appreciation of medical qualifications;—to make a proper discrimination between true science and the assumptions of

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ignorance and empiricism,—to afford every encouragement and facility for the acquisition of medical education,—and no longer to allow the statute books to exhibit the anomaly of exacting knowledge from physicians, under liability to heavy penalties, and of making them obnoxious to punishment for resorting to the only means of obtaining it.

FEES.

The following Table of Charges being founded on a just consideration of the professional services which the Fellows of the College are called upon to perform, it will be considered a duty on their part to conform to it, whenever the circumstances of their patients are not such as clearly to forbid it.

For a single visit or advice, in a case in which no further visits are required,	$5 to 10
This is not intended to apply to those cases in which the physician is considered the regular medical attendant of the individual or family.	
For each visit, in a case in which the physician is in regular attendance, or for advice at his office,	1 to 2
Every necessary visit on the same day to be charged, whatever may be their number, at the same rate.	
When detained, for each hour,	3
For a visit at a time appointed by the patient or his friends, during the day time.	2 to 5
For written opinion or advice to a patient,	5 to 20
For a visit at night, after ordinary bed-time,	5 to 10
For a first visit as consulting physician	5

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For each subsequent visit as consulting physician, in the same case,	$2
For each visit of attending physician, when in consultation,	2
For a visit as consulting physician during the night	10

In visits to distant patients, one dollar to be be charged for every mile beyond two from the residence of the physician, in addition to the ordinary charge, and $2 additional for crossing the river Delaware.

An extra charge may be discretionally made for traveling at night, or on account of the badness of the roads, or the inclemency of the weather.

For an opinion involving a question of law,	10 to 50
For a post-mortem examination, in a case of legal investigation,	25 to 50
For a post-mortem examination made at the request of the family or relatives of a deceased person,	5 to 15
For a certificate of the state of health of an individual,	5
For vaccination,	5
For re-vaccination,	2 to 5
For a case of midwifery,	10 to 40
For the application of the forceps,	10
For the operation of turning,	10 to 20
For the operation of embryulcia,	20

For any indisposition in the mother or child, after the tenth day from confinement, the charge for attendance as in ordinary cases requiring medical treatment. But when any *serious* ailment occurs in either mother or child within the ten days, a charge is to be made for each visit as in other cases of disease.

For reducing fractures, and the first dressing,	10 to 20
For reducing recent luxations,	10 to 30
For reducing old luxations,	50
For removal of stone from the bladder,	100 to 300
For amputation of a leg or arm,	50
For amputation at the shoulder or hip-joint,	100 to 200
For amputation of a finger or toe,	10
For the extirpation of large tumours,	50 to 100
For the extirpation of other tumours,	10 to 50
For trepanning,	50 to 100
For the operation for cataract,	75 to 150

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For other operations on the eye and its appendages,	$10 to 50
For the operation for aneurism, subclavian, carotid, femoral,	100 to 200
For the operation for strangulated hernia,	50 to 100
For the operation for hare-lip,	20 to 50
For the operation for fistula in ano,	20 to 50
For fistula in perineo,	50 to 100
For the operation for hæmorrhoids,	20 to 50
For the palliative operation for hydrocele,	5 to 10
For the operation for the radical cure of hydrocele,	20 to 30
For the operation for vesico-vaginal, or recto-vaginal fistula,	50 to 100
For the operation for phymosis and paraphymosis,	5 to 20
For the introduction of the catheter, in ordinary cases,	1 to 2
For the introduction of the catheter, in cases of obstruction,	10 to 20
For division of stricture of the urethra,	10 to 50
For the operation for artificial joint,	20 to 100
For the operation of tracheotomy,	20 to 50
For the operation for imperforate anus, vagina, &c.,	10 to 30
For the Cæsarian operation,	100
For the reduction of hernia by taxis,	10 to 50
For extirpation of the tonsils,	10 to 20
For the introduction of the stomach pump, in cases of poisoning,	10 to 30
For the removal of foreign substances lodged in the pharynx or œsophagus,	10 to 50
For the reduction of prolapsus ani,	5 to 10
For examination per anum or vaginam,	5 to 15
For the introduction of a pessary,	5
For the introduction of a seton, or forming an issue,	5
For tapping for ascites,	10 to 20

In all Surgical cases, the charge for subsequent attendance to be in proportion to the time occupied and the trouble incurred.

It is recommended that in all cases of gonorrhœa and syphilis, a retaining fee of from $10 to 25 be required in advance, the subsequent charge being graduated by the amount of the after attendance in each case.

Physicians should present their account at least annually, or as much oftener as they may deem proper.

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CHAPTER XI.

OF THE REVISION AND ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS.

1. No new nor amended ordinance or by-law (see the last clause of the Act of Incorporation), shall be binding on the Officers or Members of the College unless it shall be proposed in writing and subscribed by five Fellows, at one stated meeting, and enacted or passed at another, after the intervention of at least thirty days, nor unless it shall be passed by a majority of two-thirds, when there are not less than twelve Fellows present.

2. When it shall be in order for the College to act on an ordinance or by-law, it shall be announced by the Secretary to the Fellows in their notices.

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FELLOWS AND ASSOCIATES

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

* Denotes deceased Fellows.
† Resignation of Fellowship.
‖ Forfeiture of Fellowship.
(A.) Associates.
(N. R.) Non resident Fellows.

* John Redman,
* John Jones,
* John Morgan,
* William Shippen, Jr.,
* Adam Kuhn,
† Benjamin Rush,
* Gerardus Clarkson,
* Samuel Duffield,
* Thomas Parke,
* James Hutchinson,
* George Glentworth,
* Abraham Chovet,
* Andrew Ross,
* William W. Smith,
* James Hall,
† William Clarkson,
* William Currie,
* Benjamin Say,
* Samuel Powell Griffitts,
* Benjamin Duffield,
‖ J. Morris,
* John Carson,
* John Foulk,
‖ Robert Harris,
* Nathan Dorsey,
* John R. B. Rodgers,
* Caspar Wistar, Jr.,
* James Cunningham,
* Charles Moore,
* Michael Leib,
* John H. Gibbons,
* Nicholas B. Waters,
* Benjamin Smith Barton,
* Nicholas Way,
* James Tilton, (A.)
* Isaac Senter, (A.)
* Thomas Redman,
* William M'Ilvaine,
* Plunket F. Glentworth,
* Hugh Hodge,
* Peter Renaudet, (A.)
‖ Charles Caldwell,
* John Cumming,
* Thomas C. James,
* William Annan,
† Adam Seybert,
* William Patterson, (A.)
* William Boys,
* David Hosack, (A.)
* Lewis J. Jardine,
* Joseph P. Minnick,
* Thomas T. Hewson,
* John C. Letsom, (A.)
Nathaniel Chapman,
* Joseph Parrish,
* Henry Neill,
* Samuel Bard, (A.)
* Samuel Stewart,

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* Joseph Woolens,
* Isaac Cleaver,
‖ William P. C. Barton,
† Edwin A. Atlee.
* John Moore,
* Samuel C. Hopkins,
John Wilson Moore,
* Samuel Emlen,
* John C. Otto,
Elijah Griffiths,
Jacob Bigelow, (A.)
John Ruan,
Joseph Hartshorne,
Henry Bond,
Robert M. Huston,
John Bell, (N. R.)
Hugh L. Hodge,
Charles D. Meigs,
George B. Wood,
René La Roche,
Benjamin H. Coates,
John K. Mitchell,
* Thomas H. Ritchie,
Lewis P. Gebhard,
William Darrach,
* William S. Coxe,
Franklin Bache,
Daniel Drake, (A.)
George Fox,
Charles Lukens,
‖ Edward Y. Howell,
Theophilus E. Beesley,
* Simon A. Wickes,
Caspar W. Pennock, (N. R.)
William W. Gerhard,
Thomas Stewardson, Jr., (A.)
William Ashmead,
Reuben D. Mussey, (A.)
P. Ch. A. Louis, (A.)
‖ Reynell Coates,
John Marshall Paul, (N. R.)
Joseph Pancoast,
Isaac Hays,
John Rodman Paul,
Charles Noble,
D. Francis Condie,
Squire Littell,
Thomas D. Mütter,
Isaac Parrish,
* John Revere, (A.)
‖ David Rutter,
‖ Frederick A. Vandyke,
† John T. Sharpless,
Anthony Bournonville,
W. S. W. Ruschenberger, U. S. N.
Samuel Jackson,
Robley Dunglison,
* Jacob Randolph,
Joseph Carson,
Joseph Warrington,
James H. Bradford, (N. R.)
Thomas S. Kirkbride,
Geo. W. Norris,
Francis West,
† Benjamin D. Neill,
‖ Rush Vandyke,
Edward Peace,
* Frederick Turnpenny,
Geo. Cheyne Shattuch, (A.)
* George M'Clellan,
William D. Brincklé,
William Pepper,
Edward Hallowell,
Theodoric R. Beck, (A.)
* Samuel Calhoun,
William H. Klapp,
Caspar Morris,
Frederick S. Eckard, (A.)
* Carter N. Berkeley,
* Joseph Peace,
William S. Zantzinger,
David C. Skerrett,
‖ W. Poyntell Johnston,
Henry H. Smith,
Peter Parker, (A.)
Charles Evans,
Caspar Wistar,
Benjamin W. Dudley, (A.)
Nathan R. Smith, (A.)
* John Hubbard, (A.)
* Thos. Sewall, (A.)

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Gotthilf Moehring,
Robert C. Bridges,
John D. Griscom,
Meredith Clymer, (N. R.)
John Ware, (A.)
* Amos Twitchell, (A.)
John J. Reese,
Thomas Dillard,
Paul B. Goddard,
Alfred Stillé,
J. Forsyth Meigs,
John Wiltbank,
Henry S. Patterson,
William B. Page,
Lewis Rodman,
George L. Newbold,
Charles R. King, (N. R.)
David H. Tucker, (N. R.)
T. R. Brincklé,
* Samuel G. Morton,
Francis G. Smith,
‖ Mahlon P. Hutchinson,
N. D. Benedict, (A.)
Benjamin S. Janney,
Alexander Wilcocks,
* Victor L. Godon,
Thomas F. Betton,
Morris C. Shallcross,
William R. Grant,
* Joshua M. Wallace,
Washington L. Atlee,
John Neill,
Henry Gibbons, (N. R.)
J. C. Warren, (A.)
Samuel D. Gross, (A.)
Richard D. Arnold, (A.)
Anthony E. Stocker,
Edward Hartshorne,
J. Dickinson Logan,
G. Emerson,
Jonathan Knight, (A.)
Alexander H. Stevens, (A.)
J. M'Naughton, (A.)
John L. Atlee, (A.)
Moreton Stillé,
Caspar Wistar,
Robert A. Given,
Joseph Klapp,
Samuel Jackson,
Samuel Lewis,
Justus Dunott,
J. R. Greene, U. S. N.
Samuel L. Hollingsworth,
J. L. Ludlow,
William V. Keating,
J. K. Mason,
J. Pereira (London), (A.)
Robert Christison (Edinburgh), (A.)
B. R. Welford (Virginia), (A.)
Edmund Lang,
Thomas S. Reed,
* William B. Wilson,
Richard H. Townsend,
Isaac Remington,
John R. Tuft,
E. R. Mayer,
William R. Bullock,
R. P. Thomas.
John B Biddle,
James P. Levick,
Henry E. Drayton,
Bernard Henry,
Wilson Jewell,
Joseph Leidy,
Ellwood Wilson,
Henry Hartshorne.

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OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE,

1852.

President.

GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D.

Vice-President.

CHARLES D. MEIGS, M. D.

Censors.

HENRY BOND, M. D.
JOHN WILSON MOORE, M. D.
SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D.
GEO. W. NORRIS, M. D.

Secretary.

D. FRANCIS CONDIE, M. D.

Treasurer.

JOHN RODMAN PAUL, M. D.

Curator.

JOHN NEILL, M. D.

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CHARTER,

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

—NON SIBI SED TOTI—

PHILADELPHIA:
T. K. AND P. G. COLLINS, PRINTERS.
1856.

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The College was instituted in January, 1787, and incorporated in March, 1789; the Ordinances and By-Laws were revised and finally adopted July, 1840; since which time various additions and amendments have been made to them, all of which are incorporated in the present revised edition. Approved, January, 1856.

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CONTENTS.

CHARTER 5

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS,

CHAP. I. Of Officers and their Duties . . . 10

II. Of Members and Membership . . . 12

III. Of Meetings and Order of Business . . 16

IV. Of Committees 17

V. Rules of Order 18

VI. Summary of Transactions 21

VII. Committee of Publication 22

VIII. Of the Library 23

IX. Of the Museum 24

X. Code of Medical Ethics 25

XI. Of the Revision and Enactment of Ordinances and By-Laws 50

LIST OF MEMBERS 51

OFFICERS, 1856 59

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CHARTER.

AN ACT FOR THE INCORPORATION OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

1. Whereas, the Physicians of Philadelphia, influenced by a conviction of the many advantages which have arisen from literary institutions, have associated themselves under the name and title of *The College of Physicians of Philadelphia:*

2. And whereas, the objects of this college are to advance the science of medicine, and thereby to lessen human misery, by investigating the diseases and remedies which are peculiar to this country; by observing the effect of different seasons, climates, and situations upon the human body; by recording the changes which are produced in disease by the progress of agriculture, arts, population, and manners; by searching for medicines in the American woods, waters, and in the bowels of the earth; by enlarging the avenues to knowledge from the discoveries and publications of foreign countries; and by cultivating order and uniformity in the practice of physic:

3. And whereas, the said College of Physicians have prayed us, the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that they may

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be created a body politic and corporate, forever, with such powers, privileges, and immunities as may best answer the laudable purposes which the members thereof have in view; wherefore to assist and encourage the said College of Physicians, in the prosecution and advancement of useful knowledge for the benefit of their country, and of mankind,

4. *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That the members of the said College of Physicians, *that is to say,* John Redman, John Jones, William Shippen, Jun., Adam Kuhn, John Morgan, Benjamin Rush, Samuel Duffield, Gerardus Clarkson, George Glentworth, Thomas Parke, James Hutchinson, Robert Harris, John Carson, Benjamin Duffield, William W. Smith, John Foulke, Samuel Powell Griffitts, William Clarkson, William Gurrie, Benjamin Say, Andrew Ross, John Morris, Nathan Dorsey, James Cunningham, Caspar Wistar, Jun., Michael Leib, and John H. Gibbons, be, and the same persons are, and shall be, a body corporate and politic in deed and in name, by the name and style of "THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA," and, by the same name, they and their successors are hereby constituted and confirmed one body corporate and politic in law, to have perpetual succession, and to be able and capable to have, hold and enjoy any goods and chattels, lands, tenements, rents, hereditaments, gifts, and bequests, of what nature soever, in fee simple, or for term of years,

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life or lives, or otherwise; and also to grant, sell, alien, assign, or let the same lands, tenements, and premises, according to the nature of the respective grants and bequests made to the said corporation, and of the estate of the said corporation therein; provided, that the amount of the clear yearly value of such real estate exceed not the sum of five hundred pounds, lawful money of this commonwealth.

5. The said corporation be, and shall be forever hereafter, able and capable in law, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all or any courts of justice and other places, in all manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes, and matters of what nature or kind soever; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said corporation, forever hereafter, to have and use a common seal, and the same seal, at the will and pleasure of the said corporation, to break, change, alter, and renew.

6. For the well ordering of the said corporation and its affairs, there shall be, at all times hereafter, the following officers of the same; that is to say, one President, one Vice-President, four Censors, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be chosen, annually, from amongst the Fellows of the said College of Physicians, on the first *Tuesday in the month of July, forever hereafter,** or within one calendar month after the

* By a decree of the Court of Common Pleas, Dec. 3d, 1855, the clause in Italics was altered to read as follows: *Wednesday in the month of January next, and annually thereafter.*

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same day, in any year; and that John Redman be the present *President* of the said College; John Jones, the present *Vice-President;* William Shippen, Jun., Adam Kuhn, Benjamin Rush, and Samuel Duffield, the present *Censors;* Samuel Powell Griffitts, the present *Secretary;* and Gerardus Clarkson, the present *Treasurer* of the said College: and shall be and remain the President, Vice-President, Censors, Secretary, and Treasurer, respectively of the said College, until they be superseded by a new election to be made by the Fellows of the said College as aforesaid; and all vacancies by death, resignation, or otherwise, which shall at any time hereafter happen in any of the said offices, may be filled by a special election, to be holden so often as occasion shall require.

7. The authorities and duties of the officers of the said corporation who are hereinbefore mentioned, and of any others which the said corporation shall see fit to appoint, the times of meeting of the said corporation, the admission of members, and the other concerns of the said corporation, shall be regulated by the by-laws and ordinances of the said corporation, heretofore made or to be made, touching the premises.

8. *Provided always*, That no by-laws nor ordinances of the said corporation, hereafter made, shall be binding upon the officers or members thereof, unless the same shall be proposed at one regular meeting of the said corporation, and enacted and received at another, after the intervention of at least thirty days. And that no sale, or alienation, or lease for above three years, of any part of the real estate of the said corpo-

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ration, shall be valid, unless the terms and nature of such sale or lease be proposed at a previous meeting of the said corporation.

Signed by order of the House,
RICHARD PETERS, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

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ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

1. THE officers (as required by the Charter) shall be a President, a Vice-President, four Censors, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be chosen annually, by ballot, on the first Wednesday in January, or within one calendar month thereafter.

2. The *President* shall maintain order at the meetings of the College, and shall sign all orders on the Treasurer, duly passed by the College. He shall have power to call special meetings at his own discretion; and it shall be his duty to call them, when requested in writing by six Fellows. He shall not discuss any question while in the chair, unless it be a question of order; and shall have no vote except when his vote may be necessary to decide a question.

3. The *Vice-President* shall perform the duties of the President in the absence of the latter officer, or at his request when present. In the absence of both the President and the Vice-President, a chairman shall be appointed *viva voce*.

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4. The *Censors* shall inspect the records and examine the accounts of the College, and report thereon at the stated meeting in January. They shall take cognizance of all charges of a breach of the regulations of the College, preferred against a Fellow, and shall consider and determine the same, and report thereon to the College; provided that, in cases where a Censor is one of the parties concerned, the charge shall be referred to a committee of three, to be chosen by ballot, who shall act as censors *pro hac vice*.

5. An appeal from the decision of the Censors to the College, in these cases, shall always be reserved.

6. The *Treasurer* shall collect and receive all the moneys due to the College, and pay them only upon the order of the President, or other officer who may have presided at the meeting at which the appropriation was passed; and these orders shall be his vouchers for his expenditures. He shall present annually a statement of the finances of the College, at the stated meeting in December, and at such other times as the College shall direct.

7. The *Secretary* shall keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the College, and record them in a book provided for the purpose. He shall keep a list of the Fellows and Association, on which he shall note the date of the election of each: the time of his death, resignation, or loss of membership, and the residence of Associates. He shall cause to be inserted, in a book provided for the purpose, the biographical notices of deceased Fellows presented to the College. He shall receive and preserve all books of records,

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and papers belonging to the College, provide certificates of membership, and perform such other duties as are appropriate to his office.

He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the Committee of Publication.

CHAPTER II.

OF MEMBERS AND MEMBERSHIP.

1. The College shall consist of Fellows and Associates.

2. The Fellows shall be practitioners of medicine, of good character in their profession, residing within the city and incorporated districts of Philadelphia, and who are over twenty-four years of age.

3. The Associates shall be distinguished practitioners of medicine, residing without the limits above mentioned.

4. No person who gives his support to any system of practice, which is sustained by efforts to weaken or diminish public confidence in the science of medicine, or in the medical profession, or who, by advertisement, announces his claim to superior qualifications in the treatment of diseases, or of a particular disease; or who holds a patent, or a part of a patent for a surgical instrument; or gives a prescription to any apothecary, which he refuses to give to other apothecaries; or who deals in secret medicines,

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or publicly recommends them, shall be considered eligible as a Fellow or Associate of the College. And, any Fellow or Associate who may be hereafter so engaged, shall forfeit his right to membership, on the fact being reported by the Censors. But an appeal from the decision of the Censors is permitted, as in other cases.

5. Candidates for Fellowship may be proposed in writing, at any stated meeting, by three Fellows. They shall be balloted for only at the stated meetings in January, April, July, and October; when, if four-fifths of the Fellows present vote in their favor, they shall be pronounced duly elected; *provided*, that no election for a candidate shall be gone into, unless there be present at least twenty Fellows.

6. All propositions for fellowship shall be read at the meetings of the College intervening between that at which they are presented and the meeting at which they are to be balloted for.

7. No candidate who is rejected shall be again proposed within twelve months from the period of such rejection.

8. The names of the persons proposed as candidates for Fellowship shall not be placed on permanent record, unless the said candidates shall be actually elected: and, in the case of the rejection of any candidate, the paper containing his nomination shall be destroyed immediately after the meeting, at which he is balloted for, has adjourned.

9. No person elected a Fellow shall be deemed a member of the College, until he shall have subscribed

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the ordinances and by-laws, and paid his initiation fee; and if he omit the signing and payment above mentioned for three months, his election shall become void.

10. The *initiation fee* shall be fifteen dollars, payable at or before the signing the ordinances and by-laws, and the *annual contribution* shall be five dollars, payable, in advance, at the stated meeting in January. To all annual contributions that shall remain unpaid after the meeting in July, *ten per cent.* shall be added.

11. Any Fellow who shall decline the payment of his annual contribution for two successive years, shall forfeit his membership. Provided, however, that if any Fellow shall be absent from Philadelphia, on public service in the Army or Navy of the United States, for twelve months or more, at any one time, a deduction shall be made from the amount of his annual contributions, corresponding to the duration of his absence.

12. No Fellow who may remove from the city of Philadelphia, and Incorporated Districts, shall, in consequence of such removal, forfeit his Fellowship, but he shall be exonerated from the payment of the annual contributions.

13. No Associate, who may come to reside within the limits described in Chapter II. Sect. 2, shall be admitted to a Fellowship in the College, without being elected and introduced in the manner prescribed for the admission of Fellows.

14. The number of Associates shall not exceed forty, ten of whom shall be foreigners.

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15. Associates shall have the privilege of attending the meetings of the College, but shall take no part in the transaction of its private business.

16. The signing of the Constitution adopted in 1788, shall be deemed a subscription to the ordinances and by-laws of the College, in force for the time being.

17. Every Fellow of the College shall receive a certificate of membership according to the annexed form, having the seal of the College affixed thereto, and signed by the President, Vice-President, and Censors, and countersigned by the Secretary.

Nos, Præses, Vice-Præses, Censoresque Collegii Medicorum Philadelphiensis, omnibus ad quos hæc pervenerint, salutem.

Testamur ———————— *virum doctum et medicinæ peritum, nostri Collegii Socium* ——— *adscriptum fuisse, omnesque ejus honores et privilegia, jure ritéque consecutum esse. In cujus rei fidem hisce literis, Collegii sigillo munitis, nomina nostra subjicimus.*

Datum Philadelphia, *Anno Domini* 18

——— ——— } *Censores.* ——— ———*Præses.*
——— ——— ——— ———*V. Præses.*
——— ———
——— ——— ———*Secretarius.*

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CHAPTER III.

OF MEETINGS.

1. The *Stated Meetings* shall be held on the first Wednesday in every month; from October to March inclusive, at 7½ P. M.; and from April to September inclusive, at 8 P. M. At which hours *precisely*, or as soon thereafter as a *quorum*, which shall consist of seven Fellows, shall have assembled, the meeting shall be organized.

2. At stated meetings, the following shall be the *order of business*:—

1st. The minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read for approval or correction.

2d. Newly elected Fellows may be introduced.

3d. Committees shall report.

4th. Motions and observations respecting the private business of the College, may be made.

5th. Written communications may be received.

6th. Verbal communications may be made.

7th. Miscellaneous business may be transacted.

3. At the stated meetings in *January*, *April*, *July*, and *October*, the balloting for Candidates for Fellowship may be gone into, after the second item of business has been transacted, provided there are present at least *twenty* Fellows.

4. At the stated meeting in *December*, the Trea-

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surer and the Library Committee shall present their annual reports, and the President shall nominate a committee on Meteorology and Epidemics.

5. At the stated meeting in *January*, after the third item in the order of business shall have been dispatched, the Censors and Committee on the Museum shall present their annual reports; the annual appropriation for the library shall be made; and the officers of the College for the ensuing year shall be elected; after which, the business of the College shall proceed in the usual order.

6. At the stated meeting in *November*, the Committee of Publication shall be elected.

7. At the stated meeting in *February*, the report on Meteorology and Epidemics shall be made.

8. At *special meetings*, no business shall be transacted except that for which the said meeting has been called.

CHAPTER IV.

OF COMMITTEES.

1. The following shall be the mode of appointing Special Committees, excepting when otherwise ordered by a vote of the College. The President shall nominate one member, who shall be chairman of the committee, and considered responsible for the due performance of the duties enjoined on the com-

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mittee. The chairman shall nominate the second member, the second the third, and so on, until the number agreed on shall be completed.

2. Committees shall report at the meeting immediately succeeding their appointment, unless it may be otherwise determined by an order or by-law of the College; and failing to make a final report at the proper time, unless a satisfactory reason therefor be given, they shall be discharged, and the matter dropped or referred to another committee, as the College shall determine.

3. All reports shall be made in writing, and signed by a majority of the committee.

CHAPTER V.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. No question shall be considered open for discussion, except when brought forward by motion duly made and seconded, and then distinctly stated by the presiding officer. The name of the mover of each motion to be entered upon the minutes.

2. Every motion shall be reduced to writing by the mover, if the presiding officer or any Fellow request the same.

3. Any Fellow may call for the division of a question, provided it comprehends two distinct propositions. A motion to strike out and insert shall be

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deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out shall not preclude either amendment or a motion to strike out and insert.

4. The mover, with the consent of the seconder, may withdraw any motion previously to its amendment, commitment, or to the question upon its final passage being put by the presiding officer.

5. When a Fellow speaks, he shall stand up, addressing himself to the presiding officer, and confining himself strictly to the question under consideration.

6. No Fellow shall be interrupted while speaking, except by a call to order.

7. The presiding officer shall decide all questions of order unless an appeal be made to the College, in which case the person appealing shall first state his reasons for appealing, and then the presiding officer his reason in support of his decision, but no further debate shall be allowed.

8. No Fellow shall be allowed to speak more than twice upon the same question, without permission being granted him by the College.

9. Whilst a question is under consideration, no motion shall be received excepting to adjourn, to lay the subject upon the table, to postpone, to refer to a committee, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are named.

10. A motion for adjournment shall always be in order, except when the College is voting on another question, or while a Fellow is speaking.

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11. A motion to amend an amendment is in order, but not one to amend an amendment to the amendment. The question on the amendment shall be decided before that on the main question.

12. No motion shall be received to postpone the motion under discussion for the purpose of introducing a substitute.

13. A motion for postponement shall preclude commitment, and one for commitment shall preclude amendment, or a decision to the original question.

14. Motions for postponement, to lay upon the table, and for adjournment shall always be determined without debate.

15. A motion that has been negatived, cannot be again brought forward at the same meeting, excepting upon a motion to reconsider.

16. No question shall be reconsidered, excepting on the motion of two Fellows, who voted with the majority when the question was decided, and submitted at the meeting at which the same was discussed.

17. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, greatest number, and remotest period.

18. Two Fellows may demand the yeas and nays on any question which is not required to be decided by ballot, and have them entered upon the minutes. The presiding officer in such cases shall always vote last.

19. No order shall be taken upon the report of any special committee, excepting to refer it back to

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the committee, to lay it upon the table, or to obtain the sense of the College in relation to the resolutions appended thereto.

20. The presiding officer shall not discuss any subject while in the chair, but may assign his reasons on deciding a question of order. He shall have no vote excepting on a ballot, or upon a call for the yeas and nays.

CHAPTER VI.

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS.

1. There shall be published at the termination of every three months, or as soon thereafter as circumstances will permit, a summary of the transactions of the College; comprising, 1. All written communications presented to the College, which the publishing committee may select, or the publication of which may be directed by the College. 2. A statement of all facts relating to the Science of Medicine, Surgery, or obstetrics, communicated verbally to the College by its Fellows; and 3. An abstract of all discussions upon subjects of general interest which shall take place at the meetings of the College, and such other of its transactions, the publication of which may be deemed expedient and proper.

2. The numbers of the said Summary of Transactions shall be furnished to each Fellow and Associate of the College without charge.

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CHAPTER VII.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

1. At the stated meeting of the College in the month of November, annually, there shall be elected (due notice of which election shall be given by the Secretary) a committee of three Fellows, to be denominated the Committee of Publication.

2. The duty of the said Committee shall be to decide upon, and prepare for publication the matter to be inserted in the numbers of the Summary of Transactions; and to superintend, generally, their publication.

3. The Secretary of the College, who shall be *ex officio*, a member of the committee, shall attend to the distribution of the numbers of the Summary to the Fellows of the College.

4. The Fellows shall have the privilege of reporting for publication the verbal communications and remarks presented by them at the meetings of the College.

5. No paper read before the College shall be published, otherwise than in the Summary of Transactions, as having been so read, without the consent of the majority of the Fellows present at the reading thereof—this consent to be expressed by vote.

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CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE LIBRARY.

1. A Librarian and a Library Committee of three shall be elected at the stated meeting in January of every year. The committee shall attend to the increase and preservation of the Library; and shall carry into effect all such regulations pertaining thereto, as may be adopted by the College, and shall report upon its condition at the stated meeting in December.

2. At the stated meeting in January, the College shall appropriate such a sum as may be deemed compatible with its funds, for the use of the Library for the ensuing year.

3. At the close of the stated meetings, and at such other times as the Library Committee shall direct, each Fellow, upon applying to the Librarian, shall be allowed to take out any book or set of books, excepting such as, from time to time, the Library Committee may designate; and may retain the same until the next stated meeting. The Librarian shall enter, in a register kept for the purpose, the title of the books taken out, with the name of the Fellow by whom, and the date at which they are taken out.

4. If any Fellow shall detain the book or books delivered to him by the Librarian, longer than one

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month, he shall pay a fine of twenty-five cents for every month the book or books are so detained.

5. If a book be lost by a Fellow, he shall either replace it, or pay double the value thereof, or of the set of books to which it belongs.

6. At the stated meeting in November, all the books shall be returned to the Library, to enable the Library Committee to make their final report.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE MUSEUM.

1. At the stated meeting in January, there shall be elected a Curator, and Committee of three Fellows, who shall be denominated the Committee on the Museum.

2. The duty of the Curator shall be to prepare and set up such pathological specimens as the Committee on the Museum shall deem worthy of a place in the cabinet. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of said committee.

3. The Curator shall label, and keep a correct catalogue of the specimens presented to the Museum, with the name of the donor; and, as far as practicable, a record of the case from which the specimen was derived.

4. The Committee on the Museum shall have a

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general supervision of the Cabinet, and shall present, annually, in the month of January, a report of its condition.

CHAPTER X.

CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

SECTION I.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO THEIR PATIENTS, AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF PATIENTS TO THEIR PHYSICIANS.

ART. I.—*Duties of physicians to their patients.*

§ 1. A physician should not only be ever ready to obey the calls of the sick, but his mind ought also to be imbued with the greatness of his mission, and the responsibility he habitually incurs in its discharge. Those obligations are the more deep and enduring, because there is no tribunal other than his own conscience to adjudge penalties for carelessness or neglect. Physicians should, therefore, minister to the sick with due impressions of the importance of their office; reflecting that the ease, the health, and the lives of those committed to their charge, depend on their skill, attention, and fidelity. They should study, also, in their deportment, so to unite *tenderness* with *firmness*, and *condescension* with *authority*, as to inspire

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the minds of their patients with gratitude, respect, and confidence.

§ 2. Every case committed to the charge of a physician should be treated with attention, steadiness and humanity. Reasonable indulgence should be granted to the mental imbecility and caprices of the sick. Secrecy and delicacy, when required by peculiar circumstances, should be strictly observed; and the familiar and confidential intercourse to which physicians are admitted in their professional visits, should be used with discretion, and with the most scrupulous regard to fidelity and honor. The obligation of secrecy extends beyond the period of professional services;—none of the privacies of personal and domestic life, no infirmity of disposition or flaw of character observed during professional attendance, should ever be divulged by the physician except when he is imperatively required to do so. The force and necessity of this obligation are indeed so great, that professional men have, under certain circumstances, been protected in their observance of secrecy by courts of justice.

§ 3. Frequent visits to the sick are in general requisite, since they enable the physician to arrive at a more perfect knowledge of the disease, to meet promptly every change which may occur, and also tend to preserve the confidence of the patient. But unnecessary visits are to be avoided, as they give useless anxiety to the patient, tend to diminish the authority of the physician, and render him liable to be suspected of interested motives.

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§ 4. A physician should not be forward to make gloomy prognostications, because they savor of empiricism, by magnifying the importance of his services in the treatment or cure of the disease. But he should not fail, on proper occasions, to give to the friends of the patient timely notice of danger when it really occurs; and even to the patient himself, if absolutely necessary. This office, however, is so peculiarly alarming when executed by him, that it ought to be declined whenever it can be assigned to any other person of sufficient judgment and delicacy. For, the physician should be the minister of hope and comfort to the sick; that, by such cordials to the drooping spirit, he may smooth the bed of death, revive expiring life, and counteract the depressing influence of those maladies which often disturb the tranquillity of the most resigned in their last moments. The life of a sick person can be shortened not only by the acts, but also by the words or the manner of a physician. It is, therefore, a sacred duty to guard himself carefully in this respect, and to avoid all things which have a tendency to discourage the patient and to depress his spirits.

§ 5. A physician ought not to abandon a patient because the case is deemed incurable; for his attendance may continue to be highly useful to the patient, and comforting to the relatives around him, even in the last period of a fatal malady, by alleviating pain and other symptoms, and by soothing mental anguish. To decline attendance, under such circumstances, would be sacrificing to fanciful delicacy and mistaken

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liberality, that moral duty, which is independent of, and far superior to, all pecuniary consideration.

§ 6. Consultations should be promoted in difficult or protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy, and more enlarged views in practice.

§ 7. The opportunity which a physician not unfrequently enjoys of promoting and strengthening the good resolutions of his patients, suffering under the consequences of vicious conduct, ought never to be neglected. His counsels, or even remonstrances, will give satisfaction, not offence, if they be proffered with politeness, and evince a genuine love of virtue, accompanied by a sincere interest in the welfare of the person to whom they are addressed.

ART. II.—*Obligations of patients to their physicians.*

§ 1. The members of the medical profession, upon whom is enjoined the performance of so many important and arduous duties towards the community, and who are required to make so many sacrifices of comfort, ease, and health, for the welfare of those who avail themselves of their services, certainly have a right to expect and require, that their patients should entertain a just sense of the duties which they owe to their medical attendants.

§ 2. The first duty of a patient is to select as his medical adviser one who has received a regular professional education. In no trade or occupation, do mankind rely on the skill of an untaught artist; and in medicine, confessedly the most difficult and intri-

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cate of the sciences, the world ought not to suppose that knowledge is intuitive.

§ 3. Patients should prefer a physician whose habits of life are regular, and who is not devoted to company, pleasure, or to any pursuit incompatible with his professional obligations. A patient should, also, confide the care of himself and family, as much as possible, to one physician, for a medical man who has become acquainted with the peculiarities of constitution, habits, and predispositions, of those he attends, is more likely to be successful in his treatment, than one who does not possess that knowledge.

A patient who has thus selected his physician, should always apply for advice in what may appear to him trivial cases, for the most fatal results often supervene on the slightest accidents. It is of still more importance that he should apply for assistance in the forming stage of violent diseases; it is to a neglect of this precept that medicine owes much of the uncertainty and imperfection with which it has been reproached.

§ 4. Patients should faithfully and unreservedly communicate to their physician the supposed cause of their disease. This is the more important, as many diseases of a mental origin simulate those depending on external causes, and yet are only to be cured by ministering to the mind diseased. A patient should never be afraid of thus making his physician his friend and adviser; he should always bear in mind that a medical man is under the strongest obligations of secrecy. Even the female sex should never allow feel-

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ings of shame or delicacy to prevent their disclosing the seat, symptoms, and causes of complaints peculiar to them. However commendable a modest reserve may be in the common occurrences of life, its strict observance in medicine is often attended with the most serious consequences, and a patient may sink under a painful and loathsome disease, which might have been readily prevented had timely intimation been given to the physician.

§ 5. A patient should never weary his physician with a tedious detail of events or matters not appertaining to his disease. Even as relates to his actual symptoms, he will convey much more real information by giving clear answers to interrogatories, than by the most minute account of his own framing. Neither should he obtrude upon his physician the details of his business nor the history of his family concerns.

§ 6. The obedience of a patient to the prescriptions of his physician should be prompt and implicit. He should never permit his own crude opinions as to their fitness to influence his attention to them. A failure in one particular may render an otherwise judicious treatment dangerous, and even fatal. This remark is equally applicable to diet, drink, and exercise. As patients become convalescent, they are very apt to suppose that the rules prescribed for them may be disregarded, and the consequence, but too often, is a relapse. Patients should never allow themselves to be persuaded to take any medicine whatever, that may be recommended to them by the self-constituted doctors and doctresses, who are so frequently met with, and

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who pretend to possess infallible remedies for the cure of every disease. However simple some of their prescriptions may appear to be, it often happens that they are productive of much mischief, and in all cases they are injurious, by contravening the plan of treatment adopted by the physician.

§ 7. A patient should, if possible, avoid even the *friendly visits of a physician* who is not attending him —and when he does receive them, he should never converse on the subject of his disease, as an observation may be made, without any intention of interference, which may destroy his confidence in the course he is pursuing, and induce him to neglect the directions prescribed to him. A patient should never send for a consulting physician without the express consent of his own medical attendant. It is of great importance that physicians should act in concert; for, although their modes of treatment may be attended with equal success when employed singly, yet conjointly they are very likely to be productive of disastrous results.

§ 8. When a patient wishes to dismiss his physician, justice and common courtesy require that he should declare his reasons for so doing.

§ 9. Patients should always, when practicable, send for their physician in the morning, before his usual hour of going out; for, by being early aware of the visits he has to pay during the day, the physician is able to apportion his time in such a manner as to prevent an interference of engagements. Patients should also avoid calling on their medical adviser

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unnecessarily during the hours devoted to meals or sleep. They should always be in readiness to receive the visits of their physician, as the detention of a few minutes is often of serious inconvenience to him.

§ 10. A patient should, after his recovery, entertain a just and enduring sense of the value of the services rendered him by his physician; for these are of such a character, that no mere pecuniary acknowledgment can repay or cancel them.

SECTION II.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO EACH OTHER, AND TO THE PROFESSION AT LARGE.

ART. I.—*Duties for the support of professional character.*

§ 1. Every individual, on entering the profession, as he becomes thereby entitled to all its privileges and immunities, incurs an obligation to exert his best abilities to maintain its dignity and honor, to exalt its standing, and to extend the bounds of its usefulness. He should, therefore, observe strictly such laws as are instituted for the government of its members—should avoid all contumelious and sarcastic remarks relative to the faculty, as a body; and while, by unwearied diligence, he resorts to every honorable means of enriching the science, he should entertain a due respect for his seniors, who have by their labors brought it to the elevated condition in which he finds it.

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§ 2. There is no profession, from the members of which greater purity of character, and a higher standard of moral excellence are required, than the medical; and to attain such eminence, is a duty every physician owes alike to his profession, and to his patients. It is due to the latter, as without it he cannot command their respect and confidence, and to both, because no scientific attainments can compensate for the want of correct moral principles. It is also incumbent upon the faculty to be temperate in all things, for the practice of physic requires the unremitting exercise of a clear and vigorous understanding; and, on emergencies, for which no professional man should be unprepared, a steady hand, an acute eye, and an unclouded head may be essential to the well-being, and even to the life, of a fellow creature.

§ 3. It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements or private cards or handbills, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases—publicly offering advice and medicine to the poor gratis, or promising radical cures; or to publish cases and operations in the daily prints, or suffer such publications to be made—to invite laymen to be present at operations, to boast of cures and remedies—to adduce certificates of skill and success, or to perform any other similar acts. These are the ordinary practices of empirics, and are highly reprehensible in a regular physician.

§ 4. Equally derogatory to professional character is it, for a physician to hold a patent for any surgical

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instrument, or medicine; or to dispense a secret *nostrum*, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of himself, or of others. For, if such nostrum be of real efficacy, any concealment regarding it, is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and, if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance, or fraudulent avarice. It is also reprehensible for physicians to give certificates attesting the efficacy of patent or secret medicines, or in any way to promote the use of them.

ART. II.—*Professional services of physicians to each other.*

§ 1. All practitioners of medicine, their wives, and their children, while under the paternal care, are entitled to the gratuitous services of any one or more of the faculty residing near them, whose assistance may be desired. A physician afflicted with disease, is usually an incompetent judge of his own case; and the natural anxiety and solicitude which he experiences at the sickness of a wife, a child, or any one who, by the ties of consanguinity, is rendered peculiarly dear to him, tend to obscure his judgment, and produce timidity and irresolution in his practice. Under such circumstances, medical men are peculiarly dependent upon each other, and kind offices and professional aid should always be cheerfully and gratuitously afforded. Visits ought not, however, to be obtruded officiously; as such unasked civility may give rise to embarrassment, or interfere with

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that choice on which confidence depends. But, if a distant member of the faculty, whose circumstances are affluent, request attendance, and an honorarium be offered, it should not be declined; for no pecuniary obligation ought to be imposed, which the party receiving it would wish not to incur.

ART. III.—*Of the duties of physicians as respects vicarious offices.*

§ 1. The affairs of life, the pursuit of health, and the various accidents and contingencies to which a medical man is peculiarly exposed, sometimes require him temporarily to withdraw from his duties to his patients, and to request some of his professional brethren to officiate for him. Compliance with this request is an act of courtesy, which should always be performed with the utmost consideration for the interest and character of the family physician, and when exercised for a short period, all the pecuniary obligations for such service should be awarded to him. But if a member of the profession neglect his business in quest of pleasure and amusement, he cannot be considered as entitled to the advantages of the frequent and long-continued exercise of this fraternal courtesy, without awarding to the physician who officiates, the fees arising from the discharge of his professional duties.

In obstetrical and important surgical cases, which give rise to unusual fatigue, anxiety and responsibility, it is just that the fees accruing therefrom should be awarded to the physician who officiates.

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ART. IV.—*Of the duties of physicians in regard to consultations.*

§ 1. A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honors of his profession. Nevertheless, as in consultations the good of the patient is the sole object in view, and this is often dependent on personal confidence, no intelligent regular practitioner, who has a license to practise from some medical board of known and acknowledged respectability, recognized by the American Medical Association, and who is in good moral and professional standing in the place in which he resides, should be fastidiously excluded from fellowship, or his aid refused in consultation, when it is requested by the patient. But no one can be considered as a regular practitioner, or a fit associate in consultation, whose practice is based on an exclusive dogma, to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession, and of the aids actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology, and organic chemistry.

§ 2. In consultations, no rivalship or jealousy should be indulged; candor, probity, and all due respect should be exercised towards the physician having charge of the case.

§ 3. In consultations, the attending physician should be the first to propose the necessary questions to the sick; after which the consulting physician

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should have the opportunity to make such further inquiries of the patient as may be necessary to satisfy him of the true character of the case. Both physicians should then retire to a private place for deliberation; and the one first in attendance should communicate the directions agreed upon to the patient or his friends, as well as any opinions which it may be thought proper to express. But no statement or discussion of it should take place before the patient or his friends, except in the presence of all the faculty attending, and by their common consent; and no *opinions* or *prognostications* should be delivered, which are not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence.

§ 4. In consultations, the physician in attendance should deliver his opinion first; and when there are several consulting, they should deliver their opinions in the order in which they have been called in. No decision, however, should restrain the attending physician from making such variations in the mode of treatment, as any subsequent unexpected change in the character of the case may demand. But such variation, and the reasons for it, ought to be carefully detailed at the next meeting in consultation. The same privilege belongs also to the consulting physician if he is sent for in an emergency, when the regular attendant is out of the way, and similar explanations must be made by him at the next consultation.

§ 5. The utmost punctuality should be observed in the visits of physicians when they are to hold

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consultation together, and this is generally practicable, for society has been considerate enough to allow the plea of a professional engagement to take precedence of all others, and to be an ample reason for the relinquishment of any present occupation. But, as professional engagements may sometimes interfere, and delay one of the parties, the physician who first arrives should wait for his associate a reasonable period, after which the consultation should be considered as postponed to a new appointment. If it be the attending physician who is present, he will of course see the patient and prescribe; but if it be the consulting one, he should retire, except in case of emergency, or when he has been called from a considerable distance, in which latter case he may examine the patient, and give his opinion in *writing* and *under seal*, to be delivered to his associate.

§ 6. In consultations, theoretical discussions should be avoided, as occasioning perplexity and loss of time. For there may be much diversity of opinion concerning speculative points, with perfect agreement in those modes of practice which are founded, not on hypothesis, but on experience and observation.

§ 7. All discussions in consultation should be held as secret and confidential. Neither by words nor manner should any of the parties to a consultation assert or insinuate, that any part of the treatment pursued did not receive his assent. The responsibility must be equally divided between the medical attendants—they must equally share the credit of success as well as the blame of failure.

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§ 8. Should an irreconcilable diversity of opinion occur when several physicians are called upon to consult together, the opinion of the majority should be considered as decisive; but if the numbers be equal on each side, then the decision should rest with the attending physician. It may, moreover, sometimes happen, that two physicians cannot agree in their views of the nature of a case, and the treatment to be pursued. This is a circumstance much to be deplored, and should always be avoided, if possible, by mutual concessions, as far as they can be justified by a conscientious regard for the dictates of judgment. But, in the event of its occurrence, a third physician should, if practicable, be called to act as umpire; and, if circumstances prevent the adoption of this course, it must be left to the patient to select the physician in whom he is most willing to confide. But, as every physician relies upon the rectitude of his judgment, he should, when left in the minority, politely and consistently retire from any further deliberation in the consultation, or participation in the management of the case.

§ 9. As circumstances sometimes occur to render a *special consultation* desirable, when the continued attendance of two physicians might be objectionable to the patient, the member of the faculty whose assistance is required in such cases, should sedulously guard against all future unsolicited attendance. As such consultations require an extraordinary portion both of time and attention, at least a double honorarium may be reasonably expected.

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§ 10. A physician who is called upon to consult, should observe the most honorable and scrupulous regard for the character and standing of the practitioner in attendance: the practice of the latter, if necessary, should be justified as far as it can be, consistently with a conscientious regard for truth, and no hint or insinuation should be thrown out which could impair the confidence reposed in him, or affect his reputation. The consulting physician should also carefully refrain from any of those extraordinary attentions or assiduities, which are too often practised by the dishonest for the base purpose of gaining applause, or ingratiating themselves into the favor of families and individuals.

ART. V.—*Duties of physicians in cases of interference.*

§ 1. Medicine is a liberal profession, and those admitted into its ranks should found their expectations of practice upon the extent of their qualifications, not on intrigue or artifice.

§ 2. A physician, in his intercourse with a patient under the care of another practitioner, should observe the strictest caution and reserve. No meddling inquiries should be made—no disingenuous hints given relative to the nature and treatment of his disorder; nor any course of conduct pursued that may directly or indirectly tend to diminish the trust reposed in the physician employed.

§ 3. The same circumspection and reserve should be observed when, from motives of business or friend-

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ship, a physician is prompted to visit an individual who is under the direction of another practitioner. Indeed, such visits should be avoided, except under peculiar circumstances; and when they are made, no particular inquiries should be instituted relative to the nature of the disease, or the remedies employed, but the topics of conversation should be as foreign to the case as circumstances will admit.

§ 4. A physician ought not to take charge of, or prescribe for a patient who has recently been under the care of another member of the faculty in the same illness, except in cases of sudden emergency, or in consultation with the physician previously in attendance, or when the latter has relinquished the case, or been regularly notified that his services are no longer desired. Under such circumstances, no unjust and illiberal insinuations should be thrown out in relation to the conduct or practice previously pursued, which should be justified as far as candor, and regard for truth and probity will permit; for it often happens, that patients become dissatisfied when they do not experience immediate relief, and as many diseases are naturally protracted, the want of success, in the first stage of treatment, affords no evidence of a lack of professional knowledge and skill.

§ 5. When a physician is called to an urgent case, because the family attendant is not at hand, he ought, unless his assistance in consultation be desired, to resign the care of the patient to the latter immediately on his arrival.

§ 6. It often happens in cases of sudden illness, or

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of recent accidents and injuries, owing to the alarm and anxiety of friends, that a number of physicians are simultaneously sent for. Under these circumstances courtesy should assign the patient to the first who arrives, who should select from those present, any additional assistance that he may deem necessary. In all such cases, however, the practitioner who officiates, should request the family physician, if there be one, to be called, and, unless his further attendance be requested, should resign the case to the latter on his arrival.

§ 7. When a physician is called to the patient of another practitioner, in consequence of the sickness or absence of the latter, he ought, on the return or recovery of the regular attendant, and with the consent of the patient, to surrender the case.

[The expression, "Patient of another Practitioner," is understood to mean, a patient who may have been under the charge of another practitioner at the time of the attack of sickness, or departure from home of the latter, or who may have called for his attendance during his absence or sickness, or in any other manner given it to be understood, that he regarded the said physician as his regular medical attendant.]

§ 8. A physician when visiting a sick person in the country, may be desired to see a neighboring patient who is under the regular direction of another physician, in consequence of some sudden change or aggravation of symptoms. The conduct to be pursued on such an occasion is to give advice adapted to present circumstances; to interfere no further than is ab-

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solutely necessary with the general plan of treatment; to assume no future direction, unless it be expressly desired; and, in this last case, to request an immediate consultation with the practitioner previously employed.

§ 9. A wealthy physician should not give advice *gratis* to the affluent; because his doing so is an injury to his professional brethren. The office of a physician can never be supported as an exclusively beneficent one; and it is defrauding, in some degree, the common funds for its support, when fees are dispensed with, which might justly be claimed.

§ 10. When a physician who has been engaged to attend a case of midwifery, is absent, and another is sent for, if delivery is accomplished during the attendance of the latter, he is entitled to the fee; but should resign the patient to the practitioner first engaged.

ART. VI.—*Of differences between physicians.*

§ 1. Diversity of opinion, and opposition of interest, may, in the medical, as in other professions, sometimes occasion controversy and even contention. Whenever such cases unfortunately occur, and cannot be immediately terminated, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of physicians, or a *court-medical*, or, where both parties are Fellows of the College, to the Censors.

§ 2. As peculiar reserve must be maintained by physicians towards the public, in regard to professional matters, and as there exist numerous points in

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medical ethics and etiquette through which the feelings of medical men may be painfully assailed in their intercourse with each other, and which cannot be understood or appreciated by general society, neither the subject matter of such differences, nor the adjudication of the arbitrators should be made public, as publicity, in a case of this nature, may be personally injurious to the individuals concerned, and can hardly fail to bring discredit on the faculty.

ART. VII.—*Of pecuniary acknowledgments.*

Some general rules should be adopted by the faculty, in every town and district, relative to *pecuniary acknowledgments* from their patients; and it should be deemed a point of honor to adhere to these rules with as much uniformity as varying circumstances will admit.

SECTION III.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC, AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE PUBLIC TO THE PROFESSION.

ART. I.—*Duties of the profession to the public.*

§ 1. As good citizens, it is the duty of physicians to be ever vigilant for the welfare of the community, and to bear their part in sustaining its institutions and burdens; they should also be ever ready to give counsel to the public in relation to matters especially appertaining to their profession, as on subjects of

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medical police, public hygiene, and legal medicine. It is their province to enlighten the public in regard to quarantine regulation—the location, arrangement, and dietaries, of hospitals, asylums, schools, prisons, and similar institutions—in relation to the medical police of towns, as drainage, ventilation, &c., and in regard to measures for the prevention of epidemic and contagious diseases; and when pestilence prevails, it is their duty to face the danger, and to continue their labors for the alleviation of the suffering, even at the jeopardy of their own lives.

§ 2. Medical men should also be always ready, when called on by the legally constituted authorities, to enlighten coroners' inquests, and courts of justice, on subjects strictly medical—such as involve questions relating to sanity, legitimacy, murder by poisons, or other violent means, and in regard to the various other subjects embraced in the science of Medical Jurisprudence. But in these cases, and especially where they are required to make a post-mortem examination, it is just, in consequence of the time, labor, and skill required, and the responsibility and risk they incur, that the public should award them a proper honorarium.

§ 3. There is no profession, by the members of which eleemosynary services are more liberally dispensed than the medical, but justice requires that some limits should be placed to the performance of such good offices. Poverty, professional brotherhood, and certain of the public duties referred to in the first paragraph of this article, should always be recog-

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nized as presenting valid claims for gratuitous services; but neither institutions endowed by the public or by rich individuals, societies for mutual benefit, for the insurance of lives, or for analogous purposes, nor any profession or occupation, can be admitted to possess such privilege. Nor can it be justly expected of physicians to furnish certificates of inability to serve on juries, to perform militia duty, or to testify to the state of health of persons wishing to insure their lives, obtain pensions, or the like, without a pecuniary acknowledgment. But to individuals in indigent circumstances, such professional services should always be cheerfully and freely accorded.

§ 4. It is the duty of physicians, who are frequent witnesses of the enormities committed by quackery, and the injury to health and even destruction of life caused by the use of quack medicines, to enlighten the public on these subjects, to expose the injuries sustained by the unwary from the devices and pretensions of artful empirics and impostors. Physicians ought to use all the influence which they may possess, as professors in Colleges of Pharmacy, and by exercising their option in regard to the shops to which their prescriptions shall be sent, to discourage druggists and apothecaries from vending quack or secret medicines, or from being in any way engaged in their manufacture and sale.

ART. II.—*Obligations of the public to physicians.*

§ 1. The benefits accruing to the public, directly and indirectly, from the active and unwearied bene-

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ficence of the profession, are so numerous and important, that physicians are justly entitled to the utmost consideration and respect from the community. The public ought likewise to entertain a just appreciation of medical qualifications—to make a proper discrimination between true science and the assumptions of ignorance and empiricism—to afford every encouragement and facility for the acquisition of medical education—and no longer to allow the statute books to exhibit the anomaly of exacting knowledge from physicians, under liability to heavy penalties, and of making them obnoxious to punishment for resorting to the only means of obtaining it.

FEES.

The following Table of Charges being founded on a just consideration of the professional services which the Fellows of the College are called upon to perform, it will be considered a duty on their part to conform to it, whenever the circumstances of their patients are not such as clearly forbid it.

For a single visit or advice, in a case in which no further visits are required, ...	$5 to 10
This is not intended to apply to those cases in which the physician is considered the regular medical attendant of the individual or family.	
For each visit, in a case in which the physician is in regular attendance, or for advice at his office .	1 to 2
Every necessary visit on the same day to be charged, whatever may be their number, at the same rate.	

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When detained, for each hour	$3
For a visit at a time appointed by the patient or his friends, during the daytime	2 to 5
For written opinion or advice to a patient	5 to 20
For a visit at night, after ordinary bedtime	5 to 10
For a first visit as consulting physician	5
For each subsequent visit as consulting physician, in the same case	2
For each visit of attending physician, when in consultation	2
For a visit as consulting physician during the night	10

In visits to distant patients, one dollar to be charged for every mile beyond two from the residence of the physician, in addition to the ordinary charge, and two dollars additional for crossing the river Delaware.

An extra charge may be discretionally made for travelling at night, or on account of the badness of the roads, or the inclemency of the weather.

For an opinion involving a question of law	10 to 50
For a post-mortem examination, in a case of legal investigation	25 to 50
For a post-mortem examination made at the request of the family or relatives of a deceased person	5 to 15
For a certificate of the state of health of an individual	5
For vaccination	5
For revaccination	2 to 5
For a case of midwifery	10 to 40
For the application of the forceps	10
For the operation of turning	10 to 20
For the operation of embryulcia	20

For any indisposition in the mother or child, after the tenth day from confinement, the charge for attendance as in ordinary cases requiring medical treatment. But when any *serious* ailment occurs in either mother or child within the ten days, a charge is to be made for each visit as in other cases of disease.

For reducing fractures, and the first dressing	10 to 20
For reducing recent luxations	10 to 30

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For reducing old luxations	250
For removal of stone from the bladder	100 to 200
For amputation of a leg or arm	50
For amputation at the shoulder or hip-joint	100 to 200
For amputation of a finger or toe	10
For the extirpation of large tumors	50 to 100
For the extirpation of other tumors	10 to 50
For trepanning	50 to 100
For the operation for cataract	75 to 150
For other operations on the eye and its appendages	10 to 50
For the operation for aneurism, subclavian, carotid, femoral	100 to 200
For the operation for strangulated hernia	50 to 100
For the operation for hare-lip	20 to 50
For the operation for fistula in ano	20 to 50
For fistula in perineo	50 to 100
For the operation for hemorrhoids	20 to 50
For the palliative operation for hydrocele	5 to 10
For the operation for the radical cure of hydrocele	20 to 30
For the operation for vesico-vaginal, or recto-vaginal fistula	50 to 100
For the operation for phymosis and paraphymosis	5 to 20
For the introduction of the catheter, in ordinary cases	1 to 2
For the introduction of the catheter, in cases of obstruction	10 to 20
For division of stricture of the urethra	10 to 50
For the operation for artificial joint	20 to 100
For the operation of tracheotomy	20 to 50
For the operation for imperforate anus, vagina, &c.	10 to 30
For the Cæsarean operation	100
For the reduction of hernia by taxis	10 to 50
For extirpation of the tonsils	10 to 20
For the introduction of the stomach pump, in cases of poisoning	10 to 30
For the removal of foreign substances lodged in the pharynx or œsophagus	10 to 50
For the reduction of prolapsus ani	5 to 10
For examination per anum or vaginam	5 to 15

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For the introduction of a pessary	$5
For the introduction of a seton, or forming an issue .	5
For tapping for ascites	10 to 20

In all Surgical cases, the charge for subsequent attendance to be in proportion to the time occupied and the trouble incurred.

It is recommended that in all cases of gonorrhœa and syphilis, a retaining fee of from $10 to $25 be required in advance, the subsequent charge being graduated by the amount of the after attendance in each case.

Physicians should present their account at least annually, or as much oftener as they may deem proper.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE REVISION AND ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS.

1. No new nor amended ordinance or by-law (see the last clause of the Act of Incorporation), shall be binding on the Officers or Members of the College unless it shall be proposed in writing and subscribed by five Fellows, at one stated meeting, and enacted or passed at another, after the intervention of at least thirty days, nor unless it shall be passed by a majority of two-thirds, when there are not less than twelve Fellows present.

2. When it shall be in order for the College to act on an ordinance or by-law, it shall be announced by the Secretary to the Fellows in their notices.

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FELLOWS AND ASSOCIATES

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

* Denotes deceased Fellows.
† Resignation of Fellowship.
‖ Forfeiture of Fellowship.
(A.) Associates.
(N. R.) Non-resident Fellows.

	ELECTED.	
* John Redman,	Jan.	1787.
* John Jones,	"	"
* John Morgan,	"	"
* William Shippen, Jr.,	"	"
* Adam Kuhn,	"	"
† Benjamin Rush,	"	"
* Gerardus Clarkson,	"	"
* Samuel Duffield,	"	"
* Thomas Parke,	"	"
* James Hutchinson,	"	"
* George Glentworth,	"	"
* Abraham Chovet,	"	"
* Andrew Ross,	"	"
* William W. Smith,	"	"
* James Hall,	"	"
† William Clarkson,	"	"
* William Currie,	"	"
* Benjamin Say,	"	"

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	ELECTED.	
* Samuel Powell Griffitts,	Jan.	1787.
* Benjamin Duffield,	"	"
‖ John Morris,	"	"
* John Carson,	"	"
* John Foulke,	"	"
‖ Robert Harris,	"	"
* Nathan Dorsey,	April,	"
* John R. B. Rodgers,	"	"
* Caspar Wistar, Jr.,	"	"
* James Cunningham,	"	"
* Charles Moore,	"	"
* Michael Leib,	March,	1788.
* John H. Gibbons,	"	"
* Nicholas B. Waters,	April,	1789.
* Benjamin Smith Barton,	"	1790.
* Nicholas Way (Wilmington, Del.), (A.)	Aug.	"
* James Tilton (Dover, Del.), (A.)	"	"
* Isaac Senter (Newport, R. I.), (A.)	Nov.	"
* Thomas Redman,	July,	1791.
* William M'Ilvaine,	Nov.	"
* Plunket F. Glentworth,	Sept.	1792.
* Hugh Hodge,	Dec.	1793.
* Peter Renaudet (Bristol, Eng.), (A.)	April,	1795.
‖ Charles Caldwell,	July,	"
* John Cumming,	Oct.	"
* Thomas C. James,	"	"
* William Annan,	June,	1796.
† Adam Seybert,	Nov.	1797.
* William Patterson (Londonderry), (A.)	Jan.	1798.
* William Boys,	Nov.	"
* David Hosack (New York), (A.)	Mar.	1800.
* Lewis J. Jardine,	July,	"
* Joseph P. Minnick,	Aug.	1801
* Thomas T. Hewson,	Dec.	"

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		ELECTED.	
*	John Coakley Lettsom (London), (A.)	Mar.	1802.
*	Nathaniel Chapman,	Nov.	1807.
*	Joseph Parrish,	"	1810.
*	Henry Neill,	June,	1811.
*	Samuel Bard (New York), (A.)	Aug.	"
*	Samuel Stewart,	July,	1814.
*	Joseph Woollens,	"	"
*	Isaac Cleaver,	Feb.	1815.
‖	William P. C. Barton,	June,	"
†	Edwin A. Atlee,	July,	"
*	John Moore,	Aug.	"
*	Samuel C. Hopkins,	"	1817.
	John Wilson Moore,	Dec.	"
*	Samuel Emlen,	Aug.	1818.
*	John C. Otto,	March,	1819.
†	Elijah Griffiths,	April,	1821.
	Jacob Bigelow (Boston), (A.)	May,	"
*	John Ruan,	April,	1823.
*	Joseph Hartshorne,	Dec.	1824.
	Henry Bond,	July,	1825.
	Robert M. Huston,	Sept.	1826.
	John Bell,	Feb.	1827.
	Hugh L. Hodge,	April,	"
	Charles D. Meigs,	"	"
	George B. Wood,	"	"
	R. La Roche,	"	"
	Benjamin Hornor Coates,	May,	"
	John K. Mitchell,	Aug.	"
*	Thomas H. Ritchie,	April,	1828.
	Lewis P. Gebhard,	"	"
	William Darrach,	May,	"
*	William S. Coxe,	Jan.	1829.
	Franklin Bache,	April,	"
*	Daniel Drake (Cincinnati), (A.)	Dec.	1830.
‖	Joseph Togno,	"	"
	George Fox,	Sept.	1831.
*	Charles Lukens,	Feb.	1832.

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		ELECTED.
‖	Edward Y. Howell,	June, 1832.
	Theophilus E. Beesley,	Oct. "
*	Simon A. Wickes,	Nov. 1833.
	Caspar W. Pennock, (N. R.)	Sept. 1834.
	William W. Gerhard,	" "
	Thomas Stewardson (Savannah), (A.)	Jan. 1835.
	William Ashmead,	" "
	Reuben D. Mussey (Cincinnati), (A.)	Feb. "
	P. Ch. A. Louis (Paris), (A.)	" "
‖	Reynell Coates,	" "
	John Marshall Paul, (N. R.)	May, "
	Joseph Pancoast,	" "
	Isaac Hays,	Sept. "
	John Rodman Paul,	Feb. 1836.
	Charles Noble,	March, "
	D. Francis Condie,	May, "
	Squire Littell,	" "
	Thomas D. Mütter,	" "
*	Isaac Parrish,	" "
*	John Revere (New York), (A.)	Dec. "
‖	David Rutter,	Jan. 1837.
‖	Frederick A. Vandyke,	March, "
	Anthony Bournonville,	May, "
	W. S. W. Ruschenberger,	April, 1838.
	Samuel Jackson,	May, "
	Robley Dunglison,	June, "
*	Jacob Randolph,	Dec. "
	Joseph Carson,	" "
	Joseph Warrington,	Jan. 1839.
	James H. Bradford, (N. R.)	" "
	Thomas S. Kirkbride,	" "
	George W. Norris,	" "
	Francis West,	Feb. "
†	Benjamin D. Neill,	" "
‖	Rush Vandyke,	" "
	Edward Peace,	March, "
*	Frederick Turnpenny,	" "

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		ELECTED.	
*	George Cheyne Shattuck (Boston), (A.)	May,	1839.
*	George M'Clellan,	"	"
	William D. Brinckle,	"	"
	William Pepper,	"	"
	Edward Hallowell,	"	"
*	Theodoric R. Beck (Albany), (A.)	July,	"
*	Samuel Colhoun,	Aug.	"
	William H. Klapp,	"	"
	Caspar Morris,	Sept.	"
	Frederick S. Eckard, (A.)	April,	1840.
*	Carter N. Berkeley,	June,	"
*	Joseph Peace,	Oct.	"
	William S. Zantzinger,	Nov.	"
	David C. Skerrett,	Dec.	"
‖	W. Poyntell Johnson,	"	"
	Henry H. Smith,	Jan.	1842.
	Peter Parker (China), (A.)	Feb.	"
	Charles Evans,	April,	"
†	Caspar Wistar,	"	"
	Benjamin W. Dudley (Lexington), (A.)	June,	"
	Nathan R. Smith (Baltimore), (A.)	"	"
	Gotthilf Moehring,	"	"
*	John Hubbard (Hallowell, Me.), (A.)	"	"
*	Thomas Sewall (Washington, D. C.), (A.)	"	"
	Robert Bridges,	July,	"
	Meredith Clymer, (N. R.)	"	"
	John D. Griscom,	Aug.	"
	John Ware (Boston), (A.)	Nov.	"
	Thomas Dillard,	"	"
	Paul Beck Goddard,	"	"
	Alfred Stillé,	Dec.	"
	John J. Reese,	"	"
*	Amos Twitchell (Keene, N. H.), (A.)	Jan.	1843.
	John Forsyth Meigs,	June,	"
	John Wiltbank,	"	"
*	Henry S. Patterson,	Aug.	"
	Lewis Rodman,	Nov.	"

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		ELECTED.	
	George L. Newbold,	Nov.	1843.
	William Byrd Page,	Dec.	"
	Charles R. King, (N. R.)	"	1844.
	David H. Tucker, (N. R.)	"	"
*	T. R. Brinckle,	Jan.	1845.
*	Samuel G. Morton,	"	"
	Francis G. Smith,	May,	"
‖	Mahlon P. Hutchinson,	Sept.	"
	N. D. Benedict (E. Florida), (A.)	"	"
	Benjamin S. Janney,	"	"
†	Alexander Wilcocks,	April,	1846.
*	Victor L. Godon,	June,	"
	Thomas F. Betton,	"	"
	Morris C. Shallcross,	"	"
*	William R. Grant,	"	"
*	Joshua M. Wallace,	"	"
	Washington L. Atlee,	"	"
	John Neill,	Aug.	"
	Henry Gibbons, (N. R.)	"	"
	John C. Warren (Boston), (A.)	"	"
	Samuel D. Gross (Louisville), (A.)	"	"
	Richard D. Arnold (Savannah), (A.)	Nov.	"
	Anthony E. Stocker,	Dec.	"
	J. Dickinson Logan,	Feb.	1847.
	Gouverneur Emerson,	"	"
	Edward Hartshorne,	April,	"
	John L. Atlee (Lancaster), (A.)	June,	"
	Jonathan Knight (New Haven), (A.)	July,	"
	Alexander H. Stevens (New York), (A.)	"	"
*	James M'Naughton (Albany), (A.)	"	"
*	Moreton Stillé,	Dec.	"
	Caspar Wister,	Jan.	1848.
	Robert A. Given,	"	"
	Joseph Klapp,	April,	"
	Samuel Jackson, (Prof.)	Nov.	"
*	Jonathan Pereira (London), (A.)	Dec.	"
	Robert Christison (Edinburgh), (A.)	"	"

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	ELECTED.	
Samuel Lewis,	Feb.	1849.
Justus Dunott, (N. R.)	"	"
Samuel L. Hollingsworth,	April,	"
John Hastings, (N. R.)	"	"
James M. Greene,	"	"
John L. Ludlow,	June,	"
John H. B. M'Clellan,	July,	"
William V. Keating,	"	"
D. Paul Lajus,	"	"
John K. Mason,	"	"
* William B. Wilson,	Oct.	"
Edmund Lang,	Nov.	"
Thomas S. Reed,	"	"
Beverly R. Wellford (Fredericksburg, Va.), (A.)	Jan.	1850.
Richard H. Townsend,	Feb.	"
Isaac Remington,	Mar.	"
John B. Tuft, (N. R.)	"	"
Edward R. Mayer,	Oct.	"
William R. Bullock, (N. R.)	Jan.	1851.
John B. Biddle,	"	"
Robert P. Thomas,	"	"
Henry E. Drayton	April,	"
Bernard Henry,	"	"
James J. Levick,	"	"
Joseph Leidy,	"	"
Wilson Jewell,	July,	"
Ellwood Wilson,	"	"
Henry Hartshorne,	Oct.	"
William Keller,	Jan.	1852.
William Mayburry,	"	"
Alfred L. Kennedy,	"	"
Ellerslie Wallace,	"	"
Thomas H. Yardley,	"	"
Fitz William Sargent,	April,	"
Thomas Hewson Bache	"	"
James V. Emlen,	"	"
Joseph Hopkinson,	"	"

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	ELECTED.	
Owen Jones Wister,	April,	1852.
William H. Hooper,	"	"
Henry Tiedemann,	July,	"
Jonathan M. Allen,	"	"
James L. Tyson,	Oct.	"
Archibald Hall (Canada), (A.)	"	"
James E. Rhoads,	Jan.	1853.
Addinell Hewson,	"	"
Fleetwood Churchill (Dublin), (A.)	April,	"
David Gilbert,	Oct.	"
B. Howard Rand,	"	"
John M. Lever (London), (A.)	Jan.	1854.
G. Herman Robinett,	April,	"
William Hunt,	"	"
R. A. F. Penrose,	"	"
Richard Clements,	July,	"
William H. Gobrecht,	"	"
Joseph Parrish,	Oct.	"
William D. Stroud,	Jan.	1855.
Nathan L. Hatfield,	"	"
Francis W. Lewis,	July,	"
S. Weir Mitchell,	Jan.	1856.

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OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE.

1856.

President.

GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D.

Vice-President.

FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D.

Censors.

HENRY BOND, M. D.
JOHN WILSON MOORE, M. D.
SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D.
GEORGE W. NORRIS, M. D.

Secretary.

ALFRED STILLÉ, M. D.

Treasurer.

JOHN RODMAN PAUL, M. D.

Curator.

JOHN NEILL, M. D.

Librarian.

T. HEWSON BACHE, M. D.

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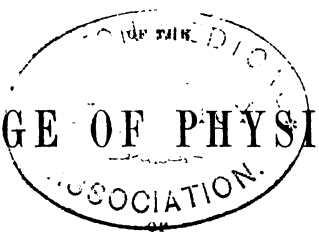
CHARTER,

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS



COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

PHILADELPHIA.

NON SIBI SED TOTI.

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CHARTER,

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS

OF THE
ASSOCIATION.

OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

PHILADELPHIA.

NON SIBI SED TOTI.

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CHARTER,

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

NON SIBI SED TOTI.

PHILADELPHIA:
COLLINS, PRINTER, 705 JAYNE STREET.
1864.

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The College was instituted in January, 1787, and incorporated in March, 1789; the Ordinances and By-Laws were revised and finally adopted July, 1840; since which time various additions and amendments have been made to them, all of which are incorporated in the present revised edition. Approved, December, 1863.

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CONTENTS.

PAGE

CHARTER 5

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS.

CHAP. I. Members and Membership 11

II. Officers of the College and their Duties . 15

III. The Council 19

IV. Meetings 20

V. Standing Committees 22

VI. Committee of Publication 22

VII. Library Committee 24

VIII. Committee of the Mütter Museum . . 24

IX. Hall Committee 26

X. Committee on Lectures 28

XI. Special Committees 29

XII. Rules for Government of Library . . 30

XIII. Rules of Order 31

XIV. Code of Medical Ethics and Fee Bill . . 34

XV. Revision and Enactment of Ordinances and By-Laws 60

LIST OF MEMBERS 63

APPENDIX.

Articles of Agreement between Dr. Mütter and the College 73

Extracts from Deed of Trust of Dr. Mütter and wife . . 79

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CHARTER.

AN ACT FOR THE INCORPORATION OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

1. Whereas, the Physicians of Philadelphia, influenced by a conviction of the many advantages which have arisen from literary institutions, have associated themselves under the name and title of *The College of Physicians of Philadelphia:*

2. And whereas, the objects of this College are to advance the science of medicine, and thereby to lessen human misery, by investigating the diseases and remedies which are peculiar to this country; by observing the effect of different seasons, climates, and situations upon the human body; by recording the changes which are produced in disease by the progress of agriculture, arts, population, and manners; by searching for medicines in the American woods, waters, and in the bowels of the earth; by enlarging the avenues to knowledge from the discoveries and publications of foreign countries; and by cultivating order and uniformity in the practice of physic:

3. And whereas, the said College of Physicians have prayed us, the Representatives of the Freemen

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of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that they may be created a body politic and corporate, forever, with such powers, privileges, and immunities as may best answer the laudable purposes which the members thereof have in view; wherefore to assist and encourage the said College of Physicians, in the prosecution and advancement of useful knowledge for the benefit of their country, and of mankind,

4. *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That the members of the said College of Physicians, *that is to say,* John Redman, John Jones, William Shippen, Jun., Adam Kuhn, John Morgan, Benjamin Rush, Samuel Duffield, Gerardus Clarkson, George Glentworth, Thomas Parke, James Hutchinson, Robert Harris, John Carson, Benjamin Duffield, William W. Smith, John Foulke, Samuel Powell Griffitts, William Clarkson, William Currie, Benjamin Say, Andrew Ross, John Morris, Nathan Dorsey, James Cunningham, Caspar Wistar, Jun., Michael Leib, and John H. Gibbons, be, and the same persons are, and shall be, a body corporate and politic in deed and in name, by the name and style of "THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA," and, by the same name, they and their successors are hereby constituted and confirmed one body corporate and politic in law, to have perpetual succession, and to be able and capable to have, hold and enjoy any goods and chattels, lands, tenements, rents, hereditaments, gifts, and bequests,

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of what nature soever, in fee simple, or for term of years, life or lives, or otherwise; and also to grant, sell, alien, assign, or let the same lands, tenements, and premises, according to the nature of the respective grants and bequests made to the said corporation, and of the estate of the said corporation therein; provided, that the amount of the clear yearly value of such real estate exceed not the sum of five hundred pounds, lawful money of this commonwealth.

5. The said corporation be, and shall be forever hereafter, able and capable in law, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all or any courts of justice and other places, in all manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes, and matters of what nature or kind soever; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said corporation, forever hereafter, to have and use a common seal, and the same seal, at the will and pleasure of the said corporation, to break, change, alter, and renew.

6. For the well ordering of the said corporation and its affairs, there shall be, at all times hereafter, the following officers of the same; that is to say, one President, one Vice-President, four Censors, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be chosen, annually, from amongst the Fellows of the said College of Physicians, on the first *Tuesday in the month of July, forever hereafter,** or within one calendar month after

* By a decree of the Court of Common Pleas, Dec. 3d, 1855, the clause in Italics was altered to read as follows: *Wednesday in the month of January next, and annually thereafter.*

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the same day, in any year; and that John Redman be the present *President* of the said College; John Jones, the present *Vice-President;* William Shippen, Jun., Adam Kuhn, Benjamin Rush, and Samuel Duffield, the present *Censors;* Samuel Powell Griffitts, the present *Secretary;* and Gerardus Clarkson, the present *Treasurer* of the said College: and shall be and remain the President, Vice-President, Censors, Secretary, and Treasurer, respectively of the said College, until they be superseded by a new election to be made by the Fellows of the said College as aforesaid; and all vacancies by death, resignation, or otherwise, which shall at any time hereafter happen in any of the said offices, may be filled by a special election, to be holden so often as occasion shall require.

7. The authorities and duties of the officers of the said corporation who are hereinbefore mentioned, and of any others which the said corporation shall see fit to appoint, the times of meeting of the said corporation, the admission of members, and the other concerns of the said corporation, shall be regulated by the by-laws and ordinances of the said corporation, heretofore made or to be made, touching the premises.

8. *Provided always,* That no by-laws nor ordinances of the said corporation, hereafter made, shall be binding upon the officers or members thereof, unless the same shall be proposed at one regular meeting of the said corporation, and enacted and received at another, after the intervention of at least

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thirty days. And that no sale, or alienation, or lease for above three years, of any part of the real estate of the said corporation, shall be valid, unless the terms and nature of such sale or lease be proposed at a previous meeting of the said corporation.

Signed by order of the House,
RICHARD PETERS, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred eighty-nine.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

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ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

MEMBERS AND MEMBERSHIP.

1. The College shall consist of Fellows and Associates.

2. The Fellows shall be practitioners of medicine, of good character and standing in their profession, residing within the city of Philadelphia, and over twenty-four years of age.

3. The Associates shall be distinguished practitioners of medicine, residing beyond the limits of the city.

4. No person who gives his support to any system of practice, which is sustained by efforts to weaken or diminish public confidence in the science of medicine, or in the medical profession, or who, by advertisement or other means, announces his claim to superior qualifications in the treatment of diseases, or of a particular disease or class of diseases; or who holds a patent or a part of a patent for a surgical instrument; or who enters into a collusive agreement with an apothecary with a view to pecuniary

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profit or to professional patronage; or who gives the formula of a prescription to one apothecary, which he refuses to give to others; or who deals in secret medicines, or publicly recommends them, shall be considered eligible as a Fellow or Associate of the College. And, any Fellow or Associate who hereafter may be so engaged, shall forfeit his right to membership, on the fact being reported as established, by the Board of Censors. An appeal from the decision of the Censors is permitted in this as in all other cases.

5. Candidates for Fellowship or Associateship may be proposed in writing, at any stated meeting, by three Fellows; but they shall be balloted for only at the stated meetings in January, April, July, and October; when, if four-fifths of the ballots cast be in their favor, they shall be pronounced duly elected; *provided*, however, that the report of the Council in their case is favorable, and there are present at the meeting at least twenty Fellows.

6. All propositions for Fellowship or Associateship shall be read at the meetings of the College intervening between the one at which they were presented and that at which the candidates are to be balloted for.

7. No candidate who is rejected shall be again proposed within twelve months from the period of such rejection.

8. The names of the persons proposed as candidates for Fellowship or Associateship shall not be placed on permanent record, unless the said candi-

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dates are elected. In case of the rejection of any candidate, the paper containing his nomination shall be destroyed immediately after the ballot.

9. No person elected a Fellow shall be recognized as a member of the College until he shall have subscribed the Ordinances and By-Laws, and paid his initiation fee. If he omit such signing and payment for the period of three months, his election shall become void.

10. The *initiation fee* shall be fifteen dollars, payable at or before signing the Ordinances and By-laws. The *annual contribution* shall be five dollars, payable, in advance, at the stated meeting in January. To all annual contributions that shall remain unpaid after the meeting in July, *ten per cent.* shall be added.

11. Any Fellow who neglects or declines the payment of his annual contribution for two successive years, shall forfeit his membership: Provided, however, that if any Fellow shall be absent from Philadelphia, on public service in the Army or Navy of the United States, for twelve consecutive months or more, a deduction shall be made from the amount of his annual contributions, corresponding to the duration of his absence.

12. No Fellow who may remove permanently from the City of Philadelphia, shall, in consequence of such removal, forfeit his Fellowship, but he shall be exonerated from the payment of the annual contribution.

13. No Associate, who may come to reside within the limits of the City of Philadelphia, shall be

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admitted to Fellowship in the College without being proposed and elected in the same manner, in all respects, as is prescribed for the admission of Fellows.

14. The number of Associates shall not exceed fifty, twenty of whom may be foreigners.

15. Associates shall have the privilege of attending the meetings of the College, but shall not be allowed to take any part in the transaction of its private business.

16. Every Fellow of the College shall receive a certificate of membership according to the annexed form, signed by the President, Vice-President, Censors, and Secretary, and having the seal of the College affixed thereto.

Nos, Præses, Vice-Præses, Censoresque Collegii Medicorum Philadelphiensis, omnibus ad quos hæc pervenerint, salutem.

Testamur ——————————— *virum doctum et medicinæ peritum, nostri Collegii Socium* ——— *adscriptum fuisse, omnesque ejus honores et privilegia, jure ritéque consecutum esse. In cujus rei fidem hisce literis, Collegii sigillo munitis, nomina nostra subjicimus.*

Datum Philadelphia, *Anno Domini* 18

—— —— } *Censores.* —— —— *Præses.*

—— —— —— —— *V. Præses.*

—— —— *Secretarius.*

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17. No Fellow shall be permitted to vote at any election, whether of Officers, Fellows or Associates, who has not subscribed the Ordinances and By-laws, and paid his initiation fee, together with all annual assessments due by him, and who has not attended at least *two stated meetings* of the College within the twelve months next preceding said election.

18. The signing of the Constitution adopted in 1788, shall be deemed equivalent to a subscription to the Ordinances and By-laws of the College in force for the time being.

19. When the College is notified of the decease of one of its Fellows, the fact shall be entered upon the minutes, and a Fellow may be appointed to prepare and read before the College an obituary notice of the deceased.

CHAPTER II.

OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE AND THEIR DUTIES.

1. The officers of the College designated by its Charter, namely, a President, a Vice-President, four Censors, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, shall be chosen annually, by ballot, on the first Wednesday in January, or within one calendar month thereafter. At the same time, and in the same manner, there shall be elected a Librarian, a Curator, and two Councillors.

2. The *President* shall maintain order at the meetings of the College, and sign all warrants on

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the Treasurer, duly ordered by the College. He shall have power to call special meetings at his own discretion; and it shall be his duty to call them, when requested to do so in writing by six Fellows.

3. The *Vice-President* shall perform the duties of the President in the absence of the latter officer, or at his request when present. In the absence of both the President and Vice-President, a chairman for the meeting shall be appointed *viva voce*.

4. The *Censors* shall inspect the records and examine and audit the accounts of the College, upon which they shall report at the stated meeting in January. They shall hear and determine all charges for a breach of the regulations of the College, that may be preferred against a Fellow, and shall report their action thereon to the College at its next meeting. In cases, however, where a Censor is one of the parties concerned, the charge shall be referred to a committee of three Fellows selected by ballot, who shall act as censors *pro hac vice*. An appeal from the decision of the Censors to the College shall always be allowed.

5. The *Treasurer* shall collect and receive all moneys due to the College, and shall pay them only upon a warrant ordered by the College and signed by the President, or by the officer who presided at the meeting at which the warrant was ordered; and these warrants shall be the vouchers for his expenditures. The Treasurer shall present a statement of the finances of the College, annually, at the stated meeting in December, and at such other times as the College may direct.

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6. The *Secretary* shall keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the College, and, after their approval, record them in a book provided for the purpose. He shall keep a list of the Fellows and Associates, with the date of the election of each, the time of his death, resignation, or loss of membership, and also of the residence of the Associates. He shall have the custody, and see to the preservation of all books of records. He shall keep in regular files, properly labelled, all documents and papers belonging to the College. He shall notify all the Officers and Standing Committees of their election, and the Chairman of every Special Committee of his appointment, with the names of his associates, and shall furnish him with a copy of the resolution under which the committee was appointed, and with whatever documents may be necessary for the proper performance, by the committee, of the duties imposed upon it. He shall furnish certificates of membership to newly elected Fellows, and perform such other duties as are appropriate to his office, or which may be imposed upon him by any Ordinance or Resolution of the College.

He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the Committee of Publication.

7. The *Librarian*, in conjunction with the Library Committee, of which he shall be a member, *ex officio*, shall attend to the preservation, arrangement and cataloguing of the books belonging to the Library of the College; and shall carry into effect all such regulations pertaining to the Library as may be

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adopted by the College. He shall attend in the Library for one hour before each Stated Meeting of the College, and also for one hour, at least, once every week, in order to deliver books to the Fellows in accordance with the regulations embraced in Chapter XII.

8. The *Curator*, who shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the Committee on the Mütter Museum, shall prepare and set up such pathological specimens as the Committee shall deem worthy of a place in the Museum. He shall have the general care of the Museum, label, and keep a correct catalogue of the specimens presented to it, with the name of the donor, which shall be conspicuously attached to the specimen, and, as far as practicable, a record of the case from which the specimen was derived. He shall attend at the Museum, for the accommodation of visitors and students, on such days in each and every week, and during such hours as may be directed by the Committee on the Mütter Museum. On such occasions he shall remove and replace specimens, afford all necessary information to students and other visitors, and prevent any improprieties being committed by those in attendance.

The Curator shall receive for his services the sum of $300, annually, to be paid to him by the Chairman of the Committee on the Mütter Museum out of the income of the trust fund presented to the College by Dr. Mütter.

No Professor or Lecturer on Surgery or Medicine shall be eligible as Curator.

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CHAPTER III.

THE COUNCIL.

1. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Censors of the College, with six Councillors, elected as follows: At the stated meeting of the College in January, 1864, six Councillors shall be chosen, namely, two to serve for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, and annually thereafter, at the meeting in January, two Councillors to serve for three years shall be chosen.

2. The Council thus constituted shall hold regular meetings at such intervals, not exceeding three months, as it shall deem necessary. It shall elect from among its own members, a Chairman and Clerk, keep correct minutes of its transactions, and regularly report the same to the College.

3. The Council shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the College, carefully consider all questions that may be referred to it, and report to the College, in writing, its decision thereon, and from time to time submit to the College, for its approval or rejection, such measures as it shall believe to be adapted to further the objects for which the College was organized and to promote its interests generally.

4. To the Council shall be submitted all nominations of Candidates for Fellowship or Associateship, and its duty shall be to inquire into the character,

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the professional standing and the eligibility in all other respects of such candidates, and to certify, in writing, the result of said inquiry to the College.

CHAPTER IV.

MEETINGS.

1. The *Stated Meetings* of the College shall be held on the first Wednesday in every month; from October to March inclusive, at 7½ P.M.; and from April to September inclusive, at 8 P.M. At which hours *precisely,* or as soon thereafter as a *quorum,* consisting of seven Fellows, shall have assembled, the meeting shall be organized.

2. At stated meetings, the following shall be the *order of business:*—

1st. The minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read for approval or correction.

2d. Newly elected Fellows may be introduced.

3d. Donations to the Library and Pathological Museum shall be announced.

4th. Written communications may be received.

5th. Verbal communications may be made.

6th. The report of Committees and of the Council shall be received.

7th. Motions and observations respecting the private business of the College may be made.

8th. Miscellaneous business may be transacted.

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3. At the stated meetings in *January, April, July,* and *October,* the balloting for Candidates for Fellowship or Associateship may be gone into, after the third item of business has been transacted, provided there are present at least *twenty* Fellows.

4. At the stated meeting in *December,* the Treasurer shall present his annual report, and the President shall nominate a committee whose duty it shall be to report on the Meteorology and Epidemics of Philadelphia during the ensuing year.

5. At the stated meeting in *January,* after the third item in the order of business shall have been dispatched, the Censors, the Library Committee, the Committee on the Mütter Museum, and the Hall Committee, shall present their annual reports; the annual appropriations shall be made; and the Officers and Standing Committees of the College for the ensuing year shall be elected; after which, the business of the College shall proceed in the usual order.

6. At the stated meeting in *February,* the report on Meteorology and Epidemics shall be made.

7. At the stated meeting in *March,* in the year 1864, and of every *third year* thereafter, a lecturer on surgical pathology shall be appointed.

8. At *special meetings,* no business shall be transacted excepting that for which the said meeting has been called.

9. At the stated meetings of the College, excepting those upon which propositions for Fellowship are to be acted upon, or during the consideration of the private affairs of the College, strangers may be intro-

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duced as Visitors by a Fellow, who shall be held responsible for the character and professional standing of the persons introduced by him.

CHAPTER V.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. There shall be elected by ballot, at the stated meeting of the College in the month of January, annually, the following Standing Committees, namely:—

I. A Committee of Publication.
II. A Library Committee.
III. A Committee on the Mütter Museum.
IV. A Hall Committee.
V. A Committee on Lectures.

2. The first three of the said Committees shall consist each of three Fellows, and the last two, each of five Fellows.

CHAPTER VI.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

1. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Publication to prepare and issue, from time to time, a Summary of the Transactions of the College; com-

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prising, 1. All written communications, the publication of which the Committee may deem expedient. 2. A record of such facts in relation to any of the departments of Medicine, Surgery, or Obstetrics, as shall be communicated verbally to the College by its Fellows; and 3. An abstract of the discussions upon subjects of general interest which shall take place at the meetings of the College, together with such other of its transactions, the publication of which may be directed by the College or deemed expedient and proper by the Committee.

4. The Fellows will be expected, when requested by the Committee of Publication, to report for publication the verbal communications and remarks on professional subjects presented by them at the meetings of the College.

5. No paper read before the College shall be published as having been so read, elsewhere than in the Summary of Transactions, without the consent of the majority of the Fellows present at the reading thereof—which consent shall be expressed by vote.

6. The Summary of Transactions, as it is published, shall be distributed by the Secretary of the College to each of the Fellows and Associates without charge.

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CHAPTER VII.

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

1. The Library Committee shall have a general supervision of the Library of the College, and shall report upon its condition annually, at the stated meeting in January.

2. It shall be the duty of the Committee to furnish the College, annually, at its stated meeting in January, with a statement of the amount necessary to meet the estimated wants of the Library during the ensuing twelve months, when such an appropriation, based upon such estimate, shall be made by the College as may be deemed compatible with the state of its funds. The expenditure of which appropriation shall be made by the Librarian under the direction of the Library Committee.

CHAPTER VIII.

COMMITTEE ON THE MÜTTER MUSEUM.

1. The Committee on the Mütter Museum shall have a general supervision of the same, and shall take all such measures as may be deemed expedient for its preservation and increase.

2. Free access to the Museum and preparations shall be allowed without charge or fee, to any regular

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graduate or student of medicine, who may desire to consult, study, draw, or describe any of the said preparations, for whose accommodation there shall be provided the necessary chairs, tables, pens, ink, and paper. Any other person shall be permitted to visit the Museum, who shall present a ticket of admission signed by a Fellow of the College. All admissions, however, are to be governed by such regulations as the College may deem necessary for the preservation of order.

3. The Committee shall not allow any article belonging to the Museum to be removed from the College building excepting for necessary repairs or preparation.

4. The Chairman of the Committee shall receive the income of the trust fund presented to the College by Dr. T. D. Mütter; which income shall be disbursed by the Committee, under the supervision of the College, in accordance with the agreement made between the College and Dr. Mütter, as recited in the deed of trust to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, executed by Dr. Mütter and wife, December the eleventh, A. D. 1858, namely: $300 per annum as a salary to the Curator, $200 per annum as a salary to the Lecturer, and the remainder of said income shall be appropriated to the preparing, fitting up, keeping in order, increasing, and insuring of the pathological and anatomical preparations and specimens, illustrative of surgery and medicine; the drawings, models, casts, and other like matters, which are intended to form the said Museum.

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5. It shall make, annually, to the College, at its Stated Meeting in January, a report of the condition of the Museum, and from time to time shall submit such suggestions the adoption of which it is believed will tend to augment the value and usefulness of the collection. And semi-annually, at the Stated Meetings in January and July, it shall render to the College an account of all its expenditures on account of the Museum and Lecturer, which account shall be referred to the Censors to be audited.

CHAPTER IX.

HALL COMMITTEE.

1. The Hall Committee shall have the charge and superintendence of the Hall of the College; subject to such instructions as the College, by its resolutions and enactments, may from time to time give. The Committee shall see that the Hall is kept, at all times, in good order and condition; that the preservation and security of all things contained in the several apartments thereof be constantly cared for, and that it be properly lighted and heated for the meetings of the College, and of such bodies and committees as may assemble statedly or occasionally therein, in accordance with the ordinances and resolutions of the College.

2. It shall have power to let to persons, societies, or associations, upon such terms as the College may

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deem satisfactory, such apartments in the Hall as the College may designate: *Provided, however*, the renting of such apartments will in no degree interfere with the meetings of the College, or with its convenience generally.

3. The Hall Committee shall appoint a Janitor or Superintendent of the Hall, and shall see that he performs all the services that may be required of him promptly and faithfully.

4. It shall be the duty of the Hall Committee to procure all things necessary for carrying out the purposes of its appointment: *Provided*, that the cost of these shall not exceed the sum of ten dollars within any one month. For the things thus purchased, the Committee shall present the bills to the College, at its next stated meeting; when, if the same be found correct, orders shall be drawn upon the Treasurer for their payment.

5. The Hall Committee may make all necessary rules for its own government: *Provided*, that the said rules be first approved by the College.

6. The Hall Committee shall present to the College, at its stated meeting in January, annually, a report of its proceedings, and of the condition of the Hall.

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CHAPTER X.

COMMITTEE ON LECTURES.

1. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Lectures to present to the College, at its stated meeting in the month of March, 1864, and at the stated meeting in March of every third year thereafter, the name of a gentleman who is, in the estimation of the Committee, duly qualified to deliver a course of at least ten lectures on some point or points connected with surgical pathology: *Provided*, that the same lecturer shall not be nominated for two successive terms.

2. It shall be the further duty of the said Committee to fix upon the time for the delivery of the said lectures and the duration of the course, and to make all such arrangements as may be deemed necessary for carrying out the objects contemplated in the establishment of said lectureship—the promotion and diffusion of surgical knowledge.

3. The said lectures shall be delivered within the College building, and the use of the Museum shall be granted to the Lecturer for the purpose of illustration.

4. The Lecturer shall be permitted to charge a fee of five or ten dollars, as he may himself determine, to each person attending his lectures. He shall, however, grant ten gratuitous tickets to poor but well educated and moral students of regular medicine, whom he shall himself select; while all Fel-

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lows of the College shall be allowed access to the lectures gratuitously.

5. The Committee shall see that the duties of the person who may be appointed to fill the lectureship are performed in a satisfactory manner and in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into between the College and Dr. Mütter.

6. Upon the favorable report of the Committee, the College shall direct an order to be drawn upon the Chairman of the Committee on the Mütter Museum in favor of said lecturer for the sum of $200, to be paid out of the income of the trust fund presented to the College by Dr. Mütter; and the Committee shall see that each Fellow is supplied gratuitously with a ticket of admittance to the aforesaid lectures.

CHAPTER XI.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

1. The President shall appoint all Special Committees unless otherwise ordered by a vote of the College.

2. The first named shall be Chairman of the Committee, and shall see that the duties enjoined on the committee are promptly and duly performed.

3. Special Committees shall report at the meeting immediately succeeding their appointment, unless it may be otherwise determined by a resolution or law

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of the College; and failing to make a final report at the proper time, unless a satisfactory reason for such failure be given, they shall be discharged, and the matter dropped or referred to another committee, as the College may determine.

4. All reports of special committees shall be made in writing, and signed by a majority of the committee.

CHAPTER XII.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LIBRARY.

1. The Fellows shall be allowed to take out such book or books belonging to the Library, as they may desire, with such exceptions, however, as from time to time the Library Committee may designate: *Provided*, that no Fellow shall be allowed to take out at any one time more than one folio, quarto, or octavo, or two duodecimos, nor to retain the same for a longer period without renewal than two weeks. The Librarian shall enter, in a register kept for the purpose, the title of the books taken out, with the name of the Fellow by whom, and the date at which they were taken out.

2. If any Fellow retain the book or books delivered to him by the Librarian, longer than two weeks, without renewal, he shall pay a fine of twenty-five cents for every month the book or books are so retained.

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3. If a book be lost by a Fellow, he shall either replace it, or pay the value thereof, or of the set of books to which it belongs.

4. At the stated meeting in November, all the books shall be returned to the Library, to enable the Library Committee to make its annual report.

5. It shall be the duty of the Librarian, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the professional journals and of new publications generally, to make such arrangements as shall enable the Fellows to consult the same in the Hall of the College, and under such regulations as the Library Committee may adopt.

6. He shall make a report, at each stated meeting of the College, of the books which may have been presented to the Library since the preceding meeting.

CHAPTER XIII.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. No question shall be considered open for discussion, except when brought forward by motion duly made and seconded, and then distinctly stated by the presiding officer. The name of the mover of each motion to be entered upon the minutes.

2. Every motion shall be reduced to writing by the mover, if the presiding officer or any Fellow request the same.

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3. Any Fellow may call for the division of a question, provided it comprehends two distinct propositions. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out shall not preclude either amendment or a motion to strike out and insert.

4. The mover, with the consent of the seconder, may withdraw any motion previously to its amendment, commitment, or to the question upon its final passage being put by the presiding officer.

5. When a Fellow speaks, he shall stand up, addressing himself to the presiding officer, and confining himself strictly to the question under consideration.

6. No Fellow shall be interrupted while speaking, except by a call to order.

7. The presiding officer shall decide all questions of order unless an appeal be made to the College, in which case the person appealing shall first state his reasons for appealing, and then the presiding officer his reason in support of his decision, but no further debate shall be allowed.

8. No Fellow shall be allowed to speak more than twice upon the same question, without permission being granted him by the College.

9. Whilst a question is under consideration, no motion shall be received excepting to adjourn, to lay the subject upon the table, to postpone, to refer to a committee, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are named.

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10. A motion for adjournment shall always be in order, except when the College is voting on another question, or while a Fellow is speaking.

11. A motion to amend an amendment is in order, but not one to amend an amendment to the amendment. The question on the amendment shall be decided before that on the main question.

12. No motion shall be received to postpone the motion under discussion for the purpose of introducing a substitute.

13. A motion for postponement shall preclude commitment, and one for commitment shall preclude amendment, or a decision on the original question.

14. Motions for postponement, to lay upon the table, and for adjournment shall always be determined without debate.

15. A motion that has been negatived, cannot be again brought forward at the same meeting, excepting upon a motion to reconsider.

16. No question shall be reconsidered, excepting on the motion of two Fellows, who voted with the majority when the question was decided, and submitted at the meeting at which the same was discussed.

17. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, greatest number, and remotest period.

18. Two Fellows may demand the yeas and nays on any question which is not required to be decided by ballot, and have them entered upon the minutes.

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The presiding officer in such cases shall always vote last.

19. No order shall be taken upon the report of any special committee, excepting to refer it back to the committee, to lay it upon the table, or to obtain the sense of the College in relation to the resolutions appended thereto.

20. The presiding officer shall not discuss any subject while in the chair, but may assign his reasons on deciding a question of order. He shall have no vote excepting on a ballot, or upon a call for the yeas and nays.

CHAPTER XIV.

CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO THEIR PATIENTS, AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF PATIENTS TO THEIR PHYSICIANS.

ART. I.—*Duties of physicians to their patients.*

§ 1. A physician should not only be ever ready to obey the calls of the sick, but his mind ought also to be imbued with the greatness of his mission, and the responsibility he habitually incurs in its discharge. Those obligations are the more deep and enduring, because there is no tribunal other than his own conscience to adjudge penalties for carelessness or ne-

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glect. Physicians should, therefore, minister to the sick with due impressions of the importance of their office; reflecting that the ease, the health, and the lives of those committed to their charge, depend on their skill, attention, and fidelity. They should study, also, in their deportment, so to unite *tenderness* with *firmness*, and *condescension* with *authority*, as to inspire the minds of their patients with gratitude, respect, and confidence.

§ 2. Every case committed to the charge of a physician should be treated with attention, steadiness, and humanity. Reasonable indulgence should be granted to the mental imbecility and caprices of the sick. Secrecy and delicacy, when required by peculiar circumstances, should be strictly observed; and the familiar and confidential intercourse to which physicians are admitted in their professional visits, should be used with discretion, and with the most scrupulous regard to fidelity and honor. The obligation of secrecy extends beyond the period of professional services;—none of the privacies of personal and domestic life, no infirmity of disposition or flaw of character observed during professional attendance should ever be divulged by the physician, except when he is imperatively required to do so. The force and necessity of this obligation are indeed so great, that professional men have, under certain circumstances, been protected in their observance of secrecy by courts of justice.

§ 3. Frequent visits to the sick are in general requisite, since they enable the physician to arrive at

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a more perfect knowledge of the disease—to meet promptly every change which may occur, and also tend to preserve the confidence of the patient. But unnecessary visits are to be avoided, as they give useless anxiety to the patient, tend to diminish the authority of the physician, and render him liable to be suspected of interested motives.

§ 4. A physician should not be forward to make gloomy prognostications, because they savor of empiricism, by magnifying the importance of his services in the treatment or cure of the disease. But he should not fail on proper occasions, to give to the friends of the patient timely notice of danger when it really occurs; and even to the patient himself, if absolutely necessary. This office, however, is so peculiarly alarming when executed by him, that it ought to be declined whenever it can be assigned to any other person of sufficient judgment and delicacy. For, the physician should be the minister of hope and comfort to the sick; that, by such cordials to the drooping spirit, he may smooth the bed of death, revive expiring life, and counteract the depressing influence of those maladies which often disturb the tranquillity of the most resigned in their last moments. The life of a sick person can be shortened not only by the acts, but also by the words or the manner of a physician. It is, therefore, a sacred duty to guard himself carefully in this respect, and to avoid all things which have a tendency to discourage the patient and to depress his spirits.

§ 5. A physician ought not to abandon a patient

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because the case is deemed incurable; for his attendance may continue to be highly useful to the patient, and comforting to the relatives around him, even in the last period of a fatal malady, by alleviating pain and other symptoms, and by soothing mental anguish. To decline attendance, under such circumstances, would be sacrificing to fanciful delicacy and mistaken liberality, that moral duty, which is independent of and far superior to, all pecuniary consideration.

§ 6. Consultations should be promoted in difficult or protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy, and more enlarged views in practice.

§ 7. The opportunity which a physician not unfrequently enjoys of promoting and strengthening the good resolutions of his patients, suffering under the consequences of vicious conduct, ought never to be neglected. His counsels, or even remonstrances, will give satisfaction, not offence, if they be proffered with politeness, and evince a genuine love of virtue, accompanied by a sincere interest in the welfare of the person to whom they are addressed.

ART. II.—*Obligations of patients to their physicians.*

§ 1. The members of the medical profession, upon whom is enjoined the performance of so many important and arduous duties towards the community, and who are required to make so many sacrifices of comfort, ease, and health, for the welfare of those who avail themselves of their services, certainly have a right to expect and require, that their patients

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should entertain a just sense of the duties which they owe to their medical attendants.

§ 2. The first duty of a patient is, to select as his medical adviser one who has received a regular professional education. In no trade or occupation, do mankind rely on the skill of an untaught artist; and in medicine, confessedly the most difficult and intricate of the sciences, the world ought not to suppose that knowledge is intuitive.

§ 3. Patients should prefer a physician whose habits of life are regular, and who is not devoted to company, pleasure, or to any pursuit incompatible with his professional obligations. A patient should, also, confide the care of himself and family, as much as possible, to one physician; for a medical man who has become acquainted with the peculiarities of constitution, habits, and predispositions, of those he attends, is more likely to be successful in his treatment than one who does not possess that knowledge.

A patient who has thus selected his physician, should always apply for advice in what may appear to him trivial cases, for the most fatal results often supervene on the slightest accidents. It is of still more importance that he should apply for assistance in the forming stage of violent diseases; it is to a neglect of this precept that medicine owes much of the uncertainty and imperfection with which it has been reproached.

§ 4. Patients should faithfully and unreservedly communicate to their physician the supposed cause of their disease. This is the more important, as

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many diseases of a mental origin simulate those depending on external causes, and yet are only to be cured by ministering to the mind diseased. A patient should never be afraid of thus making his physician his friend and adviser; he should always bear in mind that a medical man is under the strongest obligations of secrecy. Even the female sex should never allow feelings of shame or delicacy to prevent their disclosing the seat, symptoms, and causes of complaints peculiar to them. However commendable a modest reserve may be in the common occurrences of life, its strict observance in medicine is often attended with the most serious consequences, and a patient may sink under a painful and loathsome disease, which might have been readily prevented had timely intimation been given to the physician.

§ 5. A patient should never weary his physician with a tedious detail of events or matters not appertaining to his disease. Even as relates to his actual symptoms, he will convey much more real information by giving clear answers to interrogatories, than by the most minute account of his own framing. Neither should he obtrude upon his physician the details of his business nor the history of his family concerns.

§ 6. The obedience of a patient to the prescriptions of his physician should be prompt and implicit. He should never permit his own crude opinions as to their fitness, to influence his attention to them. A failure in one particular may render an otherwise

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judicious treatment dangerous, and even fatal. This remark is equally applicable to diet, drink, and exercise. As patients become convalescent, they are very apt to suppose that the rules prescribed for them may be disregarded, and the consequence, but too often, is a relapse. Patients should never allow themselves to be persuaded to take any medicine whatever, that may be recommended to them by the self-constituted doctors and doctresses, who are so frequently met with, and who pretend to possess infallible remedies for the cure of every disease. However simple some of their prescriptions may appear to be, it often happens that they are productive of much mischief, and in all cases they are injurious, by contravening the plan of treatment adopted by the physician.

§ 7. A patient should, if possible, avoid even the *friendly visits of a physician* who is not attending him—and when he does receive them, he should never converse on the subject of his disease, as an observation may be made, without any intention of interference, which may destroy his confidence in the course he is pursuing, and induce him to neglect the directions prescribed to him. A patient should never send for a consulting physician without the express consent of his own medical attendant. It is of great importance that physicians should act in concert; for, although their modes of treatment may be attended with equal success when employed singly, yet conjointly they are very likely to be productive of disastrous results.

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§ 8. When a patient wishes to dismiss his physician, justice and common courtesy require that he should declare his reasons for so doing.

§ 9. Patients should always, when practicable, send for their physician in the morning, before his usual hour of going out; for, by being early aware of the visits he has to pay during the day, the physician is able to apportion his time in such a manner as to prevent an interference of engagements. Patients should also avoid calling on their medical adviser unnecessarily during the hours devoted to meals or sleep. They should always be in readiness to receive the visits of their physicians, as the detention of a few minutes is often of serious inconvenience to him.

§ 10. A patient should, after his recovery, entertain a just and enduring sense of the value of the services rendered him by his physician; for these are of such a character, that no mere pecuniary acknowledgment can repay or cancel them.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO EACH OTHER, AND TO THE PROFESSION AT LARGE.

ART. I.—*Duties for the support of professional character.*

§ 1. Every individual, on entering the profession, as he becomes thereby entitled to all its privileges and immunities, incurs an obligation to exert his best abilities to maintain its dignity and honor, to exalt

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its standing, and to extend the bounds of its usefulness. He should, therefore, observe strictly such laws as are instituted for the government of its members;—should avoid all contumelious and sarcastic remarks relative to the faculty, as a body; and while, by unwearied diligence, he resorts to every honorable means of enriching the science, he should entertain a due respect for his seniors, who have, by their labors, brought it to the elevated condition in which he finds it.

§ 2. There is no profession, from the members of which greater purity of character, and a higher standard of moral excellence are required, than the medical; and to attain such eminence, is a duty every physician owes alike to his profession and to his patients. It is due to the latter, as without it he cannot command their respect and confidence, and to both, because no scientific attainments can compensate for the want of correct moral principles. It is also incumbent upon the faculty to be temperate in all things, for the practice of physic requires the unremitting exercise of a clear and vigorous understanding; and, on emergencies, for which no professional man should be unprepared, a steady hand, an acute eye, and an unclouded head may be essential to the well-being, and even to the life, of a fellow creature.

§ 3. It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements, or private cards, or handbills, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases—publicly

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offering advice and medicine to the poor gratis, or promising radical cures; or to publish cases and operations in the daily prints, or suffer such publications to be made; to invite laymen to be present at operations, to boast of cures and remedies, to adduce certificates of skill and success, or to perform any other similar acts. These are the ordinary practices of empirics, and are highly reprehensible in a regular physician.

§ 4. Equally derogatory to professional character is it, for a physician to hold a patent for any surgical instrument or medicine; or to dispense a secret *nostrum*, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of himself or of others. For, if such nostrum be of real efficacy, any concealment regarding it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance or fraudulent avarice. It is also reprehensible for physicians to give certificates attesting the efficacy of patent or secret medicines, or in any way to promote the use of them.

ART. II.—*Professional services of physicians to each other.*

§ 1. All practitioners of medicine, their wives, and their children while under the paternal care, are entitled to the gratuitous services of any one or more of the faculty residing near them, whose assistance may be desired. A physician afflicted with disease

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is usually an incompetent judge of his own case; and the natural anxiety and solicitude which he experiences at the sickness of a wife, a child, or any one who, by the ties of consanguinity, is rendered peculiarly dear to him, tend to obscure his judgment, and produce timidity and irresolution in his practice. Under such circumstances, medical men are peculiarly dependent upon each other, and kind offices and professional aid should always be cheerfully and gratuitously afforded. Visits ought not, however, to be obtruded officiously; as such unasked civility may give rise to embarrassment, or interfere with that choice on which confidence depends. But, if a distant member of the faculty, whose circumstances are affluent, request attendance, and an honorarium be offered, it should not be declined; for no pecuniary obligation ought to be imposed, which the party receiving it would wish not to incur.

ART. III.—*Of the duties of physicians as respects vicarious offices.*

§ 1. The affairs of life, the pursuit of health, and the various accidents and contingencies to which a medical man is peculiarly exposed, sometimes require him temporarily to withdraw from his duties to his patients, and to request some of his professional brethren to officiate for him. Compliance with this request is an act of courtesy, which should always be performed with the utmost consideration for the interest and character of the family physician, and

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when exercised for a short period, all the pecuniary obligations for such service should be awarded to him. But if a member of the profession neglect his business in quest of pleasure and amusement, he cannot be considered as entitled to the advantages of the frequent and long-continued exercise of this fraternal courtesy, without awarding to the physician who officiates the fees arising from the discharge of his professional duties.

In obstetrical and important surgical cases, which give rise to unusual fatigue, anxiety, and responsibility, it is just that the fees accruing therefrom should be awarded to the physician who officiates.

ART. IV.—*Of the duties of physicians in regard to consultations.*

§ 1. A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honors of his profession. Nevertheless, as in consultations the good of the patient is the sole object in view, and this is often dependent on personal confidence, no intelligent regular practitioner, who has a license to practise from some medical board of known and acknowledged respectability, recognized by the American Medical Association, and who is in good moral and professional standing in the place in which he resides, should be fastidiously excluded from fellowship, or his aid refused in consultation,

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when it is requested by the patient. But no one can be considered as a regular practitioner or a fit associate in consultation, whose practice is based on an exclusive dogma, to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession, and of the aids actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology, and organic chemistry.

§ 2. In consultations, no rivalship or jealousy should be indulged; candor, probity, and all due respect should be exercised towards the physician having charge of the case.

§ 3. In consultations, the attending physician should be the first to propose the necessary questions to the sick; after which the consulting physician should have the opportunity to make such further inquiries of the patient as may be necessary to satisfy him of the true character of the case. Both physicians should then retire to a private place for deliberation; and the one first in attendance should communicate the directions agreed upon to the patient or his friends, as well as any opinions which it may be thought proper to express. But no statement or discussion of it should take place before the patient or his friends, except in the presence of all the faculty attending, and by their common consent; and no *opinions* or *prognostications* should be delivered, which are not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence.

§ 4. In consultations, the physician in attendance should deliver his opinion first; and when there are several consulting, they should deliver their opinions

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in the order in which they have been called in. No decision, however, should restrain the attending physician from making such variations in the mode of treatment, as any subsequent unexpected change in the character of the case may demand. But such variation, and the reasons for it, ought to be carefully detailed at the next meeting in consultation. The same privilege belongs also to the consulting physician if he is sent for in an emergency, when the regular attendant is out of the way, and similar explanations must be made by him at the next consultation.

§ 5. The utmost punctuality should be observed in the visits of physicians when they are to hold consultation together, and this is generally practicable, for society has been considerate enough to allow the plea of a professional engagement to take precedence of all others, and to be an ample reason for the relinquishment of any present occupation. But, as professional engagements may sometimes interfere, and delay one of the parties, the physician who first arrives should wait for his associate a reasonable period, after which the consultation should be considered as postponed to a new appointment. If it be the attending physician who is present, he will of course see the patient and prescribe; but if it be the consulting one, he should retire, except in case of emergency, or when he has been called from a considerable distance, in which latter case he may examine the patient, and give his opinion in *writing*, and *under seal*, to be delivered to his associate.

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§ 6. In consultations, theoretical discussions should be avoided, as occasioning perplexity and loss of time. For there may be much diversity of opinion concerning speculative points, with perfect agreement in those modes of practice which are founded, not on hypothesis, but on experience and observation.

§ 7. All discussions in consultation should be held as secret and confidential. Neither by words nor manner should any of the parties to a consultation assert or insinuate that any part of the treatment pursued did not receive his assent. The responsibility must be equally divided between the medical attendants—they must equally share the credit of success as well as the blame of failure.

§ 8. Should an irreconcilable diversity of opinion occur when several physicians are called upon to consult together, the opinion of the majority should be considered as decisive; but if the numbers be equal on each side, then the decision should rest with the attending physician. It may, moreover, sometimes happen, that two physicians cannot agree in their views of the nature of a case, and the treatment to be pursued. This is a circumstance much to be deplored, and should always be avoided, if possible, by mutual concessions, as far as they can be justified by a conscientious regard for the dictates of judgment. But in the event of its occurrence, a third physician should, if practicable, be called to act as umpire; and, if circumstances prevent the adoption of this course, it must be left to the patient to select the physician in whom he is most willing to confide. But, as every

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physician relies upon the rectitude of his judgment, he should, when left in the minority, politely and consistently retire from any further deliberation in the consultation, or participation in the management of the case.

§ 9. As circumstances sometimes occur to render a *special consultation* desirable, when the continued attendance of two physicians might be objectionable to the patient, the member of the faculty whose assistance is required in such cases, should sedulously guard against all future unsolicited attendance. As such consultations require an extraordinary portion both of time and attention, at least a double honorarium may be reasonably expected.

§ 10. A physician who is called upon to consult, should observe the most honorable and scrupulous regard for the character and standing of the practitioner in attendance; the practice of the latter, if necessary, should be justified as far as it can be, consistently with a conscientious regard for truth, and no hint or insinuation should be thrown out which could impair the confidence reposed in him, or affect his reputation. The consulting physician should also carefully refrain from any of those extraordinary attentions or assiduities, which are too often practised by the dishonest for the base purpose of gaining applause, or ingratiating themselves into the favor of families and individuals.

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ART. V.—*Duties of physicians in cases of interference.*

§ 1. Medicine is a liberal profession, and those admitted into its ranks should found their expectations of practice upon the extent of their qualifications, not on intrigue or artifice.

§ 2. A physician, in his intercourse with a patient under the care of another practitioner, should observe the strictest caution and reserve. No meddling inquiries should be made—no disingenuous hints given relative to the nature and treatment of his disorder; nor any course of conduct pursued that may directly or indirectly tend to diminish the trust reposed in the physician employed.

§ 3. The same circumspection and reserve should be observed when, from motives of business or friendship, a physician is prompted to visit an individual who is under the direction of another practitioner. Indeed, such visits should be avoided, except under peculiar circumstances; and when they are made, no particular inquiries should be instituted relative to the nature of the disease, or the remedies employed, but the topics of conversation should be as foreign to the case as circumstances will admit.

§ 4. A physician ought not to take charge of or prescribe for a patient who has recently been under the care of another member of the faculty in the same illness, except in cases of sudden emergency, or in consultation with the physician previously in attendance, or when the latter has relinquished the case, or

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been regularly notified that his services are no longer desired. Under such circumstances, no unjust and illiberal insinuations should be thrown out in relation to the conduct or practice previously pursued, which should be justified as far as candor and regard for truth and probity will permit; for it often happens that patients become dissatisfied when they do not experience immediate relief, and, as many diseases are naturally protracted, the want of success, in the first stage of treatment, affords no evidence of a lack of professional knowledge and skill.

§ 5. When a physician is called to an urgent case, because the family attendant is not at hand, he ought, unless his assistance in consultation be desired, to resign the care of the patient to the latter immediately on his arrival.

§ 6. It often happens, in cases of sudden illness or of recent accidents and injuries, owing to the alarm and anxiety of friends, that a number of physicians are simultaneously sent for. Under these circumstances, courtesy should assign the patient to the first who arrives, who should select from those present any additional assistance that he may deem necessary. In all such cases, however, the practitioner who officiates should request the family physician, if there be one, to be called, and, unless his further attendance be requested, should resign the case to the latter on his arrival.

§ 7. When a physician is called to the patient of another practitioner, in consequence of the sickness or absence of the latter, he ought, on the return or

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recovery of the regular attendant, and with the consent of the patient, to surrender the case.

[The expression, "Patient of another Practitioner," is understood to mean a patient who may have been under the charge of another practitioner at the time of the attack of sickness, or departure from home of the latter, or who may have called for his attendance during his absence or sickness, or in any other manner given it to be understood that he regarded the said physician as his regular medical attendant.]

§ 8. A physician, when visiting a sick person in the country, may be desired to see a neighboring patient who is under the regular direction of another physician, in consequence of some sudden change or aggravation of symptoms. The conduct to be pursued on such an occasion is to give advice adapted to present circumstances; to interfere no further than is absolutely necessary with the general plan of treatment; to assume no future direction, unless it be expressly desired; and, in this last case, to request an immediate consultation with the practitioner previously employed.

§ 9. A wealthy physician should not give advice *gratis* to the affluent; because his doing so is an injury to his professional brethren. The office of a physician can never be supported as an exclusive beneficent one; and it is defrauding, in some degree, the common funds for its support, when fees are dispensed with, which might justly be claimed.

§ 10. When a physician who has been engaged to attend a case of midwifery is absent, and another is

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sent for, if delivery is accomplished during the attendance of the latter, he is entitled to the fee, but should resign the patient to the practitioner first engaged.

ART. VI.—*Of differences between physicians.*

§ 1. Diversity of opinion and opposition of interest, may, in the medical as in other professions, sometimes occasion controversy and even contention. Whenever such cases unfortunately occur, and cannot be immediately terminated, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of physicians, or a *court-medical*, or, where both parties are members of the Medical Society of their County, to the Censors.

§ 2. As peculiar reserve must be maintained by physicians towards the public, in regard to professional matters, and as there exist numerous points in medical ethics and etiquette through which the feelings of medical men may be painfully assailed in their intercourse with each other, and which cannot be understood or appreciated by general society, neither the subject-matter of such differences nor the adjudication of the arbitrators should be made public, as publicity in a case of this nature may be personally injurious to the individuals concerned, and can hardly fail to bring discredit on the faculty.

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ART. VII.—*Of pecuniary acknowledgments.*

Some general rules should be adopted by the faculty, in every town or district, relative to *pecuniary acknowledgments* from their patients; and it should be deemed a point of honor to adhere to these rules with as much uniformity as varying circumstances will admit.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC, AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE PUBLIC TO THE PROFESSION.

ART. I.—*Duties of the profession to the public.*

§ 1. As good citizens, it is the duty of physicians to be ever vigilant for the welfare of the community, and to bear their part in sustaining its institutions and burdens; they should also be ever ready to give counsel to the public in relation to matters especially appertaining to their profession, as on subjects of medical police, public hygiène, and legal medicine. It is their province to enlighten the public in regard to quarantine regulations—the location, arrangement, and dietaries of hospitals, asylums, schools, prisons, and similar institutions—in relation to the medical police of towns, as drainage, ventilation, &c.—and in regard to measures for the prevention of epidemic and contagious diseases; and when pestilence prevails, it is their duty to face the danger, and to con-

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tinue their labors for the alleviation of the suffering, even at the jeopardy of their own lives.

§ 2. Medical men should also be always ready, when called on by the legally constituted authorities, to enlighten coroners' inquests, and courts of justice, on subjects strictly medical—such as involve questions relating to sanity, legitimacy, murder by poisons or other violent means, and in regard to the various other subjects embraced in the science of Medical Jurisprudence. But in these cases, and especially where they are required to make a *post-mortem* examination, it is just, in consequence of the time, labor, and skill required, and the responsibility and risk they incur, that the public should award them a proper honorarium.

§ 3. There is no profession, by the members of which eleemosynary services are more liberally dispensed than the medical, but justice requires that some limits should be placed to the performance of such good offices. Poverty, professional brotherhood, and certain of the public duties referred to in the first section of this article, should always be recognized as presenting valid claims for gratuitous services; but neither institutions endowed by the public or by rich individuals, societies for mutual benefit, for the insurance of lives or for analogous purposes, nor any profession or occupation, can be admitted to possess such privilege. Nor can it be justly expected of physicians to furnish certificates of inability to serve on juries, to perform militia duty, or to testify to the state of health of persons wishing

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to insure their lives, obtain pensions, or the like, without a pecuniary acknowledgment. But to individuals in indigent circumstances, such professional services should always be cheerfully and freely accorded.

§ 4. It is the duty of physicians, who are frequent witnesses of the enormities committed by quackery, and the injury to health and even destruction of life caused by the use of quack medicines, to enlighten the public on these subjects, to expose the injuries sustained by the unwary from the devices and pretensions of artful empirics and impostors. Physicians ought to use all the influence which they may possess, as professors in Colleges of Pharmacy, and by exercising their option in regard to the shops to which their prescriptions shall be sent, to discourage druggists and apothecaries from vending quack or secret medicines, or from being in any way engaged in their manufacture and sale.

ART. II.—*Obligation of the public to physicians.*

The benefits accruing to the public, directly and indirectly, from the active and unwearied beneficence of the profession, are so numerous and important, that physicians are justly entitled to the utmost consideration and respect from the community. The public ought likewise to entertain a just appreciation of medical qualifications; to make a proper discrimination between true science and the assumptions of ignorance and empiricism—to afford every encou-

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ragement and facility for the acquisition of medica education—and no longer to allow the statute-books to exhibit the anomaly of exacting knowledge from physicians, under a liability to heavy penalties, and of making them obnoxious to punishment for resorting to the only means of obtaining it.

FEE BILL.

THE following Table of Charges being founded on a just consideration of the professional services which the Fellows of the College are called upon to perform, it will be considered a duty on their part to conform to it, whenever the circumstances of their patients are not such as clearly to forbid such a course.

For a single visit or for advice at office, in a case in which no further visit or advice is required	$10 00
This is not intended to apply to those cases in which the physician is considered the regular medical attendant of the individual or of his family.	
For the first visit, in a case in which the physician is in regular attendance	5 00
For each subsequent visit	2 00
Every necessary visit on the same day, whatever may be their number, to be charged at the same rate.	
When at the first visit in a case minute physical exploration is required in order to arrive at a correct diagnosis	10 00
When the physician is detained, for each hour . .	5 00
For a visit at a time appointed by the patient or his friends, during the daytime	5 00

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For advice given at the physician's office . . .	$5 00
For such advice when minute physical exploration is required	15 00
For subsequent advice at office to the same individual for the same malady	2 00
For a written opinion or advice to a patient . .	20 00
For a visit at night, after ordinary bed-time . .	5 00
For a visit after night in stormy or inclement weather	10 00
For a first visit as consulting physician . . .	8 00
For each subsequent visit as consulting physician, in the same case	3 00
For each visit of the attending physician, in a consultation	3 00
For a visit as consulting physician during the night .	15 00

In all visits to distant patients, two dollars to be added in addition to the ordinary fee for each mile over two between the residence of the patient and that of the physician, without regard to the mode of conveyance. An additional fee of $2 to be charged for crossing the river Delaware.

An extra charge to be made for travelling at night, or on account of the badness of the roads, or the inclemency of the weather.

For an opinion involving a question of law . . .	25 00
For a post-mortem examination, in a case of legal investigation	30 00
For a post-mortem examination made at the request of the family or relatives of a deceased person . .	20 00
For a certificate of the state of health of a patient .	10 00
For a similar certificate in all other cases . . .	25 00
For vaccination or re-vaccination	5 00
For an ordinary case of midwifery	30 00
For a difficult case of midwifery	50 00

For every hour the obstetrician is detained beyond twelve, an additional fee of $1.

For the application of the forceps	15 00
For the operation of turning	20 00
For the operation of embryulcia	25 00

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For the Cæsarean operation	$250 00
For any indisposition in the mother or child, after the tenth day from confinement; or when any *very serious* ailment occurs in either mother or child *within* the ten days, a charge is to be made for each visit as in ordinary cases of disease.	
For reducing fractures, and the first dressing	25 00
In the above and in all other surgical operations the subsequent visits are to be charged as in attendance on ordinary cases of disease, the amount of charge being proportioned always to the time occupied and the trouble incurred in the subsequent attendance in each case.	
For reducing recent luxations	15 00
For reducing old luxations	60 00
For amputation of a leg or arm	50 00
For amputation at the shoulder-joint	200 00
For amputation at hip-joint	250 00
For amputation of a finger or toe	10 00
For resection of large bones and joints	150 00
For resection of the smaller bones and joints	50 00
For tenotomy	30 00
For the operation for artificial joint	150 00
For the extirpation of tumors in dangerous localities	100 00
For the extirpation of other tumors	30 00
For trephining	150 00
For operation for cataract or artificial pupil	150 00
For other operations on the eye and its appendages	30 00
For the removal of polypus from the nares	30 00
For the operation for cleft palate	60 00
For the operation for hare-lip	25 00
For the operation of tracheotomy	50 00
For excision of the tonsils	15 00
For the operation for removal of a nævus or aneurism by anastomosis	15 00
For the introduction of the stomach pump	20 00
For the ligation of the subclavian, carotid, iliac, or femoral arteries	200 00
For the removal of foreign substances from the ear, nares, pharynx or œsophagus	25 00

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For the reduction of hernia by taxis	$15 00
For the operation for strangulated hernia	100 00
For paracentesis thoracis	30 00
For paracentesis abdominis	20 00
For the operation for vesico-vaginal, or recto-vaginal fistula	100 00
For examination per anum or vaginam without speculum	10 00
For examination with speculum	15 00
For the introduction of a pessary	5 00
For the removal of polypus from the uterus or rectum	30 00
For the operation for fistula in ano	25 00
For the operation of fistula in perineo	60 00
For the operation for hæmorrhoids	25 00
For the operation for imperforate anus, vagina, &c.	20 00
For the reduction of prolapsus ani	20 00
For the removal of stone from bladder	200 00
For the palliative operation for hydrocele	10 00
For the operation for the radical cure of hydrocele	25 00
For the operation for phimosis and paraphimosis	20 00
For division of stricture of the urethra	25 00
For the introduction of the catheter, in ordinary cases	2 00
For the introduction of the catheter, in cases of obstruction	15 00
For plastic operations	150 00
For laying open an abscess or sinuses	5 00
For the administration of an anæsthetic	10 00
For the introduction of a seton, or forming an issue	10 00

It is recommended that in all cases of gonorrhœa and syphilis, a fee of from $10 to 25 be required in advance, the subsequent charge being graduated by the amount of the after attendance in each case.

It is not to be understood that the omission of any operation or other surgical service from the foregoing fee bill is a denial of the right to charge for such operation or service a fee proportionate to its nature, extent, and importance.

Physicians should present their account at least semi-annually, or as much oftener as they may deem proper.

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CHAPTER XV.

REVISION AND ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS.

1. No new nor amended ordinance or by-law (see the last clause of the Act of Incorporation) shall be binding on the Officers or Members of the College, unless it shall be proposed in writing and subscribed by five Fellows, at one stated meeting, and enacted or passed at another, after the intervention of at least thirty days, nor unless it shall then be passed by a majority of two-thirds, there being not less than twenty Fellows present.

2. When it shall be in order for the College to act on an ordinance or by-law, it shall be announced by the Secretary to the Fellows in their notices for the meeting.

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LIST

OF

PRESIDENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

	Date of election.
JOHN REDMAN, M.D.	1797.
WILLIAM SHIPPEN, M.D.	1805.
ADAM KUHN, M.D.	1809.
THOMAS PARKE, M.D.	1818.
THOMAS C. JAMES, M.D.*	1835.
THOMAS T. HEWSON, M.D.	"
GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D.	1848.

* Died four months after his election.

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OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

1864.

President, GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D.
Vice-President, FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D.
Secretary, JOHN H. PACKARD, M. D.
Treasurer, JOHN RODMAN PAUL, M. D.
Curator, THOMAS G. MORTON, M. D.
Librarian, CHARLES S. BOKER, M. D.

Censors, { Drs. GEORGE W. NORRIS, ISAAC HAYS, JOSEPH CARSON, LEWIS RODMAN.

Councillors,
- To serve 1 year, Drs. SQUIRE LITTELL and WILSON JEWELL.
- " " 2 years, Drs. ALFRED STILLÉ and ELLERSLIE WALLACE.
- " " 3 " Drs. FRANCIS WEST and FRANCIS W. LEWIS.

Committee of Publication.

Drs. HENRY HARTSHORNE, ROBERT P. THOMAS, and J. M. DACOSTA.

Library Committee.

Drs. SAMUEL LEWIS, ALFRED STILLÉ, and WALTER F. ATLEE.

Committee on the Mütter Museum.

Drs. JOHN RODMAN PAUL, WILLIAM HUNT, and S. WEIR MITCHELL.

Hall Committee.

Drs. ISAAC HAYS, GEORGE W. NORRIS, EDWARD HARTSHORNE, LEWIS RODMAN, and D. FRANCIS CONDIE.

Committee on Lectures.

Drs. SAMUEL D. GROSS, GEORGE B. WOOD, GEORGE W. NORRIS, JOSEPH LEIDY, and FRANKLIN BACHE.

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FELLOWS AND ASSOCIATES

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

* Denotes deceased Fellows.
† Resignation of Fellowship.
‖ Forfeiture of Fellowship.
(A.) Associates.
(N. R.) Non-resident Fellows.

	ELECTED.	
* John Redman	Jan.	1787.
* John Jones	"	"
* John Morgan	"	"
* Wm. Shippen, Jr.	"	"
* Adam Kuhn	"	"
† Benjamin Rush	"	"
* Gerardus Clarkson	"	"
* Samuel Duffield	"	"
* Thomas Parke	"	"
* James Hutchinson	"	"
* George Glentworth	"	"
* Abraham Chovet	"	"
* Andrew Ross	"	"
* William W. Smith	"	"
* James Hall	"	"
† William Clarkson	"	"
* William Currie	"	"
* Benjamin Say	"	"
* Samuel Powell Griffitts	"	"
* Benjamin Duffield	"	"
‖ John Morris	"	"

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	ELECTED.	
* John Carson	Jan.	1787.
* John Foulke	"	"
‖ Robert Harris	"	"
* Nathan Dorsey	April,	"
* John R. B. Rodgers	"	"
* Caspar Wistar, Jr.	"	"
* James Cunningham	"	"
* Charles Moore	"	"
* Michael Leib	March	1788.
* John H. Gibbons	"	"
* Nicholas B. Waters	April,	1789.
* Benjamin Smith Barton	"	1790.
* Nicholas Way (Wilmington, Del.), (A.)	Aug.	"
* James Tilton (Dover, Del.), (A.)	"	"
* Isaac Senter (Newport, R. I.), (A.)	Nov.	"
* Thomas Redman	July,	1791.
* William M'Ilvaine	Nov.	"
* Plunket F. Glentworth	Sept.	1792.
* Hugh Hodge	Dec.	1793.
* Peter Renaudet (Bristol, Eng.), (A.)	April,	1795.
‖ Charles Caldwell	July,	"
* John Cumming	Oct.	"
* Thomas C. James	"	"
* William Annan	June,	1796.
† Adam Seybert	Nov.	1797.
* William Patterson (Londonderry), (A.)	Jan.	1798.
* William Boys	Nov.	"
* David Hosack (New York), (A.)	Mar.	1800.
* Lewis J. Jardine	July,	"
* Joseph P. Minnick	Aug.	1801.
* Thomas T. Hewson	Dec.	"
* John Coakley Lettsom (London), (A.)	Mar.	1802.
* Nathaniel Chapman	Nov.	1807.
* Joseph Parrish	"	1810.
* Henry Neill	June,	1811.
* Samuel Bard (New York), (A.)	Aug.	"
* Samuel Stewart	July,	1814.

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		ELECTED.	
*	Joseph Woollens,	July,	1814.
*	Isaac Cleaver	Feb.	1815.
‖	William P. C. Barton	June,	"
†	Edwin A. Atlee	July,	"
*	John Moore	Aug.	"
*	Samuel C. Hopkins	"	1817.
†	John Wilson Moore	Dec	"
*	Samuel Emlen	Aug.	1818.
*	John C. Otto	March,	1819.
	Elijah Griffiths	April,	1821.
	Jacob Bigelow (Boston), (A.)	May	"
*	John Ruan	April	1823.
*	Joseph Hartshorne	Dec.	1824.
*	Henry Bond	July,	1825.
	Robert M. Huston	Sept.	1826.
	John Bell	Feb.	1827.
	Hugh L. Hodge	April,	"
	Charles D. Meigs (N. R.)	"	"
	George B. Wood	"	"
†	R. La Roche	"	"
	Benjamin Hornor Coates	May,	"
*	John K. Mitchell	Aug.	"
*	Thomas H. Ritchie	April,	1828.
	Lewis P. Gebhard	"	"
	William Darrach	May,	"
*	William S. Coxe	Jan.	1829.
	Franklin Bache	April,	"
*	Daniel Drake (Cincinnati), (A.)	Dec.	1830.
‖	Joseph Togno	"	"
	George Fox	Sept.	1831.
*	Charles Lukens	Feb.	1832.
‖	Edward Y. Howell	June,	"
	Theophilus E. Beesley	Oct.	"
*	Simon A. Wickes	Nov.	1833.
	Caspar W. Pennock (N. R.)	Sept.	1834.
	William W. Gerhard	"	"
	Thomas Stewardson	Jan.	1835.

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		ELECTED.	
	William Ashmead	Jan.	1835.
	Reuben D. Mussey (Cincinnati), (A.)	Feb.	"
*	P. Ch. A. Louis (Paris), (A.)	"	"
‖	Reynell Coates	"	"
	John Marshall Paul (N. R.)	May,	"
	Joseph Pancoast	"	"
	Isaac Hays	Sept.	"
	John Rodman Paul	Feb.	1836.
†	Charles Noble	March,	"
	D. Francis Condie	May,	"
	Squire Littell	"	"
*	Thomas D. Mütter	"	"
*	Isaac Parrish	"	"
*	John Revere (New York), (A.)	Dec.	"
‖	David Rutter	Jan.	1837.
‖	Frederick A. Vandyke	March,	"
*	Anthony Bournonville	May,	"
	W. S. W. Ruschenberger (N. R.)	April,	1838.
†	Samuel Jackson	May,	"
	Robley Dunglison	June,	"
*	Jacob Randolph	Dec.	"
	Joseph Carson	"	"
	Joseph Warrington (N. R.)	Jan.	1839.
*	James H. Bradford	"	"
	Thomas S. Kirkbride	"	"
	George W. Norris	"	"
	Francis West	Feb.	"
†	Benjamin D. Neill	"	"
‖	Rush Vandyke	"	"
	Edward Peace	March,	"
*	Frederick Turnpenny	"	"
*	George Cheyne Shattuck (Boston), (A.)	May,	"
*	George M'Clellan	"	"
*	William D. Brinckle	"	"
	William Pepper	"	"
*	Edward Hallowell	"	"
*	Theodoric R. Beck (Albany), (A.)	July,	"

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	ELECTED.	
* Samuel Colhoun	Aug.	1839.
* William H. Klapp	"	"
Caspar Morris	Sept.	"
Frederick S. Eckard (A.)	April,	1840.
* Carter N. Berkeley	June,	"
* Joseph Peace	Oct.	"
William S. Zantzinger (N. R.)	Nov.	"
David C. Skerrett	Dec.	"
‖ W. Poyntell Johnson	"	"
† Henry H. Smith	Jan.	1842.
Peter Parker (China), (A.)	Feb.	"
Charles Evans	April,	"
† Caspar Wistar	"	"
Benjamin W. Dudley (Lexington), (A.)	June,	"
Nathan R. Smith (Baltimore), (A.)	"	"
Gotthilf Moehring	"	"
* John Hubbard (Hallowell, Me.), (A.)	"	"
* Thomas Sewall (Washington, D. C.), (A.)	"	"
Robert Bridges	July,	"
Meredith Clymer (N. R.)	"	"
John D. Griscom	Aug.	"
John Ware (Boston), (A.)	Nov.	"
Thomas Dillard	"	"
Paul Beck Goddard	"	"
Alfred Stillé	Dec.	"
John J. Reese	"	"
* Amos Twitchell (Keene, N. H.), (A.)	Jan.	1843.
John Forsyth Meigs	June,	"
† John Wiltbank	"	"
* Henry S. Patterson	Aug.	"
Lewis Rodman	Nov.	"
* George L. Newbold	"	"
William Byrd Page (N. R.)	Dec.	"
Charles R. King (N. R.)	"	1844.
David H. Tucker (N. R.)	"	"
* T. R. Brinckle	Jan.	1845.
* Samuel G. Morton	"	"

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		ELECTED.	
	Francis G. Smith	May,	1845.
‖	Mahlon P. Hutchinson	Sept.	"
	N. D. Benedict (E. Florida), (A.)	"	"
*	Benjamin S. Janney	"	"
†	Alexander Wilcocks	April,	1846.
*	Victor L. Godon	June,	"
	Thomas F. Betton	"	"
	Morris C. Shallcross	"	"
*	William R. Grant	"	"
*	Joshua M. Wallace	"	"
	Washington L. Atlee	"	"
	John Neill	Aug.	"
	Henry Gibbons (N. R.)	"	"
*	John C. Warren (Boston), (A.)	"	"
	Richard D. Arnold (Savannah), (A.)	Nov.	"
	Anthony E. Stocker	Dec.	"
	J. Dickinson Logan	Feb.	1847.
	Gouverneur Emerson	"	"
	Edward Hartshorne	April	"
	John L. Atlee (Lancaster), (A.)	June,	"
	Jonathan Knight (New Haven), (A.)	July,	"
	Alexander H. Stevens (New York), (A.)	"	"
*	James M'Naughton (Albany), (A.)	"	"
*	Moreton Stillé	Dec.	"
	Caspar Wister	Jan.	1848.
	Robert A. Given (N. R.)	"	"
	Joseph Klapp	April,	"
	Samuel Jackson (Prof.)	Nov.	"
*	Jonathan Pereira (London), (A.)	Dec.	"
	Robert Christison (Edinburgh), (A.)	"	"
	Samuel Lewis	Feb.	1849.
	Justus Dunott (N. R.)	"	"
	Samuel L. Hollingsworth	April,	"
	John Hastings (N. R.)	"	"
	James M. Greene	"	"
	John L. Ludlow	June	"
	John H. B. M'Clellan	July,	"

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		ELECTED.	
	William V. Keating	July,	1849.
*	D. Paul Lajus	"	"
	John K. Mason	"	"
*	William B. Wilson	Oct.	"
*	Edmund Lang	Nov.	"
	Thomas S. Reed	"	"
	Beverly R. Wellford (Fredericksburg, Va.), (A.)	Jan.	1850.
	Richard H. Townsend	Feb.	"
*	Isaac Remington	Mar.	"
	John B. Tuft (N. R.)	"	"
	Edward H. Mayer (N. R.)	Oct.	"
	William R. Bullock (N. R.)	Jan.	1851.
	John B. Biddle	"	"
	Robert P. Thomas	"	"
*	Henry E. Drayton	April,	"
*	Bernard Henry	"	"
	James J. Levick	"	"
	Joseph Leidy	"	"
	Wilson Jewell	July,	"
	Ellwood Wilson	"	"
	Henry Hartshorne	Oct.	"
†	William Keller	Jan.	1852.
	William Mayburry	"	"
	Alfred L. Kennedy	"	"
	Ellerslie Wallace	"	"
*	Thomas H. Yardley	"	"
	Fitz William Sargent (N. R.)	April,	"
	Thomas Hewson Bache	"	"
	James V. Emlen	"	"
	Joseph Hopkinson	"	"
	Owen Jones Wister	"	"
	William H. Hooper	"	"
	Henry Tiedemann	July,	"
	Jonathan M. Allen (N. R.)	"	"
	James L. Tyson (N. R.)	Oct.	"
	Archibald Hall (Canada), (A.)	"	"
	James E. Rhoads	Jan.	1853.

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	ELECTED.	
Addinell Hewson	Jan.	1853.
Fleetwood Churchill (Dublin), (A.)	April,	"
David Gilbert	Oct.	"
B. Howard Rand	"	"
John M. Lever (London), (A.)	Jan.	1854.
W. P. Tilden (N. R.)	"	"
G. Herman Robinett	April,	"
William Hunt	"	"
R. A. F. Penrose	"	"
* Richard Clements	July,	"
William H. Gobrecht	"	"
Joseph Parrish (N. R.)	Oct.	"
William D. Stroud	Jan.	1855.
Nathan L. Hatfield	"	"
Francis W. Lewis	July	"
S. Weir Mitchell	Jan.	1856.
R. K. Smith (N. R.)	April,	"
William N. Johnson	"	"
J. Cheston Morris	Oct.	"
James Aitken Meigs	"	"
John H. Brinton	"	"
Alfred M. Slocum	Jan.	1857.
Alfred Green	"	"
Samuel D. Gross	"	"
E. Gintrac (France), (A.)	"	"
Walter F. Atlee	April,	"
Robert E. Rogers	"	"
Thos. G. Richardson	"	"
Gaetano Valery (Italy), (A.)	July,	"
James M. Corse	Oct.	"
John H. Packard	July,	1858.
J. M. DaCosta	Oct.	"
S. Henry Dickson	Jan.	1859.
D. Hayes Agnew	"	"
James Darrach	April	"
William A. Hammond (N. R.)	July,	"
Charles S. Boker	"	"
William Hembel Taggart	"	"

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	ELECTED.	
* A. Owen Stillé	July,	1859.
Augustine H. Fish	"	"
Hermann Walther (Dresden), (A.)	Jan.	1860.
Henry D. Benner	April,	"
William R. Dunton	"	"
Charles Stewart Wurts	Oct.	"
Pedro Gonzalez Velasco (Spain), (A.)	July,	1861.
Henry Miller (Louisville, Ky.), (A.)	"	"
Thomas G. Morton	"	"
William S. Forbes	April,	1862.
C. Pendleton Tutt	"	"
Robert P. Harris	"	"
John F. Lamb	Jan.	1863.
James H. Hutchinson	"	"
Edward A. Page	"	"
A. Douglass Hall	"	"
Lewis D. Harlow	"	"
H. Lenox Hodge	April	"
Albert H. Smith	"	"
W. Lehman Wells	"	"
David Burpee	"	"
Richard J. Dunglison	"	"
George R. Morehouse	July,	"
W. Kent Gilbert	"	"
J. Hamilton Slack	"	"
John Ashhurst, Jr.	"	"
A. K. Smith, U. S. A.	Oct.	"

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APPENDIX.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT MADE AND EXECUTED THIS ELEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER A.D. EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT, BETWEEN THOMAS D. MÜTTER, OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, DOCTOR OF MEDICINE, OF THE FIRST PART, AND THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA, OF THE SECOND PART.

THE said party of the first part, for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, hereby covenants and agrees to and with the said party of the second part and their successors, and the said party of the second part for themselves and their successors hereby covenant and agree to and with the said party of the first part, his heirs, executors, and administrators, in manner following.

The party of the first part covenants and agrees according to the three following articles:—

1. That he will convey to and place under the guardianship of the party of the second part, the pathological collection at present owned by him (the particulars of which collection are set forth in a paper marked "A," annexed to these presents, and to be taken as part thereof), for the purpose of serving as the basis of a museum, to be denominated "The Mütter Museum, founded by Thomas Dent Mütter, M. D., LL. D., A. D. 1858," as soon as the party of the second part shall have erected a building suitable for the reception of the said collection.

2. That he will defray, during the term of his natural life, the expenses of maintaining said museum.

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3. That, as soon as the necessary papers can be prepared, he will convey and assign to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities a yearly ground rent of twelve hundred dollars, unincumbered, and of good and marketable title, and also the sum of ten thousand dollars of the six per cent. loan of the city of Philadelphia, the net income of which investments, or of whatever investments may at any time be substituted for them by said Company, shall be paid unto the party of the first part when and as collected, during the term of his life for his own use, or in case of his death before the erection of said building, then according to his last will, and after his death and the erection of said building, shall be paid to the College of Physicians of Philadelphia aforesaid, in manner designated in the following articles, for the support and increase of said museum, and the other purposes hereinafter designated.

The party of the second part covenants and agrees according to the remaining articles of this agreement, being fifteen in number:—

4. That the building to be erected as aforesaid shall be fire-proof, and shall be completed within five years from the execution of these presents. Said building is to contain an apartment of sufficient dimensions for the accommodation of said museum and its probable increase. Should the said party of the second part fail to erect such a building within the said period of five years, this whole agreement shall, at the option of the said party of the first part, become null and void.

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5. That the charge of the museum aforesaid shall be placed in the hands of a committee of three, to be appointed annually by the College, and called "the Committee of the Mütter Museum," to the chairman of which committee the income of the said trust estate shall be paid from and after the death of the party of the first part as aforesaid. Such income is to be disbursed by the aforesaid committee, under the supervision of the said College of Physicians, in the manner hereinafter directed; and semi-annual accounts are to be rendered to the College by the said committee of all their receipts and expenditures. The committee is to be at all times subject to directions from the College, who shall have the power to supply any vacancy that may occur in said committee.

6. That the income so received by the chairman of the committee aforesaid shall be devoted to the following purposes, and no other:—

1. For the salary of a curator $300 per annum
2. For the salary of a lecturer $200 per annum

And the remainder of said income to the preparing, fitting up, keeping in order, increasing, and insuring of pathological and anatomical preparations and specimens, illustrative of surgery and medicine; drawings, models, casts, and other like matters, which are intended to form the museum aforesaid.

7. That they will appoint, annually, a curator of the Mütter Museum, who is also to be curator of the College. He shall receive the aforesaid salary of three hundred dollars per annum, to be paid to him

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by the chairman of the Committee on the Mütter Museum out of the income received by him in that capacity. No professor or lecturer on surgery or medicine shall be appointed curator aforesaid. The Museum of the College of Physicians shall be annexed to the Mütter Museum as soon as conveniently may be after the reception of the latter into the new College building.

8. That no one shall be permitted to remove from the College building, except for necessary repairs or preparation, any article belonging to the said Mütter Museum, after the same shall have been deposited there.

9. That proper accommodations, such as chairs, tables, pen, ink, and paper, shall always be present in the museum for those who may be inclined to draw or describe any of the preparations.

10. That should the party of the first part again desire to teach, he shall have the use of the Mütter Museum, he undertaking to return, immediately after each lecture, the preparations removed for his use.

11. That free access to the museum and preparations shall be given to every regular graduate in medicine, and to every student of medicine, without charge or fee, subject to such regulations as the College may deem necessary for the preservation of order, and that other persons may be admitted on the presentation of a ticket bearing upon it the signature of any Fellow of the College.

12. That the curator aforesaid shall attend at the museum, for the accommodation of visitors and students, for such a length of time, and on such days

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in each and every week as may be directed by the committee aforesaid on the Mütter Museum.

13. That on such occasions the curator shall remove and replace specimens, afford information to the students, and prevent improprieties on the part of visitors.

14. That they will provide and pay a door-keeper for the building to be erected as aforesaid, who shall receive such specimens as may from time to time be sent to the museum.

15. That when any preparation has been properly placed in the museum, the name of the donor shall be conspicuously attached to it.

16. That they will appoint, once in every three years, a lecturer, whose duty it shall be during that period, to deliver, annually, a course of lectures on some point or points connected with surgical pathology. The same lecturer shall not be appointed for two such successive terms of three years. Such lecturer shall be subject to directions from the College in regard to the period and duration of his course; but no such annual course shall consist of less than ten lectures.

17. That the said lecturer shall receive from the committee on the Mütter Museum the salary of two hundred dollars above directed to be paid him. He shall deliver his lectures within the College building, and shall have the use of the museum for the purpose of illustrating them. He may receive a fee of five or ten dollars, as he may himself determine, from every person attending his lectures. He shall,

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however, distribute ten gratuitous tickets to poor but well educated and moral students of regular medicine, whom he may select at will; and all Fellows of the College are to be allowed gratuitous access to the lectures.

18. That the annual income of the trust fund received by the College of Physicians shall be devoted exclusively to the performance of the trusts specified in this agreement. In the event of their application to any other purpose, the benefit of the trust in favor of the College of Physicians shall cease, and the fund shall revert to the heirs and assigns of Dr. Mütter.

In witness whereof the said Thos. D. Mütter has hereunto set his hand and seal; and the said College of Physicians of Philadelphia have caused their common or corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, the day and year first above written.

THOS. D. MÜTTER. [L. S.]

Attest, GEO. B. WOOD, M.D., [L. S.]
President of the Col. of Phys. of Phila.

Attest, EDWARD HARTSHORNE, M. D.,
Secretary of the Col. of Phys. of Phila.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us, by the party of the first part, December 13, 1855:

JOHN THOMPSON,
W. P. LEWIS.

In presence of us, by the party of the second part, January 8, 1859:

EDWARD HARTSHORNE,
W. P. LEWIS.

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EXTRACTS FROM EXEMPLIFICATION OF DEED OF THOMAS D. MÜTTER ET UX, TO THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES. IN TRUST.

"This Indenture, made the Eleventh day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, between Thomas Dent Mütter, of the City of Philadelphia, Doctor of Medicine, and Mary A., his wife, of the one part, and 'The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and granting Annuities,' of the other part. Whereas, in and by certain articles of agreement entered into between the said Thomas Dent Mütter of the first part, and 'The College of Physicians of Philadelphia' of the second part, dated the same day and year as these presents, but executed immediately before them, and intended to be recorded. The said party of the first part, therein for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, covenanted and agreed to and with the said party of the second part and their successors, and the said party of the second part for themselves and their successors, thereby covenanted and agreed to and with the said party of the first part, his heirs, executors and administrators, in manner following to wit:"— [See Articles of Agreement].

"All which, by reference to the said articles of agreement, will fully and at large appear. Now in

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pursuance and performance of the covenants entered into by him, said Thomas Dent Mütter, as above, and in consideration of the articles of agreement, and also in consideration of the sum of One Dollar, lawful money of the United States of America, to each of them the said Thomas Dent Mütter, and Mary A., his wife, well and truly paid by the said 'The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and granting Annuities,' at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged. This Indenture witnesseth that the said Thomas Dent Mütter and Mary A., his wife, have granted, bargained and sold, assigned, transferred and set over, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer and set over unto the said 'The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and granting Annuities,' their successors and assigns, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars of the Six per cent Loan of the City of Philadelphia, contained in the five following certificates, three of said certificates being for one thousand dollars each, and numbered respectively, nine thousand eight hundred and forty-five, nine thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and nine thousand eight hundred and forty-seven (9845, 9846, 9847); another of said certificates being for the sum of three thousand dollars, numbered three thousand one hundred and seventy-one (3171), and the remaining one of such certificates being for the sum of four thousand dollars, numbered eleven thousand two hundred and six (11206). And also all that certain yearly Ground Rent or sum of Twelve

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Hundred Dollars, lawful silver money of the United States of America, payable half yearly, on the first day of the months of September and March, by Peter A. Keyser and Francis B. Warner, their heirs and assigns, in every year, without deduction for taxes, and issuing out of all that certain Lot or piece of Ground, situate in that part of the City of Philadelphia, late Penn Township, on the north side of Girard Avenue, and on the east side of Schuylkill Fifth (now Eighteenth) Street, containing in front or breadth on said Girard Avenue two hundred and fifty-five feet, and extending in length or depth northward of that width along the east side of Schuylkill Fifth Street one hundred and sixty-five feet to a twenty-five feet wide street, bounded northward by the said twenty-five feet wide street, eastward by ground now or late of Charles F. Lex, southward by the said Girard Avenue, and westward by the said Fifteenth Street; which said lot or piece of ground the said Thomas Dent Mütter and Frederick Brown with their respective wives, by indenture bearing date the first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, recorded in Deed Book T. H., No. 73, page 140, &c., granted and conveyed unto Peter A. Keyser and Francis B. Warner as tenants in common in fee, reserving thereout to them the said Thomas Dent Mütter and Frederick Brown, their heirs and assigns, the said yearly ground rent of twelve hundred dollars, and the said Frederick Brown and wife, by indenture bearing date the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. one thousand

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eight hundred and fifty-four, recorded in Deed Book T. H., No. 160, page 61, &c., granted and conveyed his, the said Frederick Brown's one full equal and undivided moiety of and in the said yearly ground rent unto the said Thomas Dent Mütter, his heirs and assigns, together with all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of the said Thomas Dent Mütter and Mary A. his wife, or either of them, in law or equity, of, in, and to the said yearly ground rent, and also of, in, or to the said lot of ground, out of which the same issues, to have and to hold the said yearly ground rent with the appurtenances, and also the said sum of ten thousand dollars of the Six per cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia, unto the said 'The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and granting Annuities,' their successors and assigns, to and for the only proper use and behoof of them the said 'The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and granting Annuities,' their successors and assigns forever, upon this special trust and confidence, nevertheless to receive the rents, interest, income and profits of the said trust estate, and after deducting all taxes, charges and the expenses of this trust, to pay the same over to the said Thomas Dent Mütter when and as collected during the term of his life for his own use, and in case of his death before the erection of said building, then according to his last will, and from and after the death of the said Thomas Dent Mutter and the erection of said building, then in trust to pay the said rents, interest, income and profits to the Chairman of the said Com-

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mittee of the Mütter Museum, for the time being to be held by him and disbursed in accordance with the provisions of the herein before recited agreement, his receipt to be the sole discharge to the said Trustees paying the same, but so that the said Trustees shall not be liable to see that the said income is disbursed by the said 'The College of Physicians of Philadelphia,' in conformity with the provisions of the said articles of agreement, and upon failure by the said College of Physicians of Philadelphia to devote the said annual income exclusively to the performance of the trusts specified in said agreement, or in the event of their application to any other purpose, then upon trust to convey the said trust estate and premises hereby granted unto such person or persons as the said Thomas Dent Mütter, by his last will and Testament in writing, shall demise, bequeath, or appoint, or in default of any such devise, bequest, or appointment, then upon trust to convey the same to the heirs and legal representatives of the said Thomas Dent Mütter according to the intestate laws of Pennsylvania then in force. And it shall and may be lawful for the said 'The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and granting Annuities,' if the principal of said yearly ground rent, or if said City loan, or either of them should at any time be paid off, to reinvest the same, to and for the uses, trusts and purposes specified and declared in and by this present indenture, and so to do from time to time as often as any of such investments or reinvestments shall be paid off, such reinvestments to be

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made according to law; and it is also hereby expressly provided, that the said Trustees in the premises shall not be liable for any act or acts in the execution of this trust done or performed by them in good faith, or for any loss or depreciation of the said trust estate, unless the same shall happen through their wilful default or negligence."

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CHARTER,

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

NON SIBI SED TOTI.

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CHARTER,

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

NON SIBI SED TOTI.

PHILADELPHIA:
COLLINS, PRINTER, 705 JAYNE STREET.
1868.

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The College was instituted in January, 1787, and incorporated in March, 1789; the Ordinances and By-Laws were revised and finally adopted July, 1840; since which time various additions and amendments have been made to them, all of which are incorporated in the present revised edition. Approved, January. 1868.

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CONTENTS.

PAGE

CHARTER 5

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS.

CHAP. I. Members and Membership 11

II. Officers of the College and their Duties . 15

III. The Council 19

IV. Meetings 20

V. Standing Committees 22

VI. Committee of Publication 22

VII. Library Committee 24

VIII. Committee of the Mütter Museum . . 24

IX. Hall Committee 26

X. Committee on Lectures 28

XI. Special Committees 29

XII. Rules for Government of Library . . 30

XIII. Rules of Order 31

XIV. Code of Medical Ethics and Fee Bill . . 34

XV. Revision and Enactment of Ordinances and By-Laws 60

LIST OF MEMBERS 63

APPENDIX.

Articles of Agreement between Dr. Mütter and the College 73

Extracts from Deed of Trust of Dr. Mütter and wife . . 79

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CHARTER.

AN ACT FOR THE INCORPORATION OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

1. Whereas, the Physicians of Philadelphia, influenced by a conviction of the many advantages which have arisen from literary institutions, have associated themselves under the name and title of *The College of Physicians of Philadelphia:*

2. And whereas, the objects of this College are to advance the science of medicine, and thereby to lessen human misery, by investigating the diseases and remedies which are peculiar to this country; by observing the effect of different seasons, climates, and situations upon the human body; by recording the changes which are produced in disease by the progress of agriculture, arts, population, and manners; by searching for medicines in the American woods, waters, and in the bowels of the earth; by enlarging the avenues to knowledge from the discoveries and publications of foreign countries; and by cultivating order and uniformity in the practice of physic:

3. And whereas, the said College of Physicians have prayed us, the Representatives of the Freemen

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of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that they may be created a body politic and corporate, forever, with such powers, privileges, and immunities as may best answer the laudable purposes which the members thereof have in view; wherefore to assist and encourage the said College of Physicians, in the prosecution and advancement of useful knowledge for the benefit of their country, and of mankind,

4. *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That the members of the said College of Physicians, *that is to say,* John Redman, John Jones, William Shippen, Jun., Adam Kuhn, John Morgan, Benjamin Rush, Samuel Duffield, Gerardus Clarkson, George Glentworth, Thomas Parke, James Hutchinson, Robert Harris, John Carson, Benjamin Duffield, William W. Smith, John Foulke, Samuel Powell Griffitts, William Clarkson, William Currie, Benjamin Say, Andrew Ross, John Morris, Nathan Dorsey, James Cunningham, Caspar Wistar, Jun., Michael Leib, and John H. Gibbons, be, and the same persons are, and shall be, a body corporate and politic in deed and in name, by the name and style of "THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA," and, by the same name, they and their successors are hereby constituted and confirmed one body corporate and politic in law, to have perpetual succession, and to be able and capable to have, hold and enjoy any goods and chattels, lands, tenements, rents, hereditaments, gifts, and bequests,

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of what nature soever, in fee simple, or for term of years, life or lives, or otherwise; and also to grant, sell, alien, assign, or let the same lands, tenements, and premises, according to the nature of the respective grants and bequests made to the said corporation, and of the estate of the said corporation therein; provided, that the amount of the clear yearly value of such real estate exceed not the sum of five hundred pounds, lawful money of this commonwealth.

5. The said corporation be, and shall be forever hereafter, able and capable in law, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all or any courts of justice and other places, in all manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes, and matters of what nature or kind soever; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said corporation, forever hereafter, to have and use a common seal, and the same seal, at the will and pleasure of the said corporation, to break, change, alter, and renew.

6. For the well ordering of the said corporation and its affairs, there shall be, at all times hereafter, the following officers of the same; that is to say, one President, one Vice-President, four Censors, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be chosen, annually, from amongst the Fellows of the said College of Physicians, on the first *Tuesday in the month of July, forever hereafter,** or within one calendar month after

* By a decree of the Court of Common Pleas, Dec. 3d, 1855, the clause in Italics was altered to read as follows: *Wednesday in the month of January next, and annually thereafter.*

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the same day, in any year; and that John Redman be the present *President* of the said College; John Jones, the present *Vice-President;* William Shippen, Jun., Adam Kuhn, Benjamin Rush, and Samuel Duffield, the present *Censors;* Samuel Powell Griffitts, the present *Secretary;* and Gerardus Clarkson, the present *Treasurer* of the said College; and shall be and remain the President, Vice-President, Censors, Secretary, and Treasurer, respectively of the said College, until they be superseded by a new election to be made by the Fellows of the said College as aforesaid; and all vacancies by death, resignation, or otherwise, which shall at any time hereafter happen in any of the said offices, may be filled by a special election, to be holden so often as occasion shall require.

7. The authorities and duties of the officers of the said corporation who are hereinbefore mentioned, and of any others which the said corporation shall see fit to appoint, the times of meeting of the said corporation, the admission of members, and the other concerns of the said corporation, shall be regulated by the by-laws and ordinances of the said corporation, heretofore made or to be made, touching the premises.

8. *Provided always,* That no by-laws nor ordinances of the said corporation, hereafter made, shall be binding upon the officers or members thereof, unless the same shall be proposed at one regular meeting of the said corporation, and enacted and received at another, after the intervention of at least

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thirty days. And that no sale, or alienation, or lease for above three years, of any part of the real estate of the said corporation, shall be valid, unless the terms and nature of such sale or lease be proposed at a previous meeting of the said corporation.

Signed by order of the House,
RICHARD PETERS, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred eighty-nine.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

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ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

MEMBERS AND MEMBERSHIP.

1. The College shall consist of Fellows and Associates.

2. The Fellows shall be practitioners of medicine, of good character and standing in their profession, residing within the city of Philadelphia, and over twenty-four years of age.

3. The Associates shall be distinguished practitioners of medicine, residing beyond the limits of the city.

4. No person who gives his support to any system of practice, which is sustained by efforts to weaken or diminish public confidence in the science of medicine, or in the medical profession, or who, by advertisement or other means, announces his claim to superior qualifications in the treatment of diseases, or of a particular disease or class of diseases; or who holds a patent or a part of a patent for a surgical instrument; or who enters into a collusive agreement with an apothecary with a view to pecuniary

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profit or to professional patronage; or who gives the formula of a prescription to one apothecary, which he refuses to give to others; or who deals in secret medicines, or publicly recommends them, shall be considered eligible as a Fellow or Associate of the College. And, any Fellow or Associate who hereafter may be so engaged, shall forfeit his right to membership, on the fact being reported as established, by the Board of Censors. An appeal from the decision of the Censors is permitted in this as in all other cases.

5. Candidates for Fellowship or Associateship may be proposed in writing, at any stated meeting, by three Fellows; but they shall be balloted for only at the stated meetings in January, April, July, and October; when, if four-fifths of the ballots cast be in their favor, they shall be pronounced duly elected: *Provided,* however, that there are present at the meeting at least twenty Fellows.

6. All propositions for Fellowship or Associateship shall be read at the meetings of the College intervening between the one at which they were presented and that at which the candidates are to be balloted for.

7. No candidate who is rejected shall be again proposed within twelve months from the period of such rejection.

8. The names of the persons proposed as candidates for Fellowship or Associateship shall not be placed on permanent record, unless the said candidates are elected. In case of the rejection of any

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candidate, the paper containing his nomination shall be destroyed immediately after the ballot.

9. No person elected a fellow shall be recognized as a member of the College until he shall have subscribed the Ordinances and By-Laws, and paid his initiation fee. If he omit such signing and payment for the period of three months, his election shall become void.

10. The *initiation fee* shall be fifteen dollars, payable at or before signing the Ordinances and By-Laws. The *semi-annual contribution* shall be five dollars, payable in advance, at the stated meetings in January and July. To all semi-annual contributions that shall remain unpaid more than six months, *ten per cent.* shall be added.

11. Any Fellow who neglects or declines the payment of his semi-annual contributions for two successive years, shall forfeit his membership: *Provided,* however, that if any Fellow shall be absent from Philadelphia, on public service in the Army or Navy of the United States, for twelve consecutive months or more, a deduction shall be made from the amount of his semi-annual contributions, corresponding to the duration of his absence.

12. No Fellow who may remove permanently from the City of Philadelphia, shall, in consequence of such removal, forfeit his Fellowship, but he shall be exonerated from the payment of the semi-annual contribution.

13. No Associate, who may come to reside within the limits of the City of Philadelphia, shall be

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admitted to Fellowship in the College without being proposed and elected in the same manner, in all respects, as is prescribed for the admission of Fellows.

14. The number of Associates shall not exceed fifty, twenty of whom may be foreigners.

15. Associates shall have the privilege of attending the meetings of the College, but shall not be allowed to take any part in the transaction of its private business.

16. Every Fellow of the College shall receive a certificate of membership according to the annexed form, signed by the President, Vice-President, Censors, and Secretary, and having the seal of the College affixed thereto.

Nos, Præses, Vice-Præses, Censoresque Collegii Medicorum Philadelphiensis, omnibus ad quos hæc pervenerint, salutem.

Testamur ——————————— *virum doctum et medicinæ peritum, nostri Collegii Socium* ——— *adscriptum fuisse, omnesque ejus honores et privilegia, jure ritéque consecutum esse. In cujus rei fidem hisce literis, Collegii sigillo munitis, nomina nostra subjicimus.*

Datum Philadelphia, *Anno Domini* 18

——— ——— *Præses.*

——— ——— *V. Præses.*

——— ——— *Secretarius.*

——— ———
——— ——— } *Censores.*
——— ———

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17. No Fellow shall be permitted to vote at any election, whether of Officers, Fellows, or Associates, who has not subscribed the Ordinances and By-Laws, and paid his initiation fee, together with all semi-annual assessments due by him, and who has not attended at least *two stated meetings* of the College within the twelve months next preceding said election.

18. The signing of the Constitution adopted in 1788, shall be deemed equivalent to a subscription to the Ordinances and By-Laws of the College in force for the time being.

19. When the College is notified of the decease of one of its Fellows, the fact shall be entered upon the minutes, and a Fellow may be appointed to prepare and read before the College an obituary notice of the deceased.

CHAPTER II.

OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE AND THEIR DUTIES.

1. The officers of the College designated by its Charter, namely, a President, a Vice-President, four Censors, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, shall be chosen annually, by ballot, on the first Wednesday in January, or within one calendar month thereafter. At the same time, and in the same manner, there shall be elected a Librarian, a Curator, and two Councillors.

2. The *President* shall maintain order at the meetings of the College, and sign all warrants on

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the Treasurer, duly ordered by the College. He shall have power to call special meetings at his own discretion; and it shall be his duty to call them, when requested to do so in writing by six Fellows.

3. The *Vice-President* shall perform the duties of the President in the absence of the latter officer, or at his request when present. In the absence of both the President and Vice-President, a chairman for the meeting shall be appointed *vivâ voce.*

4. The *Censors* shall inspect the records and examine and audit the accounts of the College, upon which they shall report at the stated meeting in January. They shall hear and determine all charges for a breach of the regulations of the College that may be preferred against a Fellow, and shall report their action thereon to the College at its next meeting. In cases, however, where a Censor is one of the parties concerned, the charge shall be referred to a committee of three Fellows selected by ballot, who shall act as censors *pro hac vice.* An appeal from the decision of the Censors to the College shall always be allowed.

5. The *Treasurer* shall collect and receive all moneys due to the College, and shall pay them only upon a warrant ordered by the College and signed by the President, or by the officer who presided at the meeting at which the warrant was ordered; and these warrants shall be the vouchers for his expenditures. The Treasurer shall present a statement of the finances of the College, annually, at the

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stated meeting in December, and at such other times as the College may direct.

6. The *Secretary* shall keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the College, and, after their approval, record them in a book provided for the purpose. He shall keep a list of the Fellows and Associates, with the date of the election of each, the time of his death, resignation, or loss of membership, and also of the residence of the Associates. He shall have the custody, and see to the preservation of all books of records. He shall keep in regular files, properly labelled, all documents and papers belonging to the College. He shall notify all the Officers and Standing Committees of their election, and the Chairman of every Special Committee of his appointment, with the names of his associates, and shall furnish him with a copy of the resolution under which the committee was appointed, and with whatever documents may be necessary for the proper performance, by the committee, of the duties imposed upon it. He shall furnish certificates of membership to newly elected Fellows, and perform such other duties as are appropriate to his office, or which may be imposed upon him by any Ordinance or Resolution of the College.

He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the Committee of Publication.

7. The *Librarian*, in conjunction with the Library Committee, of which he shall be a member, *ex officio*, shall attend to the preservation, arrangement and numbering of the books belonging to the Library,

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and keep a record of, and report at each stated meeting of the College, the books which have been presented to the Library since the preceding meeting.

8. The *Curator*, who shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the Committee on the Mütter Museum, shall prepare and set up such pathological specimens as the Committee shall deem worthy of a place in the Museum. He shall have the general care of the Museum, label, and keep a correct catalogue of the specimens presented to it, with the name of the donor, which shall be conspicuously attached to the specimen, and, as far as practicable, a record of the case from which the specimen was derived. He shall attend at the Museum, for the accommodation of visitors and students, on such days in each and every week, and during such hours as may be directed by the Committee on the Mütter Museum. On such occasions he shall remove and replace specimens, afford all necessary information to students and other visitors, and prevent any improprieties being committed by those in attendance.

The Curator shall receive for his services the sum of $300, annually, to be paid to him by the Chairman of the Committee on the Mütter Museum out of the income of the trust fund presented to the College by Dr. Mütter.

No Professor or Lecturer on Surgery or Medicine shall be eligible as Curator.

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CHAPTER III.

THE COUNCIL.

1. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Censors of the College, with six Councillors, elected as follows: At the stated meeting of the College in January, 1864, six Councillors shall be chosen, namely, two to serve for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, and annually thereafter, at the meeting in January, two Councillors to serve for three years shall be chosen.

2. The Council thus constituted shall hold regular meetings at such intervals, not exceeding three months, as it shall deem necessary. It shall elect from among its own members, a Chairman and Clerk, keep correct minutes of its transactions, and regularly report the same to the College.

3. The Council shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the College, carefully consider all questions that may be referred to it, and report to the College, in writing, its decision thereon, and from time to time submit to the College, for its approval or rejection, such measures as it shall believe to be adapted to further the objects for which the College was organized and to promote its interests generally.

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CHAPTER IV.

MEETINGS.

1. The *Stated Meetings* of the College shall be held on the first Wednesday in every month; from October to March inclusive, at 7½ P.M.; and from April to September inclusive, at 8 P.M. At which hours *precisely*, or as soon thereafter as a *quorum*, consisting of seven Fellows, shall have assembled, the meeting shall be organized.

2. At stated meetings, the following shall be the *order of business*:—

1st. The minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read for approval or correction.

2d. Newly-elected Fellows may be introduced.

3d. Donations to the Library and Pathological Museum shall be announced.

4th. Written communications may be received.

5th. Verbal communications may be made.

6th. The report of Committees and of the Council shall be received.

7th. Motions and observations respecting the private business of the College may be made.

8th. Miscellaneous business may be transacted.

3. At the stated meetings in *January*, *April*, *July*, and *October*, the balloting for Candidates for Fellowship or Associateship may be gone into, after the third item of business has been transacted, provided there are present at least *twenty* Fellows.

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4. At the stated meeting in *December*, the Treasurer shall present his annual report, and the President shall nominate a committee whose duty it shall be to report on the Meteorology and Epidemics of Philadelphia during the ensuing year.

5. At the stated meeting in *January*, after the third item in the order of business shall have been dispatched, the Censors, the Library Committee, the Committee on the Mütter Museum, and the Hall Committee, shall present their annual reports; the annual appropriations shall be made; and the Officers and Standing Committees of the College for the ensuing year shall be elected; after which, the business of the College shall proceed in the usual order.

6. At the stated meeting in *February*, the report on Meteorology and Epidemics shall be made.

7. At the stated meeting in *March*, in the year 1864, and of every *third year* thereafter, a lecturer on surgical pathology shall be appointed.

8. At *special meetings*, no business shall be transacted excepting that for which the said meeting has been called.

9. At the stated meetings of the College, excepting those upon which propositions for Fellowship are to be acted upon, or during the consideration of the private affairs of the College, strangers may be introduced as Visitors by a Fellow, who shall be held responsible for the character and professional standing of the persons introduced by him.

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CHAPTER V.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. There shall be elected by ballot, at the stated meeting of the College in the month of January, annually, the following Standing Committees, namely:—

I. A Committee of Publication.
II. A Library Committee.
III. A Committee on the Mütter Museum.
IV. A Hall Committee.
V. A Committee on Lectures.

2. The first and third of the said Committees shall consist each of three Fellows, and the second, fourth, and fifth each of five Fellows.

CHAPTER VI.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

1. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Publication to prepare and issue, from time to time, a Summary of the Transactions of the College; comprising, 1. All written communications, the publication of which the Committee may deem expedient. 2. A record of such facts in relation to any of the departments of Medicine, Surgery, or Obstetrics, as shall be communicated verbally to the College by its Fellows; and 3. An abstract of the discussions

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upon subjects of general interest which shall take place at the meetings of the College, together with such other of its transactions, the publication of which may be directed by the College or deemed expedient and proper by the Committee.

2. The Fellows will be expected, when requested by the Committee of Publication, to report for publication the verbal communications and remarks on professional subjects presented by them at the meetings of the College.

3. No paper read before the College shall be published as having been so read, elsewhere than in the Summary of Transactions, without the consent of the majority of the Fellows present at the reading thereof—which consent shall be expressed by vote.

4. The Summary of Transactions, as it is published, shall be distributed by the Secretary of the College to each of the Fellows and Associates without charge.

CHAPTER VII.

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

1. The Library Committee shall have a general supervision of the Library of the College, and shall report upon its condition, annually, at the stated meeting in January.

2. It shall be the duty of the Committee to furnish the College, annually, at its stated meeting in

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January, with a statement of the amount necessary to meet the estimated wants of the Library during the ensuing twelve months, when such an appropriation, based upon such estimate, shall be made by the College as may be deemed compatible with the state of its funds. The expenditure of which appropriation shall be made by the Librarian under the direction of the Library Committee.

3. It shall be the duty of a member of the Library Committee to attend in the Library daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 11 o'clock A.M. to 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of delivering books to the Fellows and receiving those returned, in accordance with the regulations embraced in Chap. XII., and also to afford facilities to Fellows who wish to consult works in the Library. For these services he shall receive, annually, the sum of five hundred dollars.

CHAPTER VIII.

COMMITTEE ON THE MÜTTER MUSEUM.

1. The Committee on the Mütter Museum shall have a general supervision of the same, and shall take all such measures as may be deemed expedient for its preservation and increase.

2. Free access to the Museum and preparations shall be allowed without charge or fee, to any regular graduate or student of medicine, who may desire to

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consult, study, draw, or describe any of the said preparations, for whose accommodation there shall be provided the necessary chairs, tables, pens, ink, and paper. Any other person shall be permitted to visit the Museum, who shall present a ticket of admission signed by a Fellow of the College. All admissions, however, are to be governed by such regulations as the College may deem necessary for the preservation of order.

3. The Committee shall not allow any article belonging to the Museum to be removed from the College building excepting for necessary repairs or preparation.

4. The Chairman of the Committee shall receive the income of the trust fund presented to the College by Dr. T. D. Mütter; which income shall be disbursed by the Committee, under the supervision of the College, in accordance with the agreement made between the College and Dr. Mütter, as recited in the deed of trust to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, executed by Dr. Mütter and wife, December the eleventh, A.D., 1858, namely: $300 per annum, as a salary to the Curator, $200 per annum as a salary to the Lecturer, and the remainder of said income shall be appropriated to the preparing, fitting up, keeping in order, increasing, and insuring of the pathological and anatomical preparations and specimens, illustrative of surgery and medicine; the drawings, models, casts, and other like matters, which are intended to form the said Museum.

5. It shall make, annually, to the College, at its

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Stated Meeting in January, a report of the condition of the Museum, and from time to time shall submit such suggestions the adoption of which it is believed will tend to augment the value and usefulness of the collection. And semi-annually, at the Stated Meetings in January and July, it shall render to the College an account of all its expenditures on account of the Museum and Lecturer, which account shall be referred to the Censors to be audited.

CHAPTER IX.

HALL COMMITTEE.

1. The Hall Committee shall have the charge and superintendence of the Hall of the College; subject to such instructions as the College, by its resolutions and enactments, may from time to time give. The Committee shall see that the Hall is kept, at all times, in good order and condition; that the preservation and security of all things contained in the several apartments thereof be constantly cared for, and that it be properly lighted and heated for the meetings of the College, and of such bodies and committees as may assemble statedly or occasionally therein, in accordance with the ordinances and resolutions of the College.

2. It shall have power to let to persons, societies, or associations, upon such terms as the College may deem satisfactory, such apartments in the Hall as the

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College may designate: *Provided, however,* the renting of such apartments will in no degree interfere with the meetings of the College, or with its convenience generally.

3. The Hall Committee shall appoint a Janitor or Superintendent of the Hall, and shall see that he performs all the services that may be required of him promptly and faithfully.

4. It shall be the duty of the Hall Committee to procure all things necessary for carrying out the purposes of its appointment: *Provided,* that the cost of these shall not exceed the sum of ten dollars within any one month. For the things thus purchased, the Committee shall present the bills to the College, at its next stated meeting; when, if the same be found correct, orders shall be drawn upon the Treasurer for their payment.

5. The Hall Committee may make all necessary rules for its own government: *Provided,* that the said rules be first approved by the College.

6. The Hall Committee shall present to the College, at its stated meeting in January, annually, a report of its proceedings, and of the condition of the Hall.

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CHAPTER X.

COMMITTEE ON LECTURES.

1. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Lectures to present to the College, at its stated meeting in the month of March, 1864, and at the stated meeting in March of every third year thereafter, the name of a gentleman who is, in the estimation of the Committee, duly qualified to deliver a course of at least ten lectures on some point or points connected with surgical pathology; *Provided*, that the same lecturer shall not be nominated for two successive terms.

2. It shall be the further duty of the said Committee to fix upon the time for the delivery of the said lectures and the duration of the course, and to make all such arrangements as may be deemed necessary for carrying out the objects contemplated in the establishment of said lectureship—the promotion and diffusion of surgical knowledge.

3. The said lectures shall be delivered within the College building, and the use of the Museum shall be granted to the Lecturer for the purpose of illustration.

4. The Lecturer shall be permitted to charge a fee of five or ten dollars, as he may himself determine, to each person attending his lectures. He shall, however, grant ten gratuitous tickets to poor but well educated and moral students of regular medicine, whom he shall himself select; while all Fel-

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lows of the College shall be allowed access to the lectures gratuitously.

5. The Committee shall see that the duties of the person who may be appointed to fill the lectureship are performed in a satisfactory manner and in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into between the College and Dr. Mütter.

6. Upon the favorable report of the Committee, the College shall direct an order to be drawn upon the chairman of the Committee on the Mütter Museum in favor of said lecturer for the sum of $200, to be paid out of the income of the trust fund presented to the College by Dr. Mütter; and the Committee shall see that each Fellow is supplied gratuitously with a ticket of admittance to the aforesaid lectures.

CHAPTER XI.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

1. The President shall appoint all Special Committees unless otherwise ordered by a vote of the College.

2. The first named shall be Chairman of the Committee, and shall see that the duties enjoined on the committee are promptly and duly performed.

3. Special Committees shall report at the meeting immediately succeeding their appointment, unless it may be otherwise determined by a resolution or law

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of the College; and failing to make a final report at the proper time, unless a satisfactory reason for such failure be given, they shall be discharged, and the matter dropped or referred to another committee, as the College may determine.

4. All reports of special committees shall be made in writing, and signed by a majority of the committee.

CHAPTER XII.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LIBRARY.

1. The Fellows shall be allowed to take out such book or books belonging to the Library, as they may desire, with such exceptions, however, as from time to time the Library Committee may designate: *Provided*, that no Fellow shall be allowed to take out at any one time more than one folio or quarto, or two octavos or duodecimos, without special permission, as hereinafter stated; nor to retain the same for a longer period without renewal than two weeks. A member of the Library Committee shall enter, in a register kept for the purpose, the title of the books taken out, with the name of the Fellow by whom, and the date at which they were taken out.

2. Application for permission to take out more than the above specified number of books must be made in writing; stating the titles of the works desired, and approved by two members of the Library Committee.

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3. If any Fellow retain the book or books delivered to him by a member of the Library Committee, longer than two weeks, without renewal, he shall pay a fine of twenty-five cents for every week the book or books are so retained.

4. No Fellow shall be entitled to the use of the Library until all fines due by him shall have been paid.

5. If a book be lost by a Fellow, he shall either replace it, or pay the value thereof, or of the set of books to which it belongs.

6. At the stated meeting in November, all the books shall be returned to the Library, to enable the Library Committee to make its annual report.

7. It shall be the duty of a member of the Library Committee, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the professional journals and of new publications generally, to make such arrangements as shall enable the Fellows to consult the same in the Hall of the College, and under such regulations as the Library Committee may adopt.

CHAPTER XIII.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. No question shall be considered open for discussion, except when brought forward by motion duly made and seconded, and then distinctly stated by the presiding officer. The name of the mover of each motion to be entered upon the minutes.

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2. Every motion shall be reduced to writing by the mover, if the presiding officer or any Fellow request the same.

3. Any Fellow may call for the division of a question, provided it comprehends two distinct propositions. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out shall not preclude either amendment or a motion to strike out and insert.

4. The mover, with the consent of the seconder, may withdraw any motion previously to its amendment, commitment, or to the question upon its final passage being put by the presiding officer.

5. When a Fellow speaks, he shall stand up, addressing himself to the presiding officer, and confining himself strictly to the question under consideration.

6. No Fellow shall be interrupted while speaking, except by a call to order.

7. The presiding officer shall decide all questions of order unless an appeal be made to the College, in which case the person appealing shall first state his reasons for appealing, and then the presiding officer his reason in support of his decision, but no further debate shall be allowed.

8. No Fellow shall be allowed to speak more than twice upon the same question, without permission being granted him by the College.

9. Whilst a question is under consideration, no motion shall be received excepting to adjourn, to lay the subject upon the table, to postpone, to refer to a

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committee, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are named.

10. A motion for adjournment shall always be in order, except when the College is voting on another question, or while a Fellow is speaking.

11. A motion to amend an amendment is in order, but not one to amend an amendment to the amendment. The question on the amendment shall be decided before that on the main question.

12. No motion shall be received to postpone the motion under discussion for the purpose of introducing a substitute.

13. A motion for postponement shall preclude commitment, and one for commitment shall preclude amendment, or a decision on the original question.

14. Motions for postponement, to lay upon the table, and for adjournment shall always be determined without debate.

15. A motion that has been negatived, cannot be again brought forward at the same meeting, excepting upon a motion to reconsider.

16. No question shall be reconsidered, excepting on the motion of two Fellows, who voted with the majority when the question was decided, and submitted at the meeting at which the same was discussed.

17. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, greatest number, and remotest period.

18. Two Fellows may demand the yeas and nays

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on any question which is not required to be decided by ballot, and have them entered upon the minutes. The presiding officer in such cases shall always vote last.

19. No order shall be taken upon the report of any special committee, excepting to refer it back to the committee, to lay it upon the table, or to obtain the sense of the College in relation to the resolutions appended thereto.

20. The presiding officer shall not discuss any subject while in the chair, but may assign his reasons on deciding a question of order. He shall have no vote excepting on a ballot, or upon a call for the yeas and nays.

CHAPTER XIV.

CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO THEIR PATIENTS, AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF PATIENTS TO THEIR PHYSICIANS.

ART. I.—*Duties of physicians to their patients.*

§ 1. A physician should not only be ever ready to obey the calls of the sick, but his mind ought also to be imbued with the greatness of his mission, and the responsibility he habitually incurs in its discharge. Those obligations are the more deep and enduring, because there is no tribunal other than his own conscience to adjudge penalties for carelessness or ne-

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glect. Physicians should, therefore, minister to the sick with due impressions of the importance of their office; reflecting that the ease, the health, and the lives of those committed to their charge, depend on their skill, attention, and fidelity. They should study, also, in their deportment, so to unite *tenderness* with *firmness*, and *condescension* with *authority*, as to inspire the minds of their patients with gratitude, respect, and confidence.

§ 2. Every case committed to the charge of a physician should be treated with attention, steadiness and humanity. Reasonable indulgence should be granted to the mental imbecility and caprices of the sick. Secrecy and delicacy, when required by peculiar circumstances, should be strictly observed; and the familiar and confidential intercourse to which physicians are admitted in their professional visits, should be used with discretion, and with the most scrupulous regard to fidelity and honor. The obligation of secrecy extends beyond the period of professional services;—none of the privacies of personal and domestic life, no infirmity of disposition or flaw of character observed during professional attendance should ever be divulged by the physician except when he is imperatively required to do so. The force and necessity of this obligation are indeed so great, that professional men have, under certain circumstances, been protected in their observance of secrecy by courts of justice.

§ 3. Frequent visits to the sick are in general requisite, since they enable the physician to arrive at

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a more perfect knowledge of the disease—to meet promptly every change which may occur, and also tend to preserve the confidence of the patient. But unnecessary visits are to be avoided, as they give useless anxiety to the patient, tend to diminish the authority of the physician, and render him liable to be suspected of interested motives.

§ 4. A physician should not be forward to make gloomy prognostications, because they savor of empiricism, by magnifying the importance of his services in the treatment or cure of the disease. But he should not fail, on proper occasions, to give to the friends of the patient timely notice of danger when it really occurs; and even to the patient himself, if absolutely necessary. This office, however, is so peculiarly alarming when executed by him, that it ought to be declined whenever it can be assigned to any other person of sufficient judgment and delicacy. For, the physician should be the minister of hope and comfort to the sick; that, by such cordials to the drooping spirit, he may smooth the bed of death, revive expiring life, and counteract the depressing influence of those maladies which often disturb the tranquillity of the most resigned in their last moments. The life of a sick person can be shortened not only by the acts, but also by the words or the manner of a physician. It is, therefore, a sacred duty to guard himself carefully in this respect, and to avoid all things which have a tendency to discourage the patient and to depress his spirits.

§ 5. A physician ought not to abandon a patient

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because the case is deemed incurable; for his attendance may continue to be highly useful to the patient, and comforting to the relatives around him, even in the last period of a fatal malady, by alleviating pain and other symptoms, and by soothing mental anguish. To decline attendance, under such circumstances, would be sacrificing to fanciful delicacy and mistaken liberality, that moral duty, which is independent of, and far superior to, all pecuniary consideration.

§ 6. Consultations should be promoted in difficult or protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy, and more enlarged views in practice.

§ 7. The opportunity which a physician not unfrequently enjoys of promoting and strengthening the good resolutions of his patients, suffering under the consequences of vicious conduct, ought never to be neglected. His counsels, or even remonstrances, will give satisfaction, not offence, if they be proffered with politeness, and evince a genuine love of virtue, accompanied by a sincere interest in the welfare of the person to whom they are addressed.

ART. II.—*Obligations of patients to their physicians.*

§ 1. The members of the medical profession, upon whom is enjoined the performance of so many important and arduous duties towards the community, and who are required to make so many sacrifices of comfort, ease, and health, for the welfare of those who avail themselves of their services, certainly have a right to expect and require, that their patients

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should entertain a just sense of the duties which they owe to their medical attendants.

§ 2. The first duty of a patient is to select as his medical adviser one who has received a regular professional education. In no trade or occupation, do mankind rely on the skill of an untaught artist; and in medicine, confessedly the most difficult and intricate of the sciences, the world ought not to suppose that knowledge is intuitive.

§ 3. Patients should prefer a physician whose habits of life are regular, and who is not devoted to company, pleasure, or to any pursuit incompatible with his professional obligations. A patient should, also, confide the care of himself and family, as much as possible, to one physician; for a medical man who has become acquainted with the peculiarities of constitution, habits, and predispositions of those he attends, is more likely to be successful in his treatment than one who does not possess that knowledge.

A patient who has thus selected his physician, should always apply for advice in what may appear to him trivial cases, for the most fatal results often supervene on the slightest accidents. It is of still more importance that he should apply for assistance in the forming stage of violent diseases; it is to a neglect of this precept that medicine owes much of the uncertainty and imperfection with which it has been reproached.

§ 4. Patients should faithfully and unreservedly communicate to their physician the supposed cause of their disease. This is the more important, as

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many diseases of a mental origin simulate those depending on external causes, and yet are only to be cured by ministering to the mind diseased. A patient should never be afraid of thus making his physician his friend and adviser; he should always bear in mind that a medical man is under the strongest obligations of secrecy. Even the female sex should never allow feelings of shame or delicacy to prevent their disclosing the seat, symptoms, and causes of complaints peculiar to them. However commendable a modest reserve may be in the common occurrences of life, its strict observance in medicine is often attended with the most serious consequences, and a patient may sink under a painful and loathsome disease, which might have been readily prevented had timely intimation been given to the physician.

§ 5. A patient should never weary his physician with a tedious detail of events or matters not appertaining to his disease. Even as relates to his actual symptoms, he will convey much more real information by giving clear answers to interrogatories, than by the most minute account of his own framing. Neither should he obtrude upon his physician the details of his business nor the history of his family concerns.

§ 6. The obedience of a patient to the prescriptions of his physician should be prompt and implicit. He should never permit his own crude opinions as to their fitness to influence his attention to them. A failure in one particular may render an otherwise

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judicious treatment dangerous, and even fatal. This remark is equally applicable to diet, drink, and exercise. As patients become convalescent, they are very apt to suppose that the rules prescribed for them may be disregarded, and the consequence, but too often, is a relapse. Patients should never allow themselves to be persuaded to take any medicine whatever, that may be recommended to them by the self-constituted doctors and doctresses who are so frequently met with, and who pretend to possess infallible remedies for the cure of every disease. However simple some of their prescriptions may appear to be, it often happens that they are productive of much mischief, and in all cases they are injurious, by contravening the plan of treatment adopted by the physician.

§ 7. A patient should, if possible, avoid even the *friendly visits of a physician* who is not attending him—and when he does receive them, he should never converse on the subject of his disease, as an observation may be made, without any intention of interference, which may destroy his confidence in the course he is pursuing, and induce him to neglect the directions prescribed to him. A patient should never send for a consulting physician without the express consent of his own medical attendant. It is of great importance that physicians should act in concert; for, although their modes of treatment may be attended with equal success when employed singly, yet conjointly they are very likely to be productive of disastrous results.

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§ 8. When a patient wishes to dismiss his physician, justice and common courtesy require that he should declare his reasons for so doing.

§ 9. Patients should always, when practicable, send for their physician in the morning, before his usual hour of going out; for, by being early aware of the visits he has to pay during the day, the physician is able to apportion his time in such a manner as to prevent an interference of engagements. Patients should also avoid calling on their medical adviser unnecessarily during the hours devoted to meals or sleep. They should always be in readiness to receive the visits of their physician, as the detention of a few minutes is often of serious inconvenience to him.

§ 10. A patient should, after his recovery, entertain a just and enduring sense of the value of the services rendered him by his physician; for these are of such a character, that no mere pecuniary acknowledgment can repay or cancel them.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO EACH OTHER, AND TO THE PROFESSION AT LARGE.

ART. I.—*Duties for the support of professional character.*

§ 1. Every individual, on entering the profession, as he becomes thereby entitled to all its privileges and immunities, incurs an obligation to exert his best abilities to maintain its dignity and honor, to

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exalt its standing, and to extend the bounds of its usefulness. He should, therefore, observe strictly such laws as are instituted for the government of its members;—should avoid all contumelious and sarcastic remarks relative to the faculty as a body; and while, by unwearied diligence, he resorts to every honorable means of enriching the science, he should entertain a due respect for his seniors, who have, by their labors, brought it to the elevated condition in which he finds it.

§ 2. There is no profession, from the members of which greater purity of character, and a higher standard of moral excellence are required, than the medical; and to attain such eminence, is a duty every physician owes alike to his profession and to his patients. It is due to the latter, as without it he cannot command their respect and confidence, and to both, because no scientific attainments can compensate for the want of correct moral principles. It is also incumbent upon the faculty to be temperate in all things, for the practice of physic requires the unremitting exercise of a clear and vigorous understanding; and, on emergencies, for which no professional man should be unprepared, a steady hand, an acute eye, and an unclouded head may be essential to the well-being, and even to the life, of a fellow-creature.

§ 3. It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements, or private cards, or handbills, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases — publicly

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offering advice and medicine to the poor gratis, or promising radical cures; or to publish cases and operations in the daily prints, or suffer such publications to be made; to invite laymen to be present at operations, to boast of cures and remedies, to adduce certificates of skill and success, or to perform any other similar acts. These are the ordinary practices of empirics, and are highly reprehensible in a regular physician.

§ 4. Equally derogatory to professional character is it for a physician to hold a patent for any surgical instrument or medicine; or to dispense a secret *nostrum*, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of himself or of others. For, if such nostrum be of real efficacy, any concealment regarding it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance or fraudulent avarice. It is also reprehensible for physicians to give certificates attesting the efficacy of patent or secret medicines, or in any way to promote the use of them.

ART. II.—*Professional services of physicians to each other.*

§ 1. All practitioners of medicine, their wives, and their children while under the paternal care, are entitled to the gratuitous services of any one or more of the faculty residing near them, whose assistance may be desired. A physician afflicted with disease

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is usually an incompetent judge of his own case; and the natural anxiety and solicitude which he experiences at the sickness of a wife, a child, or any one who, by the ties of consanguinity, is rendered peculiarly dear to him, tend to obscure his judgment, and produce timidity and irresolution in his practice. Under such circumstances, medical men are peculiarly dependent upon each other, and kind offices and professional aid should always be cheerfully and gratuitously afforded. Visits ought not, however, to be obtruded officiously; as such unasked civility may give rise to embarrassment, or interfere with that choice on which confidence depends. But, if a distant member of the faculty, whose circumstances are affluent, request attendance, and an honorarium be offered, it should not be declined; for no pecuniary obligation ought to be imposed, which the party receiving it would wish not to incur.

ART. III.—*Of the duties of physicians as respects vicarious offices.*

§ 1. The affairs of life, the pursuit of health, and the various accidents and contingencies to which a medical man is peculiarly exposed, sometimes require him temporarily to withdraw from his duties to his patients, and to request some of his professional brethren to officiate for him. Compliance with this request is an act of courtesy, which should always be performed with the utmost consideration for the interest and character of the family physician,

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and when exercised for a short period, all the pecuniary obligations for such service should be awarded to him. But if a member of the profession neglect his business in quest of pleasure and amusement, he cannot be considered as entitled to the advantages of the frequent and long-continued exercise of this fraternal courtesy, without awarding to the physician who officiates, the fees arising from the discharge of his professional duties.

In obstetrical and important surgical cases, which give rise to unusual fatigue, anxiety, and responsibility, it is just that the fees accruing therefrom should be awarded to the physician who officiates.

ART. IV.—*Of the duties of physicians in regard to consultations.*

§ 1. A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honors of his profession. Nevertheless, as in consultations the good of the patient is the sole object in view, and this is often dependent on personal confidence, no intelligent regular practitioner, who has a license to practise from some medical board of known and acknowledged respectability, recognized by the American Medical Association, and who is in good moral and professional standing in the place in which he resides, should be fastidiously excluded from fellowship, or his aid refused in consultation,

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when it is requested by the patient. But no one can be considered as a regular practitioner or a fit associate in consultation, whose practice is based on an exclusive dogma, to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession, and of the aids actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology, and organic chemistry.

§ 2. In consultations, no rivalship or jealousy should be indulged; candor, probity, and all due respect should be exercised towards the physician having charge of the case.

§ 3. In consultations, the attending physician should be the first to propose the necessary questions to the sick; after which the consulting physician should have the opportunity to make such further inquiries of the patient as may be necessary to satisfy him of the true character of the case. Both physicians should then retire to a private place for deliberation; and the one first in attendance should communicate the directions agreed upon to the patient or his friends, as well as any opinions which it may be thought proper to express. But no statement or discussion of it should take place before the patient or his friends, except in the presence of all the faculty attending, and by their common consent; and no *opinions* or *prognostications* should be delivered which are not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence.

§ 4. In consultations, the physician in attendance should deliver his opinion first; and when there are several consulting, they should deliver their opinions

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in the order in which they have been called in. No decision, however, should restrain the attending physician from making such variations in the mode of treatment, as any subsequent unexpected change in the character of the case may demand. But such variation, and the reasons for it, ought to be carefully detailed at the next meeting in consultation. The same privilege belongs also to the consulting physician if he is sent for in an emergency, when the regular attendant is out of the way, and similar explanations must be made by him at the next consultation.

§ 5. The utmost punctuality should be observed in the visits of physicians when they are to hold consultation together, and this is generally practicable, for society has been considerate enough to allow the plea of a professional engagement to take precedence of all others, and to be an ample reason for the relinquishment of any present occupation. But, as professional engagements may sometimes interfere, and delay one of the parties, the physician who first arrives should wait for his associate a reasonable period after which the consultation should be considered as postponed to a new appointment. If it be the attending physician who is present, he will of course see the patient and prescribe; but if it be the consulting one, he should retire, except in case of emergency, or when he has been called from a considerable distance, in which latter case he may examine the patient, and give his opinion in *writing*, and *under seal*, to be delivered to his associate.

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§ 6. In consultations, theoretical discussions should be avoided, as occasioning perplexity and loss of time. For there may be much diversity of opinion concerning speculative points, with perfect agreement in those modes of practice which are founded, not on hypothesis, but on experience and observation.

§ 7. All discussions in consultation should be held as secret and confidential. Neither by words nor manner should any of the parties to a consultation assert or insinuate that any part of the treatment pursued did not receive his assent. The responsibility must be equally divided between the medical attendants—they must equally share the credit of success as well as the blame of failure.

§ 8. Should an irreconcilable diversity of opinion occur when several physicians are called upon to consult together, the opinion of the majority should be considered as decisive; but if the numbers be equal on each side, then the decision should rest with the attending physician. It may, moreover, sometimes happen, that two physicians cannot agree in their views of the nature of a case, and the treatment to be pursued. This is a circumstance much to be deplored, and should always be avoided, if possible, by mutual concessions, as far as they can be justified by a conscientious regard for the dictates of judgment. But in the event of its occurrence, a third physician should, if practicable, be called to act as umpire; and, if circumstances prevent the adoption of this course, it must be left to the patient to select the physician in whom he is most willing

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to confide. But, as every physician relies upon the rectitude of his judgment, he should, when left in the minority, politely and consistently retire from any further deliberation in the consultation, or participation in the management of the case.

§ 9. As circumstances sometimes occur to render a *special consultation* desirable, when the continued attendance of two physicians might be objectionable to the patient, the member of the faculty whose assistance is required in such cases, should sedulously guard against all future unsolicited attendance. As such consultations require an extraordinary portion both of time and attention, at least a double honorarium may be reasonably expected.

§ 10. A physician who is called upon to consult, should observe the most honorable and scrupulous regard for the character and standing of the practitioner in attendance; the practice of the latter, if necessary, should be justified as far as it can be, consistently with a conscientious regard for truth, and no hint or insinuation should be thrown out which could impair the confidence reposed in him, or affect his reputation. The consulting physician should also carefully refrain from any of those extraordinary attentions or assiduities, which are too often practised by the dishonest for the base purpose of gaining applause, or ingratiating themselves into the favor of families and individuals.

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ART. V.—*Duties of physicians in cases of interference.*

§ 1. Medicine is a liberal profession, and those admitted into its ranks should found their expectations of practice upon the extent of their qualifications, not on intrigue or artifice.

§ 2. A physician in his intercourse with a patient under the care of another practitioner, should observe the strictest caution and reserve. No meddling inquiries should be made—no disingenuous hints given relative to the nature and treatment of his disorder; nor any course of conduct pursued that may directly or indirectly tend to diminish the trust reposed in the physician employed.

§ 3. The same circumspection and reserve should be observed when, from motives of business or friendship, a physician is prompted to visit an individual who is under the direction of another practitioner. Indeed, such visits should be avoided, except under peculiar circumstances; and when they are made, no particular inquiries should be instituted relative to the nature of the disease, or the remedies employed, but the topics of conversation should be as foreign to the case as circumstances will admit.

§ 4. A physician ought not to take charge of or prescribe for a patient who has recently been under the care of another member of the faculty in the same illness, except in cases of sudden emergency, or in consultation with the physician previously in attend-

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ance, or when the latter has relinquished the case, or been regularly notified that his services are no longer desired. Under such circumstances, no unjust and illiberal insinuations should be thrown out in relation to the conduct or practice previously pursued, which should be justified as far as candor and regard for truth and probity will permit; for it often happens that patients become dissatisfied when they do not experience immediate relief, and, as many diseases are naturally protracted, the want of success, in the first stage of treatment, affords no evidence of a lack of professional knowledge and skill.

§ 5. When a physician is called to an urgent case, because the family attendant is not at hand, he ought, unless his assistance in consultation be desired, to resign the care of the patient to the latter immediately on his arrival.

§ 6. It often happens in cases of sudden illness, or of recent accidents and injuries, owing to the alarm and anxiety of friends, that a number of physicians are simultaneously sent for. Under these circumstances, courtesy should assign the patient to the first who arrives, who should select from those present any additional assistance that he may deem necessary. In all such cases, however, the practitioner who officiates should request the family physician, if there be one, to be called, and, unless his further attendance be requested, should resign the case to the latter on his arrival.

§ 7. When a physician is called to the patient of another practitioner, in consequence of the sickness

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or absence of the latter, he ought, on the return or recovery of the regular attendant, and with the consent of the patient, to surrender the case.

[The expression, "patient of another practitioner," is understood to mean a patient who may have been under the charge of another practitioner at the time of the attack of sickness, or departure from home of the latter, or who may have called for his attendance during his absence or sickness, or in any other manner given it to be understood that he regarded the said physician as his regular medical attendant.]

§ 8. A physician, when visiting a sick person in the country, may be desired to see a neighboring patient who is under the regular direction of another physician, in consequence of some sudden change or aggravation of symptoms. The conduct to be pursued on such an occasion is to give advice adapted to present circumstances; to interfere no further than is absolutely necessary with the general plan of treatment; to assume no future direction, unless it be expressly desired; and, in this last case, to request an immediate consultation with the practitioner previously employed.

§ 9. A wealthy physician should not give advice *gratis* to the affluent; because his doing so is an injury to his professional brethren. The office of a physician can never be supported as an exclusively beneficent one; and it is defrauding, in some degree, the common funds for its support, when fees are dispensed with which might justly be claimed.

§ 10. When a physician who has been engaged to

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attend a case of midwifery is absent, and another is sent for, if delivery is accomplished during the attendance of the latter, he is entitled to the fee, but should resign the patient to the practitioner first engaged.

ART. VI.—*Of differences between physicians.*

§ 1. Diversity of opinion and opposition of interest, may, in the medical as in other professions, sometimes occasion controversy and even contention. Whenever such cases unfortunately occur, and cannot be immediately terminated, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of physicians or a *court-medical*, or, where both parties are members of the Medical Society of their County, to the Censors.

§ 2. As peculiar reserve must be maintained by physicians towards the public, in regard to professional matters, and as there exist numerous points in medical ethics and etiquette through which the feelings of medical men may be painfully assailed in their intercourse with each other, and which cannot be understood or appreciated by general society, neither the subject-matter of such differences nor the adjudication of the arbitrators should be made public, as publicity in a case of this nature may be personally injurious to the individuals concerned, and can hardly fail to bring discredit on the faculty.

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ART. VII.—*Of pecuniary acknowledgments.*

Some general rules should be adopted by the faculty, in every town or district, relative to *pecuniary acknowledgments* from their patients; and it should be deemed a point of honor to adhere to these rules with as much uniformity as varying circumstances will admit.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC, AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE PUBLIC TO THE PROFESSION.

ART. I.—*Duties of the profession to the public.*

§ 1. As good citizens, it is the duty of physicians to be ever vigilant for the welfare of the community, and to bear their part in sustaining its institutions and burdens; they should also be ever ready to give counsel to the public in relation to matters especially appertaining to their profession, as on subjects of medical police, public hygiene, and legal medicine. It is their province to enlighten the public in regard to quarantine regulations—the location, arrangement, and dietaries of hospitals, asylums, schools, prisons, and similar institutions—in relation to the medical police of towns, as drainage, ventilation, etc.—and in regard to measures for the prevention of epidemic and contagious diseases; and when pestilence prevails, it is their duty to face the danger, and to con-

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tinue their labors for the alleviation of the suffering, even at the jeopardy of their own lives.

§ 2. Medical men should also be always ready, when called on by the legally constituted authorities, to enlighten coroners' inquests and courts of justice, on subjects strictly medical—such as involve questions relating to sanity, legitimacy, murder by poisons or other violent means, and in regard to the various other subjects embraced in the science of Medical Jurisprudence. But in these cases, and especially where they are required to make a *post-mortem* examination, it is just, in consequence of the time, labor, and skill required, and the responsibility and risk they incur, that the public should award them a proper honorarium.

§ 3. There is no profession by the members of which eleemosynary services are more liberally dispensed than the medical, but justice requires that some limits should be placed to the performance of such good offices. Poverty, professional brotherhood, and certain of the public duties referred to in the first section of this article, should always be recognized as presenting valid claims for gratuitous services; but neither institutions endowed by the public or by rich individuals, societies for mutual benefit, for the insurance of lives or for analogous purposes, nor any profession or occupation, can be admitted to possess such privilege. Nor can it be justly expected of physicians to furnish certificates of inability to serve on juries, to perform militia duty, or to testify to the state of health of persons wishing

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to insure their lives, obtain pensions, or the like, without a pecuniary acknowledgment. But to individuals in indigent circumstances, such professional services should always be cheerfully and freely accorded.

§ 4. It is the duty of physicians, who are frequent witnesses of the enormities committed by quackery, and the injury to health and even destruction of life caused by the use of quack medicines, to enlighten the public on these subjects, to expose the injuries sustained by the unwary from the devices and pretensions of artful empirics and impostors. Physicians ought to use all the influence which they may possess, as professors in Colleges of Pharmacy, and by exercising their option in regard to the shops to which their prescriptions shall be sent, to discourage druggists and apothecaries from vending quack or secret medicines, or from being in any way engaged in their manufacture and sale.

ART. II.—*Obligations of the public to physicians.*

The benefits accruing to the public, directly and indirectly, from the active and unwearied beneficence of the profession, are so numerous and important, that physicians are justly entitled to the utmost consideration and respect from the community. The public ought likewise to entertain a just appreciation of medical qualifications; to make a proper discrimination between true science and the assumptions of ignorance and empiricism—to afford every encou-

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ragement and facility for the acquisition of medical education—and no longer to allow the statute-books to exhibit the anomaly of exacting knowledge from physicians, under a liability to heavy penalties, and of making them obnoxious to punishment for resorting to the only means of obtaining it.

FEE BILL.

THE following Table of Charges being founded on a just consideration of the professional services which the Fellows of the College are called upon to perform, it will be considered a duty on their part to conform to it, whenever the circumstances of their patients are not such as clearly to forbid such a course.

For a single visit or for advice at office, in a case in which no further visit or advice is required . . .	$10 00
This is not intended to apply to those cases in which the physician is considered the regular medical attendant of the individual or of his family.	
For the first visit, in a case in which the physician is in regular attendance	5 00
For each subsequent visit	2 00
Every necessary visit on the same day, whatever may be their number, to be charged at the same rate.	
When at the first visit in a case minute physical exploration is required in order to arrive at a correct diagnosis	10 00
When the physician is detained, for each hour . .	5 00
For a visit at a time appointed by the patient or his friends, during the daytime	5 00

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For advice given at the physician's office . . .	$5 00
For such advice when minute physical exploration is required	15 00
For subsequent advice at office to the same individual for the same malady	2 00
For a written opinion or advice to a patient . .	20 00
For a visit at night, after ordinary bed-time . .	5 00
For a visit after night in stormy or inclement weather	10 00
For a first visit as consulting physician . . .	8 00
For each subsequent visit as consulting physician, in the same case	3 00
For each visit of the attending physician, in a consultation	3 00
For a visit as consulting physician during the night .	15 00

In all visits to distant patients, two dollars to be added in addition to the ordinary fee for each mile over two between the residence of the patient and that of the physician, without regard to the mode of conveyance. An additional fee of $2 to be charged for crossing the river Delaware.

An extra charge to be made for travelling at night, or on account of the badness of the roads, or the inclemency of the weather.

For an opinion involving a question of law . . .	25 00
For a post-mortem examination, in a case of legal investigation	30 00
For a post-mortem examination made at the request of the family or relatives of a deceased person . .	20 00
For a certificate of the state of health of a patient .	10 00
For a similar certificate in all other cases . . .	25 00
For vaccination or re-vaccination	5 00
For an ordinary case of midwifery	30 00
For a difficult case of midwifery	50 00

For every hour the obstetrician is detained beyond twelve, an additional fee of $1.

For the application of the forceps	15 00
For the operation of turning	20 00
For the operation of embryulcia	25 00

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For the Cæsarean operation	$250 00
For any indisposition in the mother or child, after the tenth day from confinement; or when any *very serious* ailment occurs in either mother or child *within* the ten days, a charge is to be made for each visit as in ordinary cases of disease.	
For reducing fractures, and the first dressing . .	25 00
In the above and in all other surgical operations the subsequent visits are to be charged as in attendance on ordinary cases of disease, the amount of charge being proportioned always to the time occupied and the trouble incurred in the subsequent attendance in each case.	
For reducing recent luxations	15 00
For reducing old luxations	60 00
For amputation of a leg or arm	50 00
For amputation at the shoulder-joint	200 00
For amputation at hip-joint	250 00
For amputation of a finger or toe	10 00
For resection of large bones and joints . . .	150 00
For resection of the smaller bones and joints . .	50 00
For tenotomy	30 00
For the operation for artificial joint	150 00
For the extirpation of tumors in dangerous localities .	100 00
For the extirpation of other tumors	30 00
For trephining	150 00
For operation for cataract or artificial pupil . . .	150 00
For other operations on the eye and its appendages .	30 00
For the removal of polypus from the nares . . .	30 00
For the operation for cleft palate	60 00
For the operation for hare-lip	25 00
For the operation of tracheotomy	50 00
For excision of the tonsils	15 00
For the operation for removal of a nævus or aneurism by anastomosis	15 00
For the introduction of the stomach pump . . .	20 00
For the ligation of the subclavian, carotid, iliac, or femoral arteries	200 00
For the removal of foreign substances from the ear, nares, pharynx or œsophagus	25 00

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For the reduction of hernia by taxis	$15 00
For the operation for strangulated hernia	100 00
For paracentesis thoracis	30 00
For paracentesis abdominis	20 00
For the operations for vesico-vaginal, or recto-vaginal fistula	100 00
For examination per anum or vaginam without speculum	10 00
For examination with speculum	15 00
For the introduction of a pessary	5 00
For the removal of polypus from the uterus or rectum	30 00
For the operation for fistula in ano	25 00
For the operation for fistula in perineo	60 00
For the operation for hæmorrhoids	25 00
For the operation for imperforate anus, vagina, &c.	20 00
For the reduction of prolapsus ani	20 00
For the removal of stone from bladder	200 00
For the palliative operation for hydrocele	10 00
For the operation for the radical cure of hydrocele	25 00
For the operation for phimosis and paraphimosis	20 00
For division of stricture of the urethra	25 00
For the introduction of the catheter, in ordinary cases	2 00
For the introduction of the catheter, in cases of obstruction	15 00
For plastic operations	150 00
For laying open an abscess or sinuses	5 00
For the administration of an anæsthetic	10 00
For the introduction of a seton, or forming an issue	10 00

It is recommended that in all cases of gonorrhœa and syphilis, a fee of from $10 to 25 be required in advance, the subsequent charge being graduated by the amount of the after attendance in each case.

It is not to be understood that the omission of any operation or other surgical service from the foregoing fee bill is a denial of the right to charge for such operation or service a fee proportionate to its nature, extent, and importance.

Physicians should present their account at least semi-annually, or as much oftener as they may deem proper.

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CHAPTER XV.

REVISION AND ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS.

1. No new nor amended ordinance or by-law (see the last clause of the Act of Incorporation) shall be binding on the Officers or Members of the College, unless it shall be proposed in writing and subscribed by five Fellows, at one stated meeting, and enacted or passed at another, after the intervention of at least thirty days, nor unless it shall then be passed by a majority of two-thirds, there being not less than twenty Fellows present.

2. When it shall be in order for the College to act on an ordinance or by-law, it shall be announced by the Secretary to the Fellows in their notices for the meeting.

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LIST

OF

PRESIDENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

	Date of election.
JOHN REDMAN, M.D.	1797.
WILLIAM SHIPPEN, M.D.	1805.
ADAM KUHN, M.D.	1809.
THOMAS PARKE, M.D.	1818.
THOMAS C. JAMES, M.D.*	1835.
THOMAS T. HEWSON, M.D.	"
GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D.	1848.

* Died four months after his election.

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OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

1868.

President, GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D.
Vice-President, GEORGE W. NORRIS, M. D.
Secretary, JOHN H. PACKARD, M. D.
Treasurer, JOHN RODMAN PAUL, M. D.
Curator, T. HEWSON BACHE, M. D.
Librarian, ROBERT BRIDGES, M. D.

Censors, Drs. ISAAC HAYS, JOSEPH CARSON, LEWIS RODMAN, EDWARD HARTSHORNE.

Councillors,
To serve 1 year, Drs. A. STILLÉ and ELLERSLIE WALLACE.
" " 2 years, Drs. F. WEST and FRANCIS W. LEWIS.
" " 3 years, Drs. S. LITTELL and CASPAR MORRIS.

Committee of Publication.

Drs. J. M. DACOSTA, SAMUEL LEWIS, JOHN ASHHURST, JR.

Library Committee.

Drs. SAMUEL LEWIS, ALFRED STILLÉ, WALTER F. ATLEE, ROBERT BRIDGES, and JOHN ASHHURST, JR.

Committee on the Mütter Museum.

Drs. J. RODMAN PAUL, WILLIAM HUNT, and S. WEIR MITCHELL.

Hall Committee.

Drs. ISAAC HAYS, GEORGE W. NORRIS, EDWARD HARTSHORNE, LEWIS RODMAN, and D. FRANCIS CONDIE.

Committee on Lectures.

Drs. SAMUEL D. GROSS, GEORGE B. WOOD, GEORGE W. NORRIS, JOSEPH LEIDY, and D. FRANCIS CONDIE.

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FELLOWS AND ASSOCIATES

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

* Denotes deceased Fellows.
† Resignation of Fellowship.
‖ Forfeiture of Fellowship.
(A.) Associates.
(N. R.) Non-resident Fellows.

	ELECTED.	
* John Redman	Jan.	1787.
* John Jones	"	"
* John Morgan	"	"
* Wm. Shippen, Jr.	"	"
* Adam Kuhn	"	"
† Benjamin Rush	"	"
* Gerardus Clarkson	"	"
* Samuel Duffield	"	"
* Thomas Parke	"	"
* James Hutchinson	"	"
* George Glentworth	"	"
* Abraham Chovet	"	"
* Andrew Ross	"	"
* William W. Smith	"	"
* James Hall	"	"
† William Clarkson	"	"
* William Currie	"	"
* Benjamin Say	"	"
* Samuel Powell Griffitts	"	"
* Benjamin Duffield	"	"
‖ John Morris	"	"

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	ELECTED.	
* John Carson	Jan.	1787.
* John Foulke	"	"
‖ Robert Harris	"	"
* Nathan Dorsey	April,	"
* John R. B. Rodgers	"	"
* Caspar Wister, Jr.	"	"
* James Cunningham	"	"
* Charles Moore	"	"
* Michael Leib	March,	1788.
* John H. Gibbons	"	"
* Nicholas B. Waters	April,	1789.
* Benjamin Smith Barton	"	1790.
* Nicholas Way (Wilmington, Del.), (A.)	Aug.	"
* James Tilton (Dover, Del.), (A.)	"	"
* Isaac Senter (Newport, R. I.), (A.)	Nov.	"
* Thomas Redman	July,	1791.
* William M'Ilvaine	Nov.	"
* Plunket F. Glentworth	Sept.	1792.
* Hugh Hodge	Dec.	1793.
* Peter Renaudet (Bristol, Eng.), (A.)	April,	1795.
‖ Charles Caldwell	July,	"
* John Cumming	Oct.	"
* Thomas C. James	"	"
* William Annan	June,	1796.
† Adam Seybert	Nov.	1797.
* William Patterson (Londonderry), (A.)	Jan.	1798.
* William Boys	Nov.	"
* David Hosack (New York), (A.)	March,	1800.
* Lewis J. Jardine	July,	"
* Joseph P. Minnick	Aug.	1801.
* Thomas T. Hewson	Dec.	"
* John Coakley Lettsom (London), (A.)	March,	1802.
* Nathaniel Chapman	Nov.	1807.
* Joseph Parrish	"	1810.
* Henry Neill	June,	1811.
* Samuel Bard (New York), (A.)	Aug.	"
* Samuel Stewart	July,	1814.

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		ELECTED.	
*	Joseph Woollens	July,	1814.
*	Isaac Cleaver	Feb.	1815.
‖	William P. C. Barton	June,	"
†	Edwin A. Atlee	July,	"
*	John Moore	Aug.	"
*	Samuel C. Hopkins	"	1817.
†	John Wilson Moore	Dec.	"
*	Samuel Emlen	Aug.	1818.
*	John C. Otto	March,	1819.
	Elijah Griffiths	April,	1821.
	Jacob Bigelow (Boston), (A.)	May,	"
*	John Ruan	April,	1823.
*	Joseph Hartshorne	Dec.	1824.
*	Henry Bond	July,	1825.
*	Robert M. Huston	Sept.	1826.
	John Bell	Feb.	1827.
	Hugh L. Hodge	April,	"
	Charles D. Meigs (N. R.)	"	"
	George B. Wood	"	"
†	R. La Roche	"	"
	Benjamin Hornor Coates	May,	"
*	John K. Mitchell	Aug.	"
*	Thomas H. Ritchie	April,	1828.
	Lewis P. Gebhard	"	"
*	William Darrach	May,	"
*	William S. Coxe	Jan.	1829.
*	Franklin Bache	April,	"
*	Daniel Drake (Cincinnati) (A.)	Dec.	1830.
‖	Joseph Togno	"	"
	George Fox	Sept.	1831.
*	Charles Lukens	Feb.	1832.
‖	Edward Y. Howell	June,	"
*	Theophilus E. Beesley	Oct.	"
*	Simon A. Wickes	Nov.	1833.
*	Caspar W. Pennock (N. R.)	Sept.	1834.
	William W. Gerhard	"	"
	Thomas Stewardson	Jan.	1835.

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		ELECTED.	
	William Ashmead	Jan.	1835.
	Reuben D. Mussey (Cincinnati), (A.)	Feb.	"
*	P. Ch. A. Louis (Paris), (A.)	"	"
‖	Reynell Coates	"	"
	John Marshall Paul (N. R.)	May,	"
	Joseph Pancoast	"	"
	Isaac Hays	Sept.	"
	John Rodman Paul	Feb.	1836.
†	Charles Noble	March,	"
	D. Francis Condie	May,	"
	Squire Littell	"	"
*	Thomas D. Mütter	"	"
*	Isaac Parrish	"	"
*	John Revere (New York), (A.)	Dec.	"
‖	David Rutter	Jan.	1837.
‖	Frederick A. Vandyke	March,	"
*	Anthony Bournonville	May,	"
	W. S. W. Ruschenberger (N. R.)	April,	1838.
†	Samuel Jackson	May,	"
	Robley Dunglison	June,	"
*	Jacob Randolph	Dec.	"
	Joseph Carson	"	"
	Joseph Warrington (N. R.)	Jan.	1839.
*	James H. Bradford	"	"
	Thomas S. Kirkbride	"	"
	George W. Norris	"	"
	Francis West	Feb.	"
†	Benjamin D. Neill	"	"
‖	Rush Vandyke	"	"
	Edward Peace	March,	"
*	Frederick Turnpenny	"	"
*	George Cheyne Shattuck (Boston), (A.)	May,	"
*	George M'Clellan	"	"
*	William D. Brincklé	"	"
*	William Pepper	"	"
*	Edward Hallowell	"	"
*	Theodoric R. Beck (Albany), (A.)	July,	"

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	ELECTED.	
* Samuel Colhoun	Aug.	1839.
* William H. Klapp	"	"
Caspar Morris	Sept.	"
* Frederick S. Eckard (A.)	April,	1840.
* Carter N. Berkeley	June,	"
* Joseph Peace	Oct.	"
William S. Zantzinger (N. R.)	Nov.	"
David C. Skerrett	Dec.	"
‖ W. Poyntell Johnson	"	"
† Henry H. Smith	Jan.	1842.
Peter Parker (China), (A.)	Feb.	"
Charles Evans	April,	"
† Caspar Wister	"	"
Benjamin W. Dudley (Lexington), (A.)	June,	"
Nathan R. Smith (Baltimore) (A.)	"	"
Gotthilf Moehring	"	"
* John Hubbard (Hallowell, Me.), (A.)	"	"
* Thomas Sewall (Washington, D. C.), (A.)	"	"
Robert Bridges	July,	"
Meredith Clymer (N. R.)	"	"
John D. Griscom	Aug.	"
John Ware (Boston), (A.)	Nov.	"
Thomas Dillard	"	"
* Paul Beck Goddard	"	"
Alfred Stillé	Dec.	"
John J. Reese	"	"
* Amos Twitchell (Keene, N. H.), (A.)	Jan.	1843.
John Forsyth Meigs	June,	"
† John Wiltbank	"	"
* Henry S. Patterson	Aug.	"
Lewis Rodman	Nov.	"
* George L. Newbold	"	"
William Byrd Page	Dec.	"
Charles R. King (N. R.)	"	1844.
David H. Tucker (N. R.)	"	"
* T. R. Brincklé	Jan.	1845.
* Samuel G. Morton	"	"

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		ELECTED.	
	Francis G. Smith	May,	1845.
‖	Mahlon P. Hutchinson	Sept.	"
	N. D. Benedict (E. Florida), (A.)	"	"
*	Benjamin S. Janney	"	"
†	Alexander Wilcocks	April,	1846.
*	Victor L. Godon	June,	"
	Thomas F. Betton	"	"
	Morris C. Shallcross	"	"
*	William R. Grant	"	"
*	Joshua M. Wallace	"	"
	Washington L. Atlee	"	"
	John Neill	Aug.	"
	Henry Gibbons (N. R.)	"	"
*	John C. Warren (Boston), (A.)	"	"
	Richard D. Arnold (Savannah), (A.)	Nov.	"
	Anthony E. Stocker	Dec.	"
	J. Dickinson Logan	Feb.	1847.
	Gouverneur Emerson	"	"
	Edward Hartshorne	April,	"
	John L. Atlee (Lancaster), (A.)	June,	"
*	Jonathan Knight (New Haven), (A.)	July,	"
	Alexander H. Stevens (New York), (A.)	"	"
*	James M'Naughton (Albany), (A.)	"	"
*	Moreton Stillé	Dec.	"
	Caspar Wister	Jan.	1848.
	Robert A. Given (N. R.)	"	"
	Joseph Klapp	April,	"
	Samuel Jackson (Prof.)	Nov.	"
*	Jonathan Pereira (London), (A.)	Dec.	"
	Robert Christison (Edinburgh), (A.)	"	"
	Samuel Lewis	Feb.	1849.
	Justus Dunott (N. R.)	"	"
	Samuel L. Hollingsworth	April,	"
	John Hastings (N. R.)	"	"
	James M. Greene	"	"
	John L. Ludlow	June,	"
	John H. B. M'Clellan	July,	"

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		ELECTED.	
	William V. Keating	July,	1849.
*	D. Paul Lajus	"	"
†	John K. Mason	"	"
*	William B. Wilson	Oct.	"
*	Edmund Lang	Nov.	"
	Thomas S. Reed	"	"
	Beverly R. Wellford (Fredericksburg, Va.), (A.)	Jan.	1850.
	Richard H. Townsend	Feb.	"
*	Isaac Remington	March,	"
	John B. Tuft (N. R.)	"	"
	Edward H. Mayer (N. R.)	Oct.	"
	William R. Bullock (N. R.)	Jan.	1851.
	John B. Biddle	"	"
*	Robert P. Thomas	"	"
*	Henry E. Drayton	April,	"
*	Bernard Henry	"	"
	James J. Levick	"	"
	Joseph Leidy	"	"
*	Wilson Jewell	July,	"
	Ellwood Wilson	"	"
	Henry Hartshorne	Oct.	"
†	William Keller	Jan.	1852.
	William Mayburry	"	"
	Alfred L. Kennedy	"	"
	Ellerslie Wallace	"	"
*	Thomas H. Yardley	"	"
	Fitz William Sargent (N. R.)	April,	"
	Thomas Hewson Bache	"	"
	James V. Emlen	"	"
	Joseph Hopkinson	"	"
	Owen Jones Wister	"	"
	William H. Hooper	"	"
	Henry Tiedemann	July,	"
*	Jonathan M. Allen (N. R.)	"	"
	James L. Tyson (N. R.)	Oct.	"
	Archibald Hall (Canada) (A.)	"	"
	James E. Rhoads	Jan.	1853.

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	ELECTED.	
Addinell Hewson	Jan.	1853.
Fleetwood Churchill (Dublin), (A.)	April,	"
David Gilbert	Oct.	"
B. Howard Rand	"	"
John M. Lever (London), (A.)	Jan.	1854.
W. P. Tilden (N. R.)	"	"
G. Herman Robinett	April,	"
William Hunt	"	"
R. A. F. Penrose	"	"
* Richard Clements	July,	"
William H. Gobrecht (N. R.)	"	"
Joseph Parrish (N. R.)	Oct.	"
William D. Stroud	Jan.	1855.
Nathan L. Hatfield	"	"
Francis W. Lewis	July,	"
S. Weir Mitchell	Jan.	1856.
R. K. Smith (N. R.)	April,	"
William N. Johnson	"	"
J. Cheston Morris	Oct.	"
James Aitken Meigs	"	"
John H. Brinton	"	"
Alfred M. Slocum	Jan.	1857.
Alfred Green	"	"
Samuel D. Gross	"	"
E. Gintrac (France), (A.)	"	"
Walter F. Atlee	April,	"
Robert E. Rogers	"	"
Thos. G. Richardson (N. R.)	"	"
Gaetano Valery (Italy), (A.)	July,	"
James M. Corse	Oct.	"
John H. Packard	July,	1858.
J. M. DaCosta	Oct.	"
† S. Henry Dickson	Jan.	1859.
D. Hayes Agnew	"	"
James Darrach	April,	"
William A. Hammond (N. R.)	July,	"
Charles S. Boker	"	"
William Hembel Taggart	"	"

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	ELECTED.	
* A. Owen Stillé	July,	1859.
Augustine H. Fish	"	"
Hermann Walther (Dresden), (A.)	Jan.	1860.
Henry D. Benner	April,	"
William R. Dunton	"	"
Charles Stewart Wurts	Oct.	"
Pedro Gonzales Velasco (Spain), (A.)	July,	1861.
Henry Miller (Louisville, Ky.), (A.)	"	"
Thomas G. Morton	"	"
William S. Forbes	April,	1862.
* C. Pendleton Tutt	"	"
Robert P. Harris	"	"
John F. Lamb	Jan.	1863.
James H. Hutchinson	"	"
Edward A. Page	"	"
A. Douglass Hall	"	"
Lewis D. Harlow	"	"
H. Lenox Hodge	April,	"
Albert H. Smith	"	"
W. Lehman Wells	"	"
David Burpee	"	"
Richard J. Dunglison	"	"
George R. Morehouse	July,	"
W. Kent Gilbert	"	"
J. Hamilton Slack	"	"
John Ashhurst, Jr.	"	"
A. K. Smith, U.S.A.	Oct.	"
Edward A. Spooner	Jan.	1864.
Albert Fricke	"	"
William H. Granger	"	"
William H. Pancoast	"	"
William M. King, U.S.N.	"	"
J. M. Leedom	April,	"
R. N. Downs	"	"
E. L. Duer	"	"
S. P. Jones	"	"
Winthrop Sargent	"	"
E. B. Vandyke	"	"

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	ELECTED.	
Hilborne West	July,	1864.
Edward A. Smith	"	"
Edward Livezey	"	"
F. H. Getchell	"	"
A. A. Henderson, U.S.N.	"	"
Robert Bolling	"	"
John L. Le Conte	Oct.	"
William Moss	"	"
*Lewis Taylor, U.S.A.	Jan.	1865.
Isaac I. Hayes	"	"
George C. Harlan	"	"
R. G. H. Butcher (Dublin), (A.)	"	"
G. H. B. Macleod (Edinburgh), (A.)	"	"
Horatio C. Wood, Jr.	April,	"
Samuel Ashhurst	"	"
Isaac Norris, Jr.	"	"
George Hamilton	"	"
Andrew Nebinger	"	"
C. Percy La Roche	July,	"
Edwin Scholfield	"	"
William F. Norris	Jan.	1866.
J. J. Black	April,	"
F. F. Maury	"	"
Louis Fassitt	"	"
R. B. Cruice	"	"
Thomas B. Reed	"	"
James Tyson	"	"
William Darrach	Oct.	"
D. F. Woods	"	"
C. Schaffer	"	"
Emil Fischer	"	"
Chas. H. Boardman	Jan.	1867.
Harrison Allen	"	"
W. W. Keen	"	"
H. Earnest Goodman	"	"
Charles H. Thomas	"	"
R. R. Taylor	"	"

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	ELECTED.	
Edward Rhoads	Jan.	1867.
George Pepper	April,	
Jacob Roberts	"	"
Oliver A. Judson	Oct.	"
George H. Horn	"	"
Horace Williams	Jan.	1868.
D. Murray Cheston	"	"
Austin Flint, Sr. (New York), (A.) . .	"	"
F. H. Hamilton (New York), (A.) . . .	"	"

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APPENDIX.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT MADE AND EXECUTED THIS ELEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER A. D. EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT, BETWEEN THOMAS D. MÜTTER, OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, DOCTOR OF MEDICINE, OF THE FIRST PART, AND THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA, OF THE SECOND PART.

THE said party of the first part, for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, hereby covenants and agrees to and with the said party of the second part and their successors, and the said party of the second part for themselves and their successors hereby covenant and agree to and with the said party of the first part, his heirs, executors, and administrators, in manner following.

The party of the first part covenants and agrees according to the three following articles:—

1. That he will convey to and place under the guardianship of the party of the second part, the pathological collection at present owned by him (the particulars of which collection are set forth in a paper marked "A," annexed to these presents, and to be taken as part thereof), for the purpose of serving as the basis of a museum, to be denominated "The Mütter Museum, founded by Thomas Dent Mütter, M.D., LL.D., A.D. 1858," as soon as the party of the second part shall have erected a building suitable for the reception of the said collection.

2. That he will defray, during the term of his natural life, the expenses of maintaining said museum.

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3. That, as soon as the necessary papers can be prepared, he will convey and assign to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities a yearly ground rent of twelve hundred dollars, unincumbered, and of good and marketable title, and also the sum of ten thousand dollars of the six per cent. loan of the city of Philadelphia, the net income of which investments, or of whatever investments may at any time be substituted for them by said Company, shall be paid unto the party of the first part when and as collected, during the term of his life for his own use, or in case of his death before the erection of said building, then according to his last will, and after his death and the erection of said building, shall be paid to the College of Physicians of Philadelphia aforesaid, in manner designated in the following articles, for the support and increase of said museum, and the other purposes hereinafter designated.

The party of the second part covenants and agrees according to the remaining articles of this agreement, being fifteen in number:—

4. That the building to be erected as aforesaid shall be fire-proof, and shall be completed within five years from the execution of these presents. Said building is to contain an apartment of sufficient dimensions for the accommodation of said museum and its probable increase. Should the said party of the second part fail to erect such a building within the said period of five years, this whole agreement shall, at the option of the said party of the first part, become null and void.

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5. That the charge of the museum aforesaid shall be placed in the hands of a committee of three, to be appointed annually by the College, and called "the Committee of the Mütter Museum," to the chairman of which committee the income of the said trust estate shall be paid from and after the death of the party of the first part as aforesaid. Such income is to be disbursed by the aforesaid committee, under the supervision of the said College of Physicians, in the manner hereinafter directed; and semi-annual accounts are to be rendered to the College by the said committee of all their receipts and expenditures. The committee is to be at all times subject to directions from the College, who shall have the power to supply any vacancy that may occur in said committee.

6. That the income so received by the chairman of the committee aforesaid shall be devoted to the following purposes, and no other:—

1. For the salary of a curator $300 per annum.
2. For the salary of a lecturer $200 per annum.

And the remainder of said income to the preparing, fitting up, keeping in order, increasing and insuring of pathological and anatomical preparations and specimens, illustrative of surgery and medicine; drawings, models, casts, and other like matters, which are intended to form the museum aforesaid.

7. That they will appoint, annually, a curator of the Mütter Museum, who is also to be curator of the College. He shall receive the aforesaid salary of

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three hundred dollars per annum, to be paid to him by the chairman of the Committee on the Mütter Museum out of the income received by him in that capacity. No professor or lecturer on surgery or medicine shall be appointed curator aforesaid. The Museum of the College of Physicians shall be annexed to the Mütter Museum as soon as conveniently may be after the reception of the latter into the new College building.

8. That no one shall be permitted to remove from the College building, except for necessary repairs or preparation, any article belonging to the said Mütter Museum, after the same shall have been deposited there.

9. That proper accommodations, such as chairs, tables, pen, ink, and paper, shall always be present in the museum for those who may be inclined to draw or describe any of the preparations.

10. That should the party of the first part again desire to teach, he shall have the use of the Mütter Museum, he undertaking to return, immediately after each lecture, the preparations removed for his use.

11. That free access to the museum and preparations shall be given to every regular graduate in medicine, and to every student of medicine, without charge or fee, subject to such regulations as the College may deem necessary for the preservation of order, and that other persons may be admitted on the presentation of a ticket bearing upon it the signature of any Fellow of the College.

12. That the curator aforesaid shall attend at the museum, for the accommodation of visitors and stu-

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dents, for such a length of time, and on such days in each and every week as may be directed by the committee aforesaid on the Mütter Museum.

13. That on such occasions the curator shall remove and replace specimens, afford information to the students, and prevent improprieties on the part of visitors.

14. That they will provide and pay a door-keeper for the building to be erected as aforesaid, who shall receive such specimens as may from time to time be sent to the museum.

15. That when any preparation has been properly placed in the museum, the name of the donor shall be conspicuously attached to it.

16. That they will appoint, once in every three years, a lecturer, whose duty it shall be during that period, to deliver, annually, a course of lectures on some point or points connected with surgical pathology. The same lecturer shall not be appointed for two such successive terms of three years. Such lecturer shall be subject to directions from the College in regard to the period and duration of his course; but no such annual course shall consist of less than ten lectures.

17. That the said lecturer shall receive from the committee on the Mütter Museum the salary of two hundred dollars above directed to be paid him. He shall deliver his lectures within the College building, and shall have the use of the museum for the purpose of illustrating them. He may receive a fee of five or ten dollars, as he may himself determine, from every person attending his lectures. He shall,

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however, distribute ten gratuitous tickets to poor but well educated and moral students of regular medicine, whom he may select at will; and all Fellows of the College are to be allowed gratuitous access to the lectures.

18. That the annual income of the trust fund received by the College of Physicians shall be devoted exclusively to the performance of the trusts specified in this agreement. In the event of their application to any other purpose, the benefit of the trust in favor of the College of Physicians shall cease, and the fund shall revert to the heirs and assigns of Dr. Mütter.

In witness whereof the said Thos. D. Mütter has hereunto set his hand and seal; and the said College of Physicians of Philadelphia have caused their common or corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, the day and year first above written.

THOS. D. MÜTTER. [L. S.]

Attest, GEO. B. WOOD, M.D., [L. S.]
President of the Col. of Phys. of Phila.

Attest, EDWARD HARTSHORNE, M. D.,
Secretary of the Col. of Phys. of Phila.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us, by the party of the first part, December 13, 1855:—

JOHN THOMPSON,
W. P. LEWIS.

In presence of us, by the party of the second part, January 8, 1859:—

EDWARD HARTSHORNE,
W. P. LEWIS.

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EXTRACTS FROM EXEMPLIFICATION OF DEED OF THOMAS D. MÜTTER ET UX., TO THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES. IN TRUST.

"This Indenture, made the Eleventh day of December, A.D. eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, between Thomas Dent Mütter, of the City of Philadelphia, Doctor of Medicine, and Mary A., his wife, of the one part, and 'The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities,' of the other part. Whereas, in and by certain articles of agreement entered into between the said Thomas Dent Mütter of the first part, and 'The College of Physicians of Philadelphia' of the second part, dated the same day and year as these presents, but executed immediately before them, and intended to be recorded. The said party of the first part, therein for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, covenanted and agreed to and with the said party of the second part and their successors, and the said party of the second part for themselves and their successors, thereby covenanted and agreed to and with the said party of the first part, his heirs, executors and administrators, in manner following to wit:— [See Articles of Agreement.]

"All which, by reference to the said articles of agreement, will fully and at large appear. Now in

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pursuance and performance of the covenants entered into by him, said Thomas Dent Mütter, as above, and in consideration of the articles of agreement, and also in consideration of the sum of One Dollar, lawful money of the United States of America, to each of them the said Thomas Dent Mütter, and Mary A., his wife, well and truly paid by the said 'The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities,' at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged. This Indenture witnesseth that the said Thomas Dent Mütter and Mary A., his wife, have granted, bargained and sold, assigned, transferred and set over, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer and set over unto the said 'The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities,' their successors and assigns, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars of the Six per cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia, contained in the five following certificates, three of said certificates being for one thousand dollars each, and numbered respectively nine thousand eight hundred and forty-five, nine thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and nine thousand eight hundred and forty-seven (9845, 9846, 9847); another of said certificates being for the sum of three thousand dollars, numbered three thousand one hundred and seventy-one (3171), and the remaining one of such certificates being for the sum of four thousand dollars, numbered eleven thousand two hundred and six (11206). And also all that certain yearly Ground Rent or sum of Twelve

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Hundred Dollars, lawful silver money of the United States of America, payable half yearly, on the first day of the months of September and March, by Peter A. Keyser and Francis B. Warner, their heirs and assigns, in every year, without deduction for taxes, and issuing out of all that certain Lot or piece of Ground, situate in that part of the City of Philadelphia, late Penn Township, on the north side of Girard Avenue, and on the east side of Schuylkill Fifth (now Eighteenth) Street, containing in front or breadth on said Girard Avenue two hundred and fifty-five feet, and extending in length or depth northward of that width along the east side of Schuylkill Fifth Street one hundred and sixty-five feet to a twenty-five feet wide street, bounded northward by the said twenty-five feet wide street, eastward by ground now or late of Charles F. Lex, southward by the said Girard Avenue, and westward by the said Fifteenth Street; which said lot or piece of ground the said Thomas Dent Mütter and Frederick Brown with their respective wives, by indenture bearing date the first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, recorded in Deed Book T. H., No. 73, page 140, &c., granted and conveyed unto Peter A. Keyser and Francis B. Warner as tenants in common in fee, reserving thereout to them the said Thomas Dent Mütter and Frederick Brown, their heirs and assigns, the said yearly ground rent of twelve hundred dollars, and the said Frederick Brown and wife, by indenture bearing date the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. one thousand

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eight hundred and fifty-four, recorded in Deed Book T. H., No. 160, page 61, &c., granted and conveyed his, the said Frederick Brown's one full equal and undivided moiety of and in the said yearly ground rent unto the said Thomas Dent Mütter, his heirs and assigns, together with all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of the said Thomas Dent Mütter and Mary A. his wife, or either of them, in law or equity, of, in, and to the said yearly ground rent, and also of, in, or to the said lot of ground, out of which the same issues, to have and to hold the said yearly ground rent with the appurtenances, and also the said sum of ten thousand dollars of the Six per cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia, unto the said 'The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities,' their successors and assigns, to and for the only proper use and behoof of them the said 'The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities,' their successors and assigns forever, upon this special trust and confidence, nevertheless to receive the rents, interest, income and profits of the said trust estate, and after deducting all taxes, charges and the expenses of this trust, to pay the same over to the said Thomas Dent Mütter when and as collected during the term of his life for his own use, and in case of his death before the erection of said building, then according to his last will, and from and after the death of the said Thomas Dent Mütter and the erection of said building, then in trust to pay the said rents, interest, income and profits to the Chairman of the said Com-

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mittee of the Mütter Museum, for the time being to be held by him and disbursed in accordance with the provisions of the herein before recited agreement, his receipt to be the sole discharge to the said Trustees paying the same, but so that the said Trustees shall not be liable to see that the said income is disbursed by the said 'The College of Physicians of Philadelphia,' in conformity with the provisions of the said articles of agreement, and upon failure by the said College of Physicians of Philadelphia to devote the said annual income exclusively to the performance of the trust specified in said agreement, or in the event of their application to any other purpose, then upon trust to convey the said trust estate and premises hereby granted unto such person or persons as the said Thomas Dent Mütter, by his last will and Testament in writing, shall demise, bequeath, or appoint, or in default of any such devise, bequest, or appointment, then upon trust to convey the same to the heirs and legal representatives of the said Thomas Dent Mütter according to the intestate laws of Pennsylvania then in force. And it shall and may be lawful for the said 'The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities,' if the principal of said yearly ground rent, or if said City loan, or either of them should at any time be paid off, to reinvest the same, to and for the uses, trusts and purposes specified and declared in and by this present indenture, and so to do from time to time as often as any of such investments or reinvestments shall be paid off, such reinvestments to be

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made according to law; and it is also hereby expressly provided, that the said Trustees in the premises shall not be liable for any act or acts in the execution of this trust done or performed by them in good faith, or for any loss or depreciation of the said trust estate, unless the same shall happen through their wilful default or negligence."

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AM MEDICAL
LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION.

CHARTER,

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

NON SIBI SED TOTI.

1870.

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CHARTER,

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

NON SIBI SED TOTI.

PHILADELPHIA:
COLLINS, PRINTER, 705 JAYNE STREET.
1870.

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The College was instituted in January, 1787, and incorporated in March, 1789; the Ordinances and By-Laws were revised and finally adopted July, 1840; since which time various additions and amendments have been made to them, all of which are incorporated in the present revised edition. Approved, January, 1870.

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CONTENTS.

PAGE

CHARTER 5

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS.

CHAP. I. Members and Membership 11

II. Officers of the College and their Duties . 15

III. The Council 19

IV. Meetings 20

V. Standing Committees 22

VI. Committee of Publication 23

VII. Library Committee 24

VIII. Committee of the Mütter Museum . . 25

IX. Hall Committee 27

X. Committee on Lectures 28

XI. Special Committees 30

XII. Rules for Government of Library . . 30

XIII. Rules of Order 32

XIV. Code of Medical Ethics and Fee Bill . . 35

XV. Revision and Enactment of Ordinances and By-Laws 61

LIST OF MEMBERS 62

APPENDIX.

Articles of Agreement between Dr. Mütter and the College . 75

Extracts from Deed of Trust of Dr. Mütter and wife . . 81

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CHARTER.

AN ACT FOR THE INCORPORATION OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

1. Whereas, the Physicians of Philadelphia, influenced by a conviction of the many advantages which have arisen from literary institutions, have associated themselves under the name and title of *The College of Physicians of Philadelphia:*

2. And whereas, the objects of this College are to advance the science of medicine, and thereby to lessen human misery, by investigating the diseases and remedies which are peculiar to this country; by observing the effect of different seasons, climates, and situations upon the human body; by recording the changes which are produced in disease by the progress of agriculture, arts, population, and manners; by searching for medicines in the American woods, waters, and in the bowels of the earth; by enlarging the avenues to knowledge from the discoveries and publications of foreign countries; and by cultivating order and uniformity in the practice of physic:

3. And whereas, the said College of Physicians have prayed us, the Representatives of the Freemen

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of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that they may be created a body politic and corporate, forever, with such powers, privileges, and immunities as may best answer the laudable purposes which the members thereof have in view; wherefore to assist and encourage the said College of Physicians, in the prosecution and advancement of useful knowledge for the benefit of their country, and of mankind,

4. *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same*, That the members of the said College of Physicians, *that is to say*, John Redman, John Jones, William Shippen, Jun., Adam Kuhn, John Morgan, Benjamin Rush, Samuel Duffield, Gerardus Clarkson, George Glentworth, Thomas Parke, James Hutchinson, Robert Harris, John Carson, Benjamin Duffield, William W. Smith, John Foulke, Samuel Powell Griffitts, William Clarkson, William Currie, Benjamin Say, Andrew Ross, John Morris, Nathan Dorsey, James Cunningham, Caspar Wistar, Jun., Michael Leib, and John H. Gibbons, be, and the same persons are, and shall be, a body corporate and politic in deed and in name, by the name and style of "THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA," and by the same name, they and their successors are hereby constituted and confirmed one body corporate and politic in law, to have perpetual succession, and to be able and capable to have, hold and enjoy any goods and chattels, lands, tenements, rents, hereditaments, gifts, and bequests,

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of what nature soever, in fee simple, or for term of years, life or lives, or otherwise; and also to grant, sell, alien, assign, or let the same lands, tenements, and premises, according to the nature of the respective grants and bequests made to the said corporation, and of the estate of the said corporation therein; provided, that the amount of the clear yearly value of such real estate exceed not the sum of five hundred pounds, lawful money of this commonwealth.

5. The said corporation be, and shall be forever hereafter, able and capable in law, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all or any courts of justice and other places, in all manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes, and matters of what nature or kind soever; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said corporation, forever hereafter, to have and use a common seal, and the same seal, at the will and pleasure of the said corporation, to break, change, alter, and renew.

6. For the well ordering of the said corporation and its affairs, there shall be, at all times hereafter, the following officers of the same; that is to say, one President, one Vice-President, four Censors, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be chosen, annually, from amongst the Fellows of the said College of Physicians, on the first *Tuesday in the month of July, forever hereafter*,* or within one calendar month after

* By a decree of the Court of Common Pleas, Dec. 3d, 1855, the clause in Italics was altered to read as follows: *Wednesday in the month of January next, and annually thereafter.*

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the same day, in any year; and that John Redman be the present *President* of the said College; John Jones, the present *Vice-President:* William Shippen, Jun., Adam Kuhn, Benjamin Rush, and Samuel Duffield, the present *Censors;* Samuel Powell Griffitts, the present *Secretary;* and Gerardus Clarkson, the present *Treasurer* of the said College; and shall be and remain the President, Vice-President, Censors, Secretary, and Treasurer, respectively of the said College, until they be superseded by a new election to be made by the Fellows of the said College as aforesaid; and all vacancies by death, resignation, or otherwise, which shall at any time hereafter happen in any of the said offices, may be filled by a special election, to be holden so often as occasion shall require.

7. The authorities and duties of the officers of the said corporation who are hereinbefore mentioned, and of any others which the said corporation shall see fit to appoint, the times of meeting of the said corporation, the admission of members, and the other concerns of the said corporation, shall be regulated by the by-laws and ordinances of the said corporation, heretofore made or to be made, touching the premises.

8. *Provided always*, That no by-laws nor ordinances of the said corporation, hereafter made, shall be binding upon the officers or members thereof, unless the same shall be proposed at one regular meeting of the said corporation, and enacted and received at another, after the intervention of at least

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thirty days. And that no sale, or alienation, or lease for above three years, of any part of the real estate of the said corporation, shall be valid, unless the terms and nature of such sale or lease be proposed at a previous meeting of the said corporation.

Signed by order of the House,
RICHARD PETERS, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred eighty-nine.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

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ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

MEMBERS AND MEMBERSHIP.

1. The College shall consist of Fellows and Associates.

2. The Fellows shall be practitioners of medicine, of good character and standing in their profession, residing within the city of Philadelphia, and over twenty-four years of age.

3. The Associates shall be distinguished practitioners of medicine, residing beyond the limits of the city.

4. No person who gives his support to any system of practice, which is sustained by efforts to weaken or diminish public confidence in the science of medicine, or in the medical profession; or who, by advertisement or other means, announces his claim to superior qualifications in the treatment of diseases, or of a particular disease or class of diseases; or who holds a patent or a part of a patent for a surgical instrument; or who enters into a collusive agreement with an apothecary with a view to pecuniary

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profit or to professional patronage; or who gives the formula of a prescription to one apothecary, which he refuses to give to others; or who deals in secret medicines, or publicly recommends them, shall be considered eligible as a Fellow or Associate of the College. And any Fellow or Associate who hereafter may be so engaged shall forfeit his right to membership, on the fact being reported, as established, by the Board of Censors. An appeal from the decision of the Censors is permitted in this, as in all other cases.

5. Candidates for Fellowship or Associateship may be proposed in writing, by three Fellows, at the first stated meeting of any month; but they shall be balloted for only at the first stated meetings in January, April, July, and October; when, if four-fifths of the ballots cast be in their favor, they shall be pronounced duly elected: *Provided*, however, that there are present at the meeting at least twenty fellows.

6. All pending propositions for Fellowship or Associateship shall be read at each first stated meetings of the month after presentation, including that at which the candidates are to be balloted for, until disposed of; but none shall be voted on when first presented.

7. No candidate who is rejected shall be again proposed within the twelve months following the date of such rejection.

8. The names of the persons proposed as candidates for Fellowship or Associateship shall not be placed on permanent record, unless the said candidates are elected. In case of the rejection of any

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candidate, the paper containing his nomination shall be destroyed immediately after the ballot.

9. No person elected a fellow shall be recognized as a member of the College until he shall have signed the Ordinances and By-Laws, and paid the initiation fee; and the omission of such signing and payment until the expiration of three months after his election, shall render said election void.

10. The *initiation fee* shall be fifteen dollars, payable at or before signing the Ordinances and By-Laws. The *semi-annual contribution* shall be five dollars, payable in advance, at the stated meetings in January and July. To all semi-annual contributions remaining unpaid more than six months, *ten per cent.* shall be added.

11. Any Fellow who neglects or declines the payment of his semi-annual contributions for two successive years, shall forfeit his fellowship: *Provided*, however, that if any Fellow shall be absent from Philadelphia, on public service in the Army or Navy of the United States, for twelve consecutive months or more, a deduction shall be made from the amount of his semi-annual contributions, corresponding to the duration of his absence.

12. No Fellow who may remove permanently from the City of Philadelphia, shall, in consequence of such removal, forfeit his Fellowship; but he shall be exonerated from the payment of the semi-annual contribution.

13. No Associate, who may come to reside within the limits of the City of Philadelphia, shall be

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admitted to Fellowship in the College without being proposed and elected in the same manner, in all respects, as is prescribed for the admission of Fellows.

14. The number of Associates shall not exceed fifty, twenty of whom may be foreigners.

15. Associates shall have the privilege of attending the meetings of the College, but shall not be allowed to take any part in the transaction of its private business.

16. Every Fellow of the College shall receive a certificate of membership according to the annexed form, signed by the President, Vice-President, Censors, and Secretary, and having the seal of the College affixed thereto.

Nos, Præses, Vice-Præses, Censoresque Collegii Medicorum Philadelphiensis, omnibus ad quos hæc pervenerint, salutem.

Testamur ——————————— *virum doctum et medicinæ peritum, nostri Collegii Socium* ——— *adscriptum fuisse, omnesque ejus honores et privilegia, jure riteque consecutum esse. In cujus rei fidem hisce literis, Collegii sigillo munitis, nomina nostra subjicimus.*

Datum Philadelphiæ, *Anno Domini* 18

—— ——
—— ——
—— ——
—— ——
} *Censores.*

—— —— *Præses.*
—— —— *V. Præses.*
—— —— *Secretarius.*

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17. No Fellow shall be permitted to vote at any election, whether of Officers, Fellows, or Associates, who has not signed the Ordinances and By-Laws, and paid the initiation fee, together with the semi-annual assessments due by him; and who has not attended at least *two stated meetings* of the College within the twelve months next preceding said election.

18. The signing of the Constitution adopted in 1788, shall be deemed equivalent to a subscription to the Ordinances and By-Laws of the College in force for the time being.

19. When the College is notified of the decease of one of its Fellows, the fact shall be entered upon the minutes, and a Fellow may be appointed to prepare and read before the College an obituary notice of the deceased.

CHAPTER II.

OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE AND THEIR DUTIES.

1. The officers of the College designated by its Charter, namely, a President, a Vice-President, four Censors, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, shall be chosen annually, by ballot, on the first Wednesday in January, or within one calendar month thereafter. At the same time, and in the same manner, there shall be elected a Librarian, a Curator, a Recorder, and two Councillors.

2. The *President* shall maintain order at the

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meetings of the College, and sign all warrants on the Treasurer, duly ordered by the College. He shall have power to call special meetings at his own discretion; and it shall be his duty to call them, when requested to do so in writing by six Fellows.

3. The *Vice-President* shall perform the duties of the President in the absence of the latter officer, or at his request when present. In the absence of both the President and Vice-President, a chairman for the meeting shall be appointed *vivâ voce.*

4. The *Censors* shall inspect the records and examine and audit the accounts of the College; upon which they shall report at the stated meeting in January. They shall hear and determine all charges, for breach of the regulations of the College, that may be preferred against a Fellow; and shall report their action thereon to the College at its next business meeting. In cases, however, where a Censor is one of the parties concerned, the charge shall be referred to a committee of three Fellows selected by ballot, who shall act as censors *pro hac vice.* An appeal from the decision of the Censors to the College shall always be allowed.

5. The *Treasurer* shall collect and receive all moneys due to the College; and shall pay them only upon a warrant ordered by the College and signed by the President, or by the officer who presided at the meeting at which the warrant was ordered; and these warrants shall be the vouchers for his expenditures. The Treasurer shall present a statement of the finances of the College, annually, at the

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first stated meeting in December, and at such other times as the College may direct.

6. The *Secretary* shall keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the College, and, after their approval, shall enter them in a book provided for the purpose. He shall keep a list of the Fellows and Associates, with a record of the residence, the date of the election, and the time of the death, resignation, or loss of membership of each. He shall have the custody, and see to the preservation of all books of records; and shall keep in regular files, properly labelled, all documents and papers, belonging to the College, not otherwise provided for. He shall notify the Officers and Standing Committees of their election; also the Chairman of every Special Committee of his appointment, and shall furnish each Chairman with the names of his associates and a copy of the resolution under which they were appointed, together with the documents necessary for the proper performance of the duties imposed upon the committee. He shall furnish certificates of membership to newly-elected Fellows; and perform such other duties as are appropriate to his office, or which may be imposed upon him by any Ordinance or Resolution of the College.

7. The *Recorder* shall keep regular minutes of the scientific proceedings of the College, which are to be entered, after approval, and preserved by him in a book provided for the purpose. He shall take charge of all scientific papers read and intended for publication. He shall record all verbal communications

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on professional subjects, and prepare a faithful summary of the remarks of the Fellows in the discussion of such subjects; which papers, and record of communications and remarks, he shall, under the direction of the Committee of Publication, arrange and prepare for publication in the Summary of the Transactions of the College.

He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the Committee of Publication.

8. The *Librarian*, in conjunction with the Library Committee, of which he shall be a member, *ex officio*, shall attend to the preservation, arrangement, and numbering of the books belonging to the Library; and shall keep a record of the titles of the books presented to the Library, and report the new donations at each business meeting of the College.

9. The *Curator*, who shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the Committee on the Mütter Museum, shall prepare and set up such pathological specimens as the Committee may deem worthy of a place in the Museum. He shall have the general care of the Museum. He shall label and keep a correct catalogue of the specimens presented to it, with the name of the donor conspicuously attached to each specimen, together with, as far as practicable, a record of the case from which the specimen was derived; and shall report the new donations at each business meeting of the College. He shall attend at the Museum, for the accommodation of visitors and students, on such days in each and every week and during such hours, as may be directed by the Committee on the Mütter

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Museum. On such occasions he shall remove and replace specimens, afford all necessary information to students and other visitors, and prevent all improper conduct among those in attendance.

The Curator shall receive for his services the sum of $300, annually, to be paid to him, by the Chairman of the Committee on the Mütter Museum, out of the income of the trust fund presented to the College by Dr. Mütter.

No Professor or Lecturer on Surgery or Medicine shall be eligible as Curator.

CHAPTER III.

THE COUNCIL.

1. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Censors of the College, with six Councillors—the last named being elected as follows: six Councillors at the stated meeting of the College in January, 1864, namely, two to serve for one year, two for two years, and two for three years; and annually thereafter, at the first meeting in January, two Councillors to serve for three years.

2. The Council thus constituted shall hold regular meetings at such intervals, not exceeding three months, as it shall deem necessary. It shall elect from among its own members, a Chairman and Clerk, keep correct minutes of its transactions, and regularly report the same to the College.

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3. The Council shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the College, carefully consider all questions that may be referred to it, and report to the College, in writing, its decision thereon. It shall submit to the College, from time to time, for approval or rejection, such suggestions as it shall believe to be adapted to further the objects for which the College was organized, and to promote the interests of the College, generally.

CHAPTER IV.

MEETINGS.

1. The *Stated Meetings* of the College shall be held on the first and third Wednesdays in every month, at *eight o'clock* P. M. At *this hour precisely*, or as soon thereafter as a *quorum*, consisting of seven Fellows, shall have assembled, the meeting shall be organized.

2. At the stated meeting on the *first* Wednesday of the month, the following shall be the *order of business:*—

1st. The minutes of the meeting of the first Wednesday of the month preceding shall be read for approval or correction.

2d. Newly-elected Fellows may be introduced.

3d. Donations to the Library and Pathological Museum shall be announced.

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4th. Written communications will be received.

5th. Verbal communications will be made.

6th. The reports of Committees and of the Council shall be received.

7th. Motions and observations respecting the private business of the College may be made.

8th. Miscellaneous business may be transacted.

3. At the stated meeting on the *third* Wednesday of the month, the following shall be the *order of proceedings*:—[*all business being excluded.*]

1. The minutes of the meeting of the third Wednesday of the month preceding shall be read for approval or correction.

2. Written communications on scientific subjects will be read and discussed.

3. Verbal communications on scientific subjects will be made and discussed.

4. At the first stated meetings in *January*, *April*, *July*, and *October*, the Candidates for Fellowship or Associateship may be balloted for after the third item of business has been transacted, provided there are present at least *twenty* Fellows.

5. At the first stated meeting in *December*, the Treasurer shall present his annual report, and the President shall nominate a committee whose duty it shall be to report on the Meteorology and Epidemics of Philadelphia during the ensuing year.

6. At the first stated meeting in *January*, after the third item in the order of business shall have been dispatched, the Censors, the Library Commit-

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tee, the Committee on the Mütter Museum, and the Hall Committee, shall present their annual reports; the annual appropriations shall be made; and the Officers and Standing Committees of the College for the ensuing year shall be elected; after which, the business of the College shall proceed in the usual order.

7. At the first stated meeting in *February*, the report on Meteorology and Epidemics shall be made.

8. At the first stated meeting in *March*, of every *third year* after 1864, a lecturer on surgical pathology shall be nominated and appointed.

9. At *special meetings*, no business shall be transacted excepting that for which the said meeting has been called.

10. At the stated meetings of the College, excepting when propositions for Fellowship are to be acted upon, or during the consideration of the private affairs of the College, strangers may be introduced as Visitors by a Fellow, who shall be held responsible for the character and professional standing of the persons introduced by him.

CHAPTER V.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. There shall be elected by ballot, at the first stated meeting of the College in the month of January, annually, the following Standing Committees, namely:—

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I. A Committee of Publication.
II. A Library Committee.
III. A Committee on the Mütter Museum.
IV. A Hall Committee.
V. A Committee on Lectures.

2. The first and third of the said Committees shall consist, each of three Fellows, and the second, fourth and fifth, each of five Fellows.

CHAPTER VI.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

1. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Publication to prepare and issue, from time to time, a Summary of the Transactions of the College. This Summary must comprise, 1. All written communications, the publication of which the Committee may deem expedient; 2. A record of such facts in relation to Medicine, Surgery, or Obstetrics, as may be communicated verbally to the College by its Fellows; and, 3. An abstract of the discussions upon professional subjects of general interest occurring at the meetings of the College, together with all the other proceedings, of which the publication may be directed by the College or deemed expedient and proper by the Committee.

2. The Fellows will be expected, when requested by the Committee of Publication, to report for publication the verbal communications and remarks on

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professional subjects presented by them at the meetings of the College.

3. No paper read before the College shall be published as having been so read, elsewhere than in the Summary of the Transactions, without the consent of the majority of the Fellows present at the reading thereof—which consent shall be expressed by vote.

4. The Summary of the Transactions, as it is published, shall be distributed, by the Secretary of the College without charge, to each of the Fellows and Associates.

CHAPTER VII.

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

1. The Library Committee shall have a general supervision of the Library of the College, and shall report upon its condition, annually, at the stated meeting in January.

2. It shall be the duty of the Committee to furnish the College, annually, at the first stated meeting in January, a statement of the amount necessary to meet the estimated wants of the Library during the ensuing twelve months; whereupon such an appropriation, based upon this estimate, shall be made by the College as may be deemed compatible with the state of its funds. This appropriation shall be expended by the Librarian under the direction of the Library Committee.

3. It shall be the duty of a member of the Library

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Committee to attend in the Library daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 11 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of delivering books to the Fellows and receiving those returned, in accordance with the regulations embraced in Chap. XII.; also to afford facilities to Fellows who wish to consult works in the Library. For these services he shall receive, annually, the sum of five hundred dollars.

CHAPTER VIII.

COMMITTEE ON THE MÜTTER MUSEUM.

1. The Committee on the Mütter Museum shall have a general supervision of the same, and shall take all such measures as may be deemed expedient for its preservation and increase.

2. Free access to the Museum and preparations shall be allowed, without charge or fee, to regular graduates or students of medicine who may desire to consult, study, draw, or describe any of the said preparations; and for their accommodation there shall be provided the necessary chairs, tables, pens, ink, and paper. Any other person shall be permitted to visit the Museum, on presenting a ticket of admission signed by a Fellow of the College. All admissions, however, are to be governed by such regulations as the College may deem necessary for the preservation of order.

3. The Committee shall not allow any article be-

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longing to the Museum to be removed from the College building except for necessary repairs or preparation.

4. The Chairman of the Committee shall receive the income of the trust fund presented to the College by Dr. T. D. Mütter; which income shall be disbursed by the Committee, under the supervision of the College, in accordance with the agreement made between the College and Dr. Mütter, as recited in the deed of trust to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, executed by Dr. Mütter and wife, December the eleventh, A. D. 1858—namely: $300 per annum, as a salary to the Curator, $200 per annum as a salary to the Lecturer; the remainder of said income to be appropriated to the preparing, fitting up, keeping in order, increasing and insuring, of the pathological and anatomical preparations and specimens, illustrative of surgery and medicine, and of the drawings, models, casts and other like matters, which are intended to form the said Museum.

5. The Committee shall report, annually, to the College, at the first stated meeting in January, the condition of the Museum; and from time to time shall suggest such measures as may be considered advisable to augment the value and usefulness of the collection. And semi-annually, at the first stated meetings in January and July, the Committee shall render to the College an account of all the expenditures on account of the Museum and Lecturer; which account shall be referred to the Censors to be audited.

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CHAPTER IX.

HALL COMMITTEE.

1. The Hall Committee shall have the charge and superintendence of the Hall of the College, subject to such instructions as the College may give from time to time by resolution and enactment. The Committee shall see that the Hall is kept, at all times, in good order and condition; that the preservation and security of all things contained in the several apartments thereof be constantly cared for; and that it be properly lighted and heated for the meetings of the College, and of such bodies and committees as may assemble statedly or occasionally therein, in accordance with the instructions of the College.

2. It shall have power to allow to persons, societies, or associations, upon such conditions as the College may deem satisfactory, the use of such apartments in the Hall as the College may designate: *Provided, however*, that the occupation of such apartments in no degree interferes with the meetings of the College, or with its convenience generally.

3. The Hall Committee shall appoint a Janitor or Superintendent of the Hall, and shall see that he performs all the services that may be required of him promptly and faithfully.

4. It shall be the duty of the Hall Committee to procure all things necessary for carrying out the purposes of its appointment: *Provided*, that the

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cost of these shall not exceed the sum of ten dollars within any one month; and that the Committee shall present to the College, at its next business meeting, the bills for articles thus purchased; whereupon, if the same be found correct, orders shall be drawn upon the Treasurer for their payment.

5. The Hall Committee may make all necessary rules for its own government: *Provided*, that the said rules be first approved by the College.

6. The Hall Committee shall present to the College, at its first stated meeting in January, annually, a report of its proceedings, and of the condition of the Hall.

CHAPTER X.

COMMITTEE ON LECTURES.

1. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Lectures to present for appointment to the College, at the first stated meeting in March of every third year after 1864, the name of a gentleman who is, in the estimation of the Committee, duly qualified to deliver a course of at least ten lectures on some point or points connected with surgical pathology; *Provided*, that the same lecturer shall not be nominated for two such successive terms of three years.

2. It shall be the further duty of the said Committee to determine the time for the delivery of the

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said lectures, and the duration of the course; also to make all such arrangements as may be deemed necessary for advancing the objects contemplated in the establishment of said lectureship—namely: the promotion and diffusion of surgical knowledge.

3. The said lectures shall be delivered within the College building; and the use of the Museum shall be granted to the Lecturer for the purpose of illustration.

4. The Lecturer shall be permitted to charge to each person attending his lectures, a fee of five or ten dollars, as he may himself determine; but Fellows of the College shall be admitted gratuitously. He shall, moreover, grant ten gratuitous tickets to poor but well educated and moral students of medicine, whom he shall himself select.

5. The Committee shall see that the duties of the person who may be appointed to fill the lectureship are performed in a satisfactory manner, and in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into between the College and Dr. Mütter.

6. Upon the favorable report of the Committee, the College shall direct an order to be drawn upon the chairman of the Committee on the Mütter Museum in favor of said lecturer for the sum of $200, to be paid out of the income of the trust fund presented to the College by Dr. Mütter; and the Committee shall see that each Fellow is supplied gratuitously with a ticket of admittance to the aforesaid lectures.

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CHAPTER XI.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

1. The President shall appoint all Special Committees, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of the College.

2. The first named Fellow shall be Chairman of the Committee, and shall see that the duties enjoined on the committee are promptly and duly performed.

3. Special Committees shall report at the meeting immediately succeeding their appointment, unless it be otherwise determined by a resolution or law of the College; and failing to make a final report at the proper time, unless a satisfactory reason for such failure be given, they shall be discharged, and the matter dropped or referred to another committee, as the College may determine.

4. All reports of special committees shall be made in writing, and signed by a majority of the committee.

CHAPTER XII.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LIBRARY.

1. The Fellows shall be allowed to take out such book or books belonging to the Library, as they may desire, with such exceptions, however, as from time to time the Library Committee may designate: *Pro-*

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vided, that no Fellow shall be allowed to take out at any one time more than one folio or quarto, or two octavos or duodecimos, without special permission, as hereinafter stated; or to retain the same for a longer period without renewal than two weeks. A member of the Library Committee shall enter in a register to be kept for the purpose, the titles of the books taken out, with the name of the Fellow by whom, and the date at which, they were taken out.

2. Application for permission to take out more than the above specified number of books must be made in writing, stating the titles of the works desired; and must be approved by two members of the Library Committee.

3. If any Fellow retain the book or books delivered to him by a member of the Library Committee, longer than two weeks, without renewal, he shall pay a fine of twenty-five cents for every week the book or books are so retained.

4. No Fellow shall be entitled to the use of the Library until all fines due by him shall have been paid.

5. If a book be lost by a Fellow, he shall either replace it, or pay the value thereof, or of the set of books to which it belongs.

6. At the first stated meeting in November, all the books shall be returned to the Library, to enable the Library Committee to make its annual report.

7. It shall be the duty of a member of the Library Committee, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the professional journals and of new pub-

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lications generally, to make such arrangements as shall enable the Fellows to consult the same in the Hall of the College, and under such regulations as the Library Committee may adopt.

CHAPTER XIII.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. No question shall be considered open for discussion, except when brought forward by motion duly made and seconded, and then distinctly stated by the presiding officer. The name of the mover of each motion must be entered upon the minutes.

2. Every motion shall be reduced to writing by the mover, if the presiding officer or any Fellow request the same.

3. Any Fellow may call for the division of a question, provided it comprehend more than one distinct proposition. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out shall not preclude either amendment or a motion to strike out and insert.

4. The mover, with the consent of the seconder, may withdraw any motion previously to its amendment, commitment, or to the question upon its final passage being put by the presiding officer.

5. When a Fellow speaks, he shall stand up, addressing himself to the presiding officer, and confining himself strictly to the question under consideration.

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6. No Fellow shall be interrupted while speaking, except by a call to order.

7. The presiding officer shall decide all questions of order unless an appeal be made to the College; in which case the Fellow appealing shall first state his reasons for the appeal, and then the presiding officer his reasons in support of his decision; but no further debate shall be allowed.

8. No Fellow shall be allowed to speak more than twice upon the same question, without permission being granted him by the College.

9. Whilst a question is under consideration, no motion shall be received excepting to adjourn, to lay the subject upon the table, to postpone, to refer to a committee, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are named.

10. A motion for adjournment shall always be in order, except when the College is voting on another question, or while a Fellow is speaking.

11. A motion to amend an amendment is in order, but not one to amend an amendment to the amendment. The question on the amendment shall be decided before that on the main question.

12. No motion shall be received to postpone the motion under discussion for the purpose of introducing a substitute.

13. A motion for postponement shall preclude commitment; and one for commitment shall preclude amendment, also, a decision on the original question.

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14. Motions for postponement, to lay upon the table, and for adjournment, shall always be determined without debate.

15. A motion which has been negatived, cannot be again brought forward at the same meeting, excepting upon a motion to reconsider.

16. No question shall be reconsidered, excepting on the motion of two Fellows who voted with the majority when the question was decided; and unless submitted at the meeting at which the same has been discussed.

17. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, greatest number, and remotest period.

18. Two Fellows may demand the yeas and nays on any question which is not required to be decided by ballot, and have them entered upon the minutes. The presiding officer in such cases shall always vote last.

19. No order shall be taken upon the report of any special committee, excepting to refer it back to the committee, to lay it upon the table, or to obtain the sense of the College in relation to the resolutions appended thereto.

20. The presiding officer shall not discuss any subject while in the chair, but may assign his reasons on deciding a question of order. He shall have no vote excepting on a ballot, or upon a call for the yeas and nays.

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CHAPTER XIV.

CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO THEIR PATIENTS, AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF PATIENTS TO THEIR PHYSICIANS.

ART. I.—*Duties of physicians to their patients.*

§ 1. A physician should not only be ever ready to obey the calls of the sick, but his mind ought also to be imbued with the greatness of his mission, and the responsibility he habitually incurs in its discharge. Those obligations are the more deep and enduring, because there is no tribunal other than his own conscience to adjudge penalties for carelessness or neglect. Physicians should, therefore, minister to the sick with due impressions of the importance of their office; reflecting that the ease, the health, and the lives of those committed to their charge, depend on their skill, attention, and fidelity. They should study, also, in their deportment, so to unite *tenderness* with *firmness*, and *condescension* with *authority*, as to inspire the minds of their patients with gratitude, respect, and confidence.

§ 2. Every case committed to the charge of a physician should be treated with attention, steadiness, and humanity. Reasonable indulgence should be granted to the mental imbecility and caprices of the sick. Secrecy and delicacy, when required by pecu-

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liar circumstances, should be strictly observed; and the familiar and confidential intercourse to which physicians are admitted in their professional visits, should be used with discretion, and with the most scrupulous regard to fidelity and honor. The obligation of secrecy extends beyond the period of professional services;—none of the privacies of personal and domestic life, no infirmity of disposition or flaw of character observed during professional attendance should ever be divulged by the physician except when he is imperatively required to do so. The force and necessity of this obligation are indeed so great, that professional men have, under certain circumstances, been protected in their observance of secrecy by courts of justice.

§ 3. Frequent visits to the sick are in general requisite, since they enable the physician to arrive at a more perfect knowledge of the disease—to meet promptly every change which may occur, and also tend to preserve the confidence of the patient. But unnecessary visits are to be avoided, as they give useless anxiety to the patient, tend to diminish the authority of the physician, and render him liable to be suspected of interested motives.

§ 4. A physician should not be forward to make gloomy prognostications, because they savor of empiricism, by magnifying the importance of his services in the treatment or cure of the disease. But he should not fail, on proper occasions, to give to the friends of the patient timely notice of danger when it really occurs; and even to the patient himself, if

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absolutely necessary. This office, however, is so peculiarly alarming when executed by him, that it ought to be declined whenever it can be assigned to any other person of sufficient judgment and delicacy. For, the physician should be the minister of hope and comfort to the sick; that, by such cordials to the drooping spirit, he may smooth the bed of death, revive expiring life, and counteract the depressing influence of those maladies which often disturb the tranquillity of the most resigned in their last moments. The life of a sick person can be shortened not only by the acts, but also by the words or the manner of a physician. It is, therefore, a sacred duty to guard himself carefully in this respect, and to avoid all things which have a tendency to discourage the patient and to depress his spirits.

§ 5. A physician ought not to abandon a patient because the case is deemed incurable; for his attendance may continue to be highly useful to the patient, and comforting to the relatives around him, even in the last period of a fatal malady, by alleviating pain and other symptoms, and by soothing mental anguish. To decline attendance, under such circumstances, would be sacrificing to fanciful delicacy and mistaken liberality, that moral duty, which is independent of, and far superior to, all pecuniary consideration.

§ 6. Consultations should be promoted in difficult or protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy, and more enlarged views in practice.

§ 7. The opportunity which a physician not unfrequently enjoys of promoting and strengthening the

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good resolutions of his patients, suffering under the consequences of vicious conduct, ought never to be neglected. His counsels, or even remonstrances, will give satisfaction, not offence, if they be proffered with politeness, and evince a genuine love of virtue, accompanied by a sincere interest in the welfare of the person to whom they are addressed.

ART. II.—*Obligations of patients to their physicians.*

§ 1. The members of the medical profession, upon whom is enjoined the performance of so many important and arduous duties towards the community, and who are required to make so many sacrifices of comfort, ease, and health, for the welfare of those who avail themselves of their services, certainly have a right to expect and require, that their patients should entertain a just sense of the duties which they owe to their medical attendants.

§ 2. The first duty of a patient is to select as his medical adviser one who has received a regular professional education. In no trade or occupation, do mankind rely on the skill of an untaught artist; and in medicine, confessedly the most difficult and intricate of the sciences, the world ought not to suppose that knowledge is intuitive.

§ 3. Patients should prefer a physician whose habits of life are regular, and who is not devoted to company, pleasure, or to any pursuit incompatible with his professional obligations. A patient should, also, confide the care of himself and family, as much

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as possible, to one physician; for a medical man who has become acquainted with the peculiarities of constitution, habits, and predispositions of those he attends, is more likely to be successful in his treatment than one who does not possess that knowledge.

A patient who has thus selected his physician, should always apply for advice in what may appear to him trivial cases, for the most fatal results often supervene on the slightest accidents. It is of still more importance that he should apply for assistance in the forming stage of violent diseases; it is to a neglect of this precept that medicine owes much of the uncertainty and imperfection with which it has been reproached.

§ 4. Patients should faithfully and unreservedly communicate to their physician the supposed cause of their disease. This is the more important, as many diseases of a mental origin simulate those depending on external causes, and yet are only to be cured by ministering to the mind diseased. A patient should never be afraid of thus making his physician his friend and adviser; he should always bear in mind that a medical man is under the strongest obligations of secrecy. Even the female sex should never allow feelings of shame or delicacy to prevent their disclosing the seat, symptoms, and causes of complaints peculiar to them. However commendable a modest reserve may be in the common occurrences of life, its strict observance in medicine is often attended with the most serious consequences, and a patient may sink under a painful and

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loathsome disease, which might have been readily prevented had timely intimation been given to the physician.

§ 5. A patient should never weary his physician with a tedious detail of events or matters not appertaining to his disease. Even as relates to his actual symptoms, he will convey much more real information by giving clear answers to interrogatories, than by the most minute account of his own framing. Neither should he obtrude upon his physician the details of his business nor the history of his family concerns.

§ 6. The obedience of a patient to the prescriptions of his physician should be prompt and implicit. He should never permit his own crude opinions as to their fitness to influence his attention to them. A failure in one particular may render an otherwise judicious treatment dangerous, and even fatal. This remark is equally applicable to diet, drink, and exercise. As patients become convalescent, they are very apt to suppose that the rules prescribed for them may be disregarded, and the consequence, but too often, is a relapse. Patients should never allow themselves to be persuaded to take any medicine whatever, that may be recommended to them by the self-constituted doctors and doctresses who are so frequently met with, and who pretend to possess infallible remedies for the cure of every disease. However simple some of their prescriptions may appear to be, it often happens that they are productive of much mischief, and in all cases they are injurious,

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by contravening the plan of treatment adopted by the physician.

§ 7. A patient should, if possible, avoid even the *friendly visits of a physician* who is not attending him—and when he does receive them, he should never converse on the subject of his disease, as an observation may be made, without any intention of interference, which may destroy his confidence in the course he is pursuing, and induce him to neglect the directions prescribed to him. A patient should never send for a consulting physician without the express consent of his own medical attendant. It is of great importance that physicians should act in concert; for, although their modes of treatment may be attended with equal success when employed singly, yet conjointly they are very likely to be productive of disastrous results.

§ 8. When a patient wishes to dismiss his physician, justice and common courtesy require that he should declare his reasons for so doing.

§ 9. Patients should always, when practicable, send for their physician in the morning, before his usual hour of going out; for, by being early aware of the visits he has to pay during the day, the physician is able to apportion his time in such a manner as to prevent an interference of engagements. Patients should also avoid calling on their medical adviser unnecessarily during the hours devoted to meals or sleep. They should always be in readiness to receive the visits of their physician, as the

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detention of a few minutes is often of serious inconvenience to him.

§ 10. A patient should, after his recovery, entertain a just and enduring sense of the value of the services rendered him by his physician; for these are of such a character, that no mere pecuniary acknowledgment can repay or cancel them.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO EACH OTHER, AND TO THE PROFESSION AT LARGE.

ART. I.—*Duties for the support of professional character.*

§ 1. Every individual, on entering the profession, as he becomes thereby entitled to all its privileges and immunities, incurs an obligation to exert his best abilities to maintain its dignity and honor, to exalt its standing, and to extend the bounds of its usefulness. He should, therefore, observe strictly such laws as are instituted for the government of its members;—should avoid all contumelious and sarcastic remarks relative to the faculty as a body; and while, by unwearied diligence, he resorts to every honorable means of enriching the science, he should entertain a due respect for his seniors, who have, by their labors, brought it to the elevated condition in which he finds it.

§ 2. There is no profession, from the members of which greater purity of character, and a higher standard of moral excellence are required, than the medical; and to attain such eminence, is a duty

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every physician owes alike to his profession and to his patients. It is due to the latter, as without it he cannot command their respect and confidence, and to both, because no scientific attainments can compensate for the want of correct moral principles. It is also incumbent upon the faculty to be temperate in all things, for the practice of physic requires the unremitting exercise of a clear and vigorous understanding; and, on emergencies, for which no professional man should be unprepared, a steady hand, an acute eye, and an unclouded head may be essential to the well-being, and even to the life, of a fellow-creature.

§ 3. It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements, or private cards, or handbills, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases—publicly offering advice and medicine to the poor gratis, or promising radical cures; or to publish cases and operations in the daily prints, or suffer such publications to be made; to invite laymen to be present at operations, to boast of cures and remedies, to adduce certificates of skill and success, or to perform any other similar acts. These are the ordinary practices of empirics, and are highly reprehensible in a regular physician.

§ 4. Equally derogatory to professional character is it for a physician to hold a patent for any surgical instrument or medicine; or to dispense a secret *nostrum*, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of himself or of others. For, if such nos-

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trum be of real efficacy, any concealment regarding it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance or fraudulent avarice. It is also reprehensible for physicians to give certificates attesting the efficacy of patent or secret medicines, or in any way to promote the use of them.

ART. II.—*Professional services of physicians to each other.*

§ 1. All practitioners of medicine, their wives, and their children while under the paternal care, are entitled to the gratuitous services of any one or more of the faculty residing near them, whose assistance may be desired. A physician afflicted with disease is usually an incompetent judge of his own case; and the natural anxiety and solicitude which he experiences at the sickness of a wife, a child, or any one who, by the ties of consanguinity, is rendered peculiarly dear to him, tend to obscure his judgment, and produce timidity and irresolution in his practice. Under such circumstances, medical men are peculiarly dependent upon each other, and kind offices and professional aid should always be cheerfully and gratuitously afforded. Visits ought not, however, to be obtruded officiously; as such unasked civility may give rise to embarrassment, or interfere with that choice on which confidence depends. But, if a distant member of the faculty, whose circumstances

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are affluent, request attendance, and an honorarium be offered, it should not be declined; for no pecuniary obligation ought to be imposed, which the party receiving it would wish not to incur.

ART. III.—*Of the duties of physicians as respects vicarious offices.*

§ 1. The affairs of life, the pursuit of health, and the various accidents and contingencies to which a medical man is peculiarly exposed, sometimes require him temporarily to withdraw from his duties to his patients, and to request some of his professional brethren to officiate for him. Compliance with this request is an act of courtesy, which should always be performed with the utmost consideration for the interest and character of the family physician, and when exercised for a short period, all the pecuniary obligations for such service should be awarded to him. But if a member of the profession neglect his business in quest of pleasure and amusement, he cannot be considered as entitled to the advantages of the frequent and long-continued exercise of this fraternal courtesy, without awarding to the physician who officiates, the fees arising from the discharge of his professional duties.

In obstetrical and important surgical cases, which give rise to unusual fatigue, anxiety, and responsibility, it is just that the fees accruing therefrom should be awarded to the physician who officiates.

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ART. IV.—*Of the duties of physicians in regard to consultations.*

§ 1. A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honors of his profession. Nevertheless, as in consultations the good of the patient is the sole object in view, and this is often dependent on personal confidence, no intelligent regular practitioner, who has a license to practise from some medical board of known and acknowledged respectability, recognized by the American Medical Association, and who is in good moral and professional standing in the place in which he resides, should be fastidiously excluded from fellowship, or his aid refused in consultation, when it is requested by the patient. But no one can be considered as a regular practitioner or a fit associate in consultation, whose practice is based on an exclusive dogma, to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession, and of the aids actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology, and organic chemistry.

§ 2. In consultations, no rivalship or jealousy should be indulged; candor, probity, and all due respect should be exercised towards the physician having charge of the case.

§ 3. In consultations, the attending physician should be the first to propose the necessary questions to the sick; after which the consulting physician

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should have the opportunity to make such further inquiries of the patient as may be necessary to satisfy him of the true character of the case. Both physicians should then retire to a private place for deliberation; and the one first in attendance should communicate the directions agreed upon to the patient or his friends, as well as any opinions which it may be thought proper to express. But no statement or discussion of it should take place before the patient or his friends, except in the presence of all the faculty attending, and by their common consent; and no *opinions* or *prognostications* should be delivered which are not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence.

§ 4. In consultations, the physician in attendance should deliver his opinion first; and when there are several consulting, they should deliver their opinions in the order in which they have been called in. No decision, however, should restrain the attending physician from making such variations in the mode of treatment, as any subsequent unexpected change in the character of the case may demand. But such variation, and the reasons for it, ought to be carefully detailed at the next meeting in consultation. The same privilege belongs also to the consulting physician if he is sent for in an emergency, when the regular attendant is out of the way, and similar explanations must be made by him at the next consultation.

§ 5. The utmost punctuality should be observed in the visits of physicians when they are to hold

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consultation together, and this is generally practicable, for society has been considerate enough to allow the plea of a professional engagement to take precedence of all others, and to be an ample reason for the relinquishment of any present occupation. But, as professional engagements may sometimes interfere, and delay one of the parties, the physician who first arrives should wait for his associate a reasonable period, after which the consultation should be considered as postponed to a new appointment. If it be the attending physician who is present, he will of course see the patient and prescribe; but if it be the consulting one, he should retire, except in case of emergency, or when he has been called from a considerable distance, in which latter case he may examine the patient, and give his opinion in *writing*, and *under seal*, to be delivered to his associate.

§ 6. In consultations, theoretical discussions should be avoided, as occasioning perplexity and loss of time. For there may be much diversity of opinion concerning speculative points, with perfect agreement in those modes of practice which are founded, not on hypothesis, but on experience and observation.

§ 7. All discussions in consultation should be held as secret and confidential. Neither by words nor manner should any of the parties to a consultation assert or insinuate that any part of the treatment pursued did not receive his assent. The responsibility must be equally divided between the medical attendants—they must equally share the credit of success as well as the blame of failure.

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§ 8. Should an irreconcilable diversity of opinion occur when several physicians are called upon to consult together, the opinion of the majority should be considered as decisive; but if the numbers be equal on each side, then the decision should rest with the attending physician. It may, moreover, sometimes happen, that two physicians cannot agree in their views of the nature of a case, and the treatment to be pursued. This is a circumstance much to be deplored, and should always be avoided, if possible, by mutual concessions, as far as they can be justified by a conscientious regard for the dictates of judgment. But in the event of its occurrence, a third physician should, if practicable, be called to act as umpire; and, if circumstances prevent the adoption of this course, it must be left to the patient to select the physician in whom he is most willing to confide. But, as every physician relies upon the rectitude of his judgment, he should, when left in the minority, politely and consistently retire from any further deliberation in the consultation, or participation in the management of the case.

§ 9. As circumstances sometimes occur to render a *special consultation* desirable, when the continued attendance of two physicians might be objectionable to the patient, the member of the faculty whose assistance is required in such cases, should sedulously guard against all future unsolicited attendance. As such consultations require an extraordinary portion both of time and attention, at least a double honorarium may be reasonably expected.

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§ 10. A physician who is called upon to consult, should observe the most honorable and scrupulous regard for the character and standing of the practitioner in attendance; the practice of the latter, if necessary, should be justified as far as it can be, consistently with a conscientious regard for truth, and no hint or insinuation should be thrown out which could impair the confidence reposed in him, or affect his reputation. The consulting physician should also carefully refrain from any of those extraordinary attentions or assiduities, which are too often practised by the dishonest for the base purpose of gaining applause, or ingratiating themselves into the favor of families and individuals.

ART. V.—*Duties of physicians in cases of interference.*

§ 1. Medicine is a liberal profession, and those admitted into its ranks should found their expectations of practice upon the extent of their qualifications, not on intrigue or artifice.

§ 2. A physician in his intercourse with a patient under the care of another practitioner, should observe the strictest caution and reserve. No meddling inquiries should be made—no disingenuous hints given relative to the nature and treatment of his disorder; nor any course of conduct pursued that may directly or indirectly tend to diminish the trust reposed in the physician employed.

§ 3. The same circumspection and reserve should

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be observed when, from motives of business or friendship, a physician is prompted to visit an individual who is under the direction of another practitioner. Indeed, such visits should be avoided, except under peculiar circumstances; and when they are made, no particular inquiries should be instituted relative to the nature of the disease, or the remedies employed, but the topics of conversation should be as foreign to the case as circumstances will admit.

§ 4. A physician ought not to take charge of or prescribe for a patient who has recently been under the care of another member of the faculty in the same illness, except in cases of sudden emergency, or in consultation with the physician previously in attendance, or when the latter has relinquished the case, or been regularly notified that his services are no longer desired. Under such circumstances no unjust and illiberal insinuations should be thrown out in relation to the conduct or practice previously pursued, which should be justified as far as candor and regard for truth and probity will permit; for it often happens that patients become dissatisfied when they do not experience immediate relief, and, as many diseases are naturally protracted, the want of success, in the first stage of treatment, affords no evidence of a lack of professional knowledge and skill.

§ 5. When a physician is called to an urgent case, because the family attendant is not at hand, he ought, unless his assistance in consultation be desired, to re-

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sign the care of the patient to the latter immediately on his arrival.

§ 6. It often happens in cases of sudden illness, or of recent accidents and injuries, owing to the alarm and anxiety of friends, that a number of physicians are simultaneously sent for. Under these circumstances, courtesy should assign the patient to the first who arrives, who should select from those present any additional assistance that he may deem necessary. In all such cases, however, the practitioner who officiates should request the family physician, if there be one, to be called; and, unless his further attendance be requested, should resign the case to the latter on his arrival.

§ 7. When a physician is called to the patient of another practitioner, in consequence of the sickness or absence of the latter, he ought, on the return or recovery of the regular attendant, and with the consent of the patient, to surrender the case.

[The expression, "patient of another practitioner," is understood to mean a patient who may have been under the charge of another practitioner at the time of the attack of sickness, or departure from home of the latter, or who may have called for his attendance during his absence or sickness, or in any other manner given it to be understood that he regarded the said physician as his regular medical attendant.]

§ 8. A physician, when visiting a sick person in the country, may be desired to see a neighboring patient who is under the regular direction of another physician, in consequence of some sudden change or

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aggravation of symptoms. The conduct to be pursued on such an occasion is to give advice adapted to present circumstances; to interfere no further than is absolutely necessary with the general plan of treatment; to assume no future direction, unless it be expressly desired; and, in this last case, to request an immediate consultation with the practitioner previously employed.

§ 9. A wealthy physician should not give advice *gratis* to the affluent; because his doing so is an injury to his professional brethren. The office of a physician can never be supported as an exclusively beneficent one; and it is defrauding, in some degree, the common funds for its support, when fees are dispensed with which might justly be claimed.

§ 10. When a physician who has been engaged to attend a case of midwifery is absent, and another is sent for, if delivery is accomplished during the attendance of the latter, he is entitled to the fee, but should resign the patient to the practitioner first engaged.

Art. VI.—*Of differences between physicians.*

§ 1. Diversity of opinion and opposition of interest, may, in the medical as in other professions, sometimes occasion controversy and even contention. Whenever such cases unfortunately occur, and cannot be immediately terminated, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of physicians or a *court-medical*, or, where both parties

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are members of the Medical Society of their County, to their Censors.

§ 2. As peculiar reserve must be maintained by physicians towards the public, in regard to professional matters, and as there exist numerous points in medical ethics and etiquette through which the feelings of medical men may be painfully assailed in their intercourse with each other, and which cannot be understood or appreciated by general society, neither the subject-matter of such differences nor the adjudication of the arbitrators should be made public, as publicity in a case of this nature may be personally injurious to the individuals concerned, and can hardly fail to bring discredit on the faculty.

ART. VII.—*Of pecuniary acknowledgments.*

Some general rules should be adopted by the faculty, in every town or district, relative to *pecuniary acknowledgments* from their patients; and it should be deemed a point of honor to adhere to these rules with as much uniformity as varying circumstances will admit.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC, AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE PUBLIC TO THE PROFESSION.

ART. I.—*Duties of the profession to the public.*

§ 1. As good citizens, it is the duty of physicians to be ever vigilant for the welfare of the community,

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and to bear their part in sustaining its institutions and burdens; they should also be ever ready to give counsel to the public in relation to matters especially appertaining to their profession, as on subjects of medical police, public hygiene, and legal medicine. It is their province to enlighten the public in regard to quarantine regulations—the location, arrangement, and dietaries of hospitals, asylums, schools, prisons and similar institutions—in relation to the medical police of towns, as drainage, ventilation, etc.—and in regard to measures for the prevention of epidemic and contagious diseases; and when pestilence prevails, it is their duty to face the danger, and to continue their labors for the alleviation of the suffering, even at the jeopardy of their own lives.

§ 2. Medical men should also be always ready, when called on by the legally constituted authorities, to enlighten coroners' inquests and courts of justice, on subjects strictly medical—such as involve questions relating to sanity, legitimacy, murder by poisons or other violent means, and in regard to the various other subjects embraced in the science of Medical Jurisprudence. But in these cases, and especially where they are required to make a *post-mortem* examination, it is just, in consequence of the time, labor, and skill required, and the responsibility and risk they incur, that the public should award them a proper honorarium.

§ 3. There is no profession by the members of which eleemosynary services are more liberally dispensed than the medical, but justice requires that

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some limits should be placed to the performance of such good offices. Poverty, professional brotherhood, and certain of the public duties referred to in the first section of this article, should always be recognized as presenting valid claims for gratuitous services; but neither institutions endowed by the public or by rich individuals, societies for mutual benefit, for the insurance of lives or for analogous purposes, nor any profession or occupation, can be admitted to possess such privilege. Nor can it be justly expected of physicians to furnish certificates of inability to serve on juries, to perform militia duty, or to testify to the state of health of persons wishing to insure their lives, obtain pensions, or the like, without a pecuniary acknowledgment. But to individuals in indigent circumstances, such professional services should always be cheerfully and freely accorded.

§ 4. It is the duty of physicians, who are frequent witnesses of the enormities committed by quackery, and the injury to health and even destruction of life caused by the use of quack medicines, to enlighten the public on these subjects, to expose the injuries sustained by the unwary from the devices and pretensions of artful empirics and impostors. Physicians ought to use all the influence which they may possess, as professors in Colleges of Pharmacy, and by exercising their option in regard to the shops to which their prescriptions shall be sent, to discourage druggists and apothecaries from vending quack or

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secret medicines, or from being in any way engaged in their manufacture and sale.

ART. II.—*Obligations of the public to physicians.*

The benefits accruing to the public, directly and indirectly, from the active and unwearied beneficence of the profession, are so numerous and important, that physicians are justly entitled to the utmost consideration and respect from the community. The public ought likewise to entertain a just appreciation of medical qualifications; to make a proper discrimination between true science and the assumptions of ignorance and empiricism—to afford every encouragement and facility for the acquisition of medical education—and no longer to allow the statute-books to exhibit the anomaly of exacting knowledge from physicians, under a liability to heavy penalties, and of making them obnoxious to punishment for resorting to the only means of obtaining it.

FEE BILL.

THE following Table of Charges being founded on a just consideration of the professional services which the Fellows of the College are called upon to perform, it will be considered a duty on their part to conform to it, whenever the circumstances of their patients are not such as clearly to forbid such a course.

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For a single visit or for advice at office, in a case in which no further visit or advice is required	$10 00
This is not intended to apply to those cases in which the physician is considered the regular medical attendant of the individual or of his family.	
For the first visit, in a case in which the physician is in regular attendance	5 00
For each subsequent visit	2 00
Every necessary visit on the same day, whatever may be their number, to be charged at the same rate.	
When at the first visit in a case minute physical exploration is required in order to arrive at a correct diagnosis	10 00
When the physician is detained, for each hour . .	5 00
For a visit at a time appointed by the patient or his friends, during the daytime	5 00
For advice given at the physician's office . . .	5 00
For such advice when minute physical exploration is required	15 00
For subsequent advice at office to the same individual for the same malady	2 00
For a written opinion or advice to a patient . . .	20 00
For a visit at night, after ordinary bed-time . . .	5 00
For a visit after night in stormy or inclement weather .	10 00
For a first visit as consulting physician	8 00
For each subsequent visit as consulting physician, in the same case	3 00
For each visit of the attending physician, in a consultation	3 00
For a visit as consulting physician during the night .	15 00

In all visits to distant patients, two dollars to be added, in addition to the ordinary fee, for each mile over two between the residence of the patient and that of the physician, without regard to the mode of conveyance. An additional fee of $2 to be charged for crossing the river Delaware.

An extra charge to be made for travelling at night, or on account of the badness of the roads, or the inclemency of the weather.

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For an opinion involving a question of law	$25 00
For a post-mortem examination, in a case of legal investigation	30 00
For a post-mortem examination made at the request of the family or relatives of a deceased person	20 00
For a certificate of the state of health of a patient	10 00
For a similar certificate in all other cases	25 00
For vaccination or re-vaccination	5 00
For an ordinary case of midwifery	30 00
For a difficult case of midwifery	50 00

For every hour the obstetrician is detained beyond twelve, an additional fee of $1.

For the application of the forceps	15 00
For the operation of turning	20 00
For the operation of embryulcia	25 00
For the Cæsarean operation	250 00

For any indisposition in the mother or child, after the tenth day from confinement; or when any *very serious* ailment occurs in either mother or child *within* the ten days, a charge is to be made for each visit as in ordinary cases of disease.

For reducing fractures, and the first dressing	25 00

In the above, and in all other surgical operations, the subsequent visits are to be charged as in attendance on ordinary cases of disease, the amount of charge being proportioned always to the time occupied and the trouble incurred in the subsequent attendance in each case.

For reducing recent luxations	15 00
For reducing old luxations	60 00
For amputation of a leg or arm	50 00
For amputation at the shoulder-joint	200 00
For amputation at hip-joint	250 00
For amputation of a finger or toe	10 00
For resection of large bones and joints	150 00
For resection of the smaller bones and joints	50 00
For tenotomy	30 00
For the operation for artificial joint	150 00
For the extirpation of tumors in dangerous localities	100 00

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For the extirpation of other tumors	$30 00
For trephining	150 00
For operation for cataract or artificial pupil	150 00
For other operations on the eye and its appendages	30 00
For the removal of polypus from the nares	30 00
For the operation for cleft palate	60 00
For the operation for hare-lip	25 00
For the operation of tracheotomy	50 00
For excision of the tonsils	15 00
For the operation for removal of a nævus or aneurism by anastomosis	15 00
For the introduction of the stomach pump	20 00
For the ligation of the subclavian, carotid, iliac, or femoral arteries	200 00
For the removal of foreign substances from the ear, nares, pharynx or œsophagus	25 00
For the reduction of hernia by taxis	15 00
For the operation for strangulated hernia	100 00
For paracentesis thoracis	30 00
For paracentesis abdominis	20 00
For the operation for vesico-vaginal, or recto-vaginal fistula	100 00
For examination per anum or vaginam without speculum	10 00
For examination with speculum	15 00
For the introduction of a pessary	5 00
For the removal of polypus from the uterus or rectum	30 00
For the operation for fistula in ano	25 00
For the operation for fistula in perineo	60 00
For the operation for hæmorrhoids	25 00
For the operation for imperforate anus, vagina, &c.	20 00
For the reduction of prolapsus ani	20 00
For the removal of stone from bladder	200 00
For the palliative operation for hydrocele	10 00
For the operation for the radical cure of hydrocele	25 00
For the operation for phimosis and paraphimosis	20 00
For division of stricture of the urethra	25 00
For the introduction of the catheter, in ordinary cases	2 00
For the introduction of the catheter, in cases of obstruction	15 00

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For plastic operations	$150 00
For laying open an abscess or sinuses	5 00
For the administration of an anæsthetic . . .	10 00
For the introduction of a seton, or forming an issue .	10 00

It is recommended that in all cases of gonorrhœa and syphilis, a fee of from $10 to 25 be required in advance, the subsequent charge being graduated by the amount of the after attendance in each case.

It is not to be understood that the omission of any operation or other surgical service from the foregoing fee bill is a denial of the right to charge for such operation or service a fee proportionate to its nature, extent, and importance.

Physicians should present their account at least semi-annually, or as much oftener as they may deem proper.

CHAPTER XV.

REVISION AND ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCES AND BY LAWS.

1. No new or amended ordinance or by-law (see the last clause of the Act of Incorporation) shall be binding on the Officers or Members of the College, unless it shall be proposed in writing and subscribed by five Fellows, at one stated meeting, and enacted or passed at another, after the intervention of at least thirty days; and unless it shall then be passed by a majority of two-thirds, there being not less than twenty Fellows present.

2. Whenever a proposed alteration of the ordinances and by-laws is to be voted on at any meeting of the College, the proposed action shall be announced by the Secretary in the notice for that meeting.

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LIST

OF

PRESIDENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

	Date of election.
JOHN REDMAN, M. D.	1787.
WILLIAM SHIPPEN, M. D.	1805.
ADAM KUHN, M. D.	1809.
THOMAS PARKE, M. D.	1818.
THOMAS C. JAMES, M. D.*	1835.
THOMAS T. HEWSON, M. D.	"
GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D.	1848.

* Died four months after his election.

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OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, 1870.

President, GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D.
Vice-President, GEORGE W. NORRIS, M. D.
Secretary, JOHN H. PACKARD, M. D.
Treasurer, JOHN RODMAN PAUL, M. D.
Curator, THOS. HEWSON BACHE, M. D.
Librarian, ROBERT BRIDGES, M. D.
Recorder, EDWARD RHOADS, M. D.

Censors, Drs. ISAAC HAYS, JOSEPH CARSON, LEWIS RODMAN, EDWARD HARTSHORNE.

Councillors,
To serve 3 years, Drs. S. LITTELL and C. MORRIS.
" " 2 years, Drs. ALFRED STILLÉ and E. WALLACE.
" " 1 year, Drs. W. S. W. RUSCHENBERGER and FRANCIS W. LEWIS.

Committee of Publication.

Drs. J. M. DACOSTA, SAMUEL LEWIS, JOHN ASHHURST, Jr., and the Recorder, *ex-officio.*

Library Committee.

Drs. ALFRED STILLÉ, ROBERT BRIDGES, SAMUEL LEWIS, WALTER F. ATLEE, and JOHN ASHHURST, Jr.

Committee on the Mütter Museum.

Drs. JOHN RODMAN PAUL, WILLIAM HUNT, and S. WEIR MITCHELL.

Hall Committee.

Drs. ISAAC HAYS, GEORGE W. NORRIS, EDWARD HARTSHORNE, LEWIS RODMAN, and D. FRANCIS CONDIE.

Committee on Lectures.

Drs. SAMUEL D. GROSS, GEORGE B. WOOD, GEORGE W. NORRIS, JOSEPH LEIDY, and D. FRANCIS CONDIE.

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FELLOWS AND ASSOCIATES

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

* Denotes deceased Fellows.
† Resignation of Fellowship.
‖ Forfeiture of Fellowship.
(A.) Associates.
(N. R.) Non-resident Fellows.

	ELECTED.	
* John Redman	Jan.	1787.
* John Jones	"	"
* John Morgan	"	"
* Wm. Shippen, Jr.	"	"
* Adam Kuhn	"	"
† Benjamin Rush	"	"
* Gerardus Clarkson	"	"
* Samuel Duffield	"	"
* Thomas Parke	"	"
* James Hutchinson	"	"
* George Glentworth	"	"
* Abraham Chovet	"	"
* Andrew Ross	"	"
* William W. Smith	"	"
* James Hall	"	"
† William Clarkson	"	"
* William Currie	"	"
* Benjamin Say	"	"
* Samuel Powell Griffitts	"	"
* Benjamin Duffield	"	"
‖ John Morris	"	"

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	ELECTED.
* John Carson	Jan. 1787.
* John Foulke	" "
‖ Robert Harris	" "
* Nathan Dorsey	April, "
* John R. B. Rodgers	" "
* Caspar Wistar, Jr.	" "
* James Cunningham	" "
* Charles Moore	" "
* Michael Leib	March, 1788.
* John H. Gibbons	" "
* Nicholas B. Waters	April, 1789.
* Benjamin Smith Barton	" 1790.
* Nicholas Way (Wilmington, Del.), (A)	Aug. "
* James Tilton (Dover, Del.), (A.)	" "
* Isaac Senter (Newport, R. I.), (A.)	Nov. "
* Thomas Redman	July, 1791.
* William McIlvaine	Nov. "
* Plunket F. Glentworth	Sept. 1792.
* Hugh Hodge	Dec. 1792.
* Peter Renaudet (Bristol, Eng.), (A.)	April, 1795.
‖ Charles Caldwell	July, "
* John Cumming	Oct. "
* Thomas C. James	" "
* William Annan	June, 1796.
† Adam Seybert	Nov. 1797.
* William Patterson (Londonderry), (A.)	Jan. 1798.
* William Boys	Nov. "
* David Hosack (New York), (A.)	March, 1800.
* Lewis J. Jardine	July, "
* Joseph P. Minnick	Aug. 1801.
* Thomas T. Hewson	Dec. "
* John Coakley Lettsom (London, Eng), (A.)	March, 1802.
* Nathaniel Chapman	Nov. 1807.
* Joseph Parrish	" 1810.
* Henry Neill	June, 1811.
* Samuel Bard (New York), (A.)	Aug. "
* Samuel Stewart	July, 1814.

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	ELECTED.
* Joseph Woollens	July, 1814.
* Isaac Cleaver	Feb. 1815.
‖ William P. C. Barton	June, "
† Edwin A. Atlee	July, "
* John Moore	Aug. "
* Samuel C. Hopkins	" 1817.
† John Wilson Moore	Dec. "
* Samuel Emlen	Aug. 1818.
* John C. Otto	March, 1819.
Elijah Griffiths	April, 1821.
Jacob Bigelow (Boston, Mass), (A.)	May, "
* John Ruan	April, 1823.
* Joseph Hartshorne	Dec. 1824.
* Henry Bond	July, 1825.
* Robert M. Huston	Sept. 1826.
John Bell	Feb. 1827.
Hugh L. Hodge	April, "
* Charles D. Meigs (N. R.)	" "
George B. Wood	" "
† R. La Roche	" "
Benjamin Hornor Coates	May, "
* John K. Mitchell	Aug. "
* Thomas H. Ritchie	April, 1828.
Lewis P. Gebhard	" "
* William Darrach	May, "
* William S. Coxe	Jan. 1829.
* Franklin Bache	April, "
* Daniel Drake (Cincinnati), (A.)	Dec. 1830.
‖ Joseph Togno	" "
George Fox	Sept. 1831.
* Charles Lukens	Feb. 1832.
‖ Edward Y. Howell	June, "
* Theophilus E. Beesley	Oct. "
* Simon A. Wickes	Nov. 1833.
* Caspar W. Pennock (N. R.)	Sept. 1834.
William W. Gerhard	" "
Thomas Stewardson	Jan. 1835.
William Ashmead	" "

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	ELECTED.
* Reuben D. Mussey (Cincinnati), (A.)	Feb. 1835.
* P. Ch. A. Louis (Paris, Fr.), (A.)	" "
‖ Reynell Coates	" "
John Marshall Paul (N. R.)	May, "
Joseph Pancoast	" "
Isaac Hays	Sept. "
John Rodman Paul	Feb. 1836.
† Charles Noble	March, "
D. Francis Condie	May, "
Squire Littell	" "
* Thomas D. Mütter	" "
* Isaac Parrish	" "
* John Revere (New York), (A.)	Dec. "
‖ David Rutter	Jan. 1837.
‖ Frederick A. Vandyke	March, "
* Anthony Bournonville	May, "
W. S. W. Ruschenberger	April, 1838.
† Samuel Jackson	May, "
* Robley Dunglison	June, "
* Jacob Randolph	Dec. "
Joseph Carson	" "
Joseph Warrington (N. R.)	Jan. 1839.
* James H. Bradford	" "
Thomas S. Kirkbride	" "
George W. Norris	" "
* Francis West	Feb. "
† Benjamin D. Neill	" "
‖ Rush Vandyke	" "
Edward Peace	March, "
* Frederick Turnpenny	" "
* George Cheyne Shattuck (Boston, Mass.), (A.)	May, "
* George M'Clellan	" "
* William D. Brinckle	" "
* William Pepper	" "
* Edward Hallowell	" "
* Theodoric R. Beck (Albany, N. Y.), (A.)	July, "
* Samuel Colhoun	Aug. "
* William H. Klapp	" "

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		ELECTED.
	Caspar Morris	Sept. 1839.
*	Frederick S. Eckard (A.)	April, 1840.
*	Carter N. Berkeley	June, "
*	Joseph Peace	Oct. "
	William S. Zantzinger (N. R.)	Nov. "
	David C. Skerrett (N. R.)	Dec. "
‖	W. Poyntell Johnson	" "
†	Henry H. Smith	Jan. 1842.
	Peter Parker (China), (A.)	Feb. "
	Charles Evans	April, "
†	Caspar Wistar	" "
*	Benjamin W Dudley (Lexington, Ky.), (A.)	June, "
	Nathan R. Smith (Baltimore, Md.), (A.)	" "
	Gotthilf Moehring	" "
*	John Hubbard (Hallowell, Me.), (A)	" "
*	Thomas Sewall (Washington, D. C.), (A.)	" "
	Robert Bridges	July, "
	Meredith Clymer (N. R.)	" "
	John D. Griscom	Aug. "
	John Ware (Boston), (A.)	Nov. "
*	Thomas Dillard	" "
*	Paul Beck Goddard	" "
	Alfred Stillé	Dec. "
	John J. Reese	" "
*	Amos Twitchell (Keene, N. H.), (A.)	Jan. 1843.
	John Forsyth Meigs	June, "
†	John Wiltbank	" "
*	Henry S. Patterson	Aug. "
	Lewis Rodman	Nov. "
*	George L. Newbold	" "
	William Byrd Page	Dec. "
	Charles R. King (N. R.)	" 1844.
	David H. Tucker (N. R.)	" "
*	T. R. Brincklé	Jan. 1845.
*	Samuel G. Morton	" "
	Francis G. Smith	May, "
‖	Mahlon P. Hutchinson	Sept. "
	N. D. Benedict (E. Florida), (A.)	" "

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	ELECTED.
* Benjamin S. Janney	Sept. 1845.
† Alexander Wilcocks	April, 1846.
* Victor L. Godon	June, "
Thomas F. Betton	" "
Morris C. Shallcross	" "
* William R. Grant	" "
* Joshua M. Wallace	" "
Washington L. Atlee	" "
John Neill	Aug. "
Henry Gibbons (N. R.)	" "
* John C. Warren (Boston, Mass.), (A.)	" "
Richard D. Arnold (Savannah), (A.)	Nov. "
Anthony E. Stocker	Dec. "
J. Dickinson Logan (N. R.)	Feb. 1847.
Gouverneur Emerson	" "
Edward Hartshorne	April, "
John L. Atlee (Lancaster, Pa.), (A.)	June, "
* Jonathan Knight (New Haven, Ct.), (A.)	July "
* Alexander H. Stevens (New York), (A.)	" "
* James M'Naughton (Albany, N. Y.), (A.)	" "
* Moreton Stillé	Dec. "
Caspar Wister	Jan. 1848.
Robert A. Given (N. R.)	" "
Joseph Klapp	April, "
Samuel Jackson (Prof.)	Nov. "
* Jonathan Pereira (London, Eng.), (A.)	Dec. "
Robert Christison (Edinburgh, Scotl.), (A.)	" "
Samuel Lewis	Feb. 1849.
Justus Dunott (N. R.)	" "
Samuel L. Hollingsworth	April, "
John Hastings (N. R.)	" "
James M. Greene	" "
John L. Ludlow	June, "
John H. B. M'Clellan	July, "
William V. Keating	" "
* D. Paul Lajus	" "
† John K. Mason	" "

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		ELECTED.
*	William B. Wilson	Oct. 1849.
*	Edmund Lang	Nov. "
	Thomas S. Reed	" "
	Beverly R. Wellford (Fredericksburg, Va.), (A.)	Jan. 1850.
	Richard H. Townsend	Feb. "
*	Isaac Remington	March, "
	John B. Tuft (N. R.)	" "
	Edward H. Mayer (N. R.)	Oct. "
	William R. Bullock (N. R.)	Jan. 1851.
	John B. Biddle	" "
*	Robert P. Thomas	" "
*	Henry E. Drayton	April, "
*	Bernard Henry	" "
†	James J. Levick	" "
	Joseph Leidy	" "
*	Wilson Jewell	July, "
	Ellwood Wilson	" "
	Henry Hartshorne (N. R.)	Oct. "
†	William Keller	Jan. 1852.
	William Mayburry	" "
	Alfred L. Kennedy	" "
	Ellerslie Wallace	" "
*	Thomas H. Yardley	" "
	Fitz William Sargent (N. R.)	April, "
	Thomas Hewson Bache	" "
	James V. Emlen	" "
*	Joseph Hopkinson	" "
	Owen Jones Wister	" "
	William H. Hooper	" "
	Henry Tiedemann	July, "
*	Jonathan M. Allen (N. R.)	" "
	James L. Tyson (N. R.)	Oct. "
	Archibald Hall (Canada) (A.)	" "
	James E. Rhoads	Jan. 1853.
	Addinell Hewson	" "
	Fleetwood Churchill (Dublin), (A.)	April, "
*	David Gilbert	Oct. "
	B. Howard Rand	" "

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	ELECTED.
John M. Lever (London, Eng.), (A)	Jan. 1854.
W. P. Tilden (N. R)	" "
G. Herman Robinett	April, "
William Hunt	" "
R. A. F. Penrose	" "
* Richard Clements	July, "
William H. Gobrecht (N. R.)	" "
Joseph Parrish (N. R.)	Oct. "
William D. Stroud	Jan. 1855.
Nathan L. Hatfield	" "
Francis W. Lewis	July, "
S. Weir Mitchell	Jan. 1856.
R. K. Smith (N. R.)	April, "
William N. Johnson	" "
J. Cheston Morris	Oct. "
James Aitken Meigs	" "
John H. Brinton	" "
Alfred M. Slocum	Jan. 1857.
Alfred Green	" "
Samuel D. Gross	" "
E. Gintrac (Bordeaux, France), (A.)	" "
Walter F. Atlee	April, "
Robert E. Rogers	" "
Thos. G. Richardson (N. R.)	" "
Gaetano Valery (Florence, Italy), (A.)	July, "
James M. Corse (N. R.)	Oct. "
John H. Packard	July, 1858.
J. M. Da Costa	Oct. "
† S. Henry Dickson	Jan. 1859.
D. Hayes Agnew	" "
James Darrach	April, "
William A. Hammond (N. R.)	July, "
Charles S. Boker	" "
† William Hembel Taggart	" "
* A. Owen Stillé	" "
Augustine H. Fish	" "
Hermann Walther (Dresden, Saxony), (A.)	Jan. 1860.
Henry D. Benner	April, "

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	ELECTED.
William R. Dunton	April, 1860.
Charles Stewart Wurts	Oct. "
Pedro Gonzales Velasco (Madrid, Spain), (A.)	July, 1861.
Henry Miller (Louisville, Ky.), (A.)	" "
Thomas G. Morton	" "
William S. Forbes	April, 1862.
* C. Pendleton Tutt	" "
Robert P. Harris	" "
* John F. Lamb	Jan. 1863.
James H. Hutchinson	" "
Edward A. Page	" "
A. Douglass Hall	" "
Lewis D. Harlow	" "
H. Lenox Hodge	April, "
Albert H. Smith	" "
W. Lehman Wells	" "
David Burpee	" "
Richard J. Dunglison	" "
George R. Morehouse	July, "
W. Kent Gilbert	" "
J. Hamilton Slack (N. R.)	" "
John Ashhurst, Jr.	" "
A. K. Smith, U. S. A.	Oct. "
Edward A. Spooner	Jan. 1864.
Albert Fricke	" "
William H. Granger	" "
William H. Pancoast	" "
William M. King, U. S. N.	" "
J. M. Leedom	April, "
R. N. Downs	" "
E. L. Duer	" "
S. P. Jones	" "
Winthrop Sargent	" "
E. B. Vandyke	" "
Hilborne West	July, "
Edward A. Smith	" "
Edward Livezey	" "
F. H. Getchell	" "

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	ELECTED.	
A. A. Henderson, U. S. N.	July,	1864.
Robert Bolling	"	"
John L. Le Conte	Oct.	"
William Moss	"	"
* Lewis Taylor, U. S. A.	Jan.	1865.
Isaac I. Hayes (N. R.)	"	"
George C. Harlan	"	"
R. G. H. Butcher (Dublin, Irel.), (A.)	"	"
G. H. B. Macleod (Edinburgh, Scotl.), (A.)	"	"
Horatio C. Wood, Jr.	April,	"
Samuel Ashhurst	"	"
Isaac Norris, Jr.	"	"
George Hamilton	"	"
Andrew Nebinger	"	"
C. Percy La Roche	July,	"
Edwin Scholfield	"	"
William F. Norris	Jan.	1866.
J. J. Black (N. R.)	April,	"
F. F. Maury	"	"
Louis Fassitt	"	"
R. B. Cruice	"	"
Thomas B. Reed	"	"
James Tyson	"	"
William Darrach	Oct.	"
D. F. Woods	"	"
C. Shaffer	"	"
Emil Fischer	"	"
Chas. H. Boardman (N. R.)	Jan.	1867.
Harrison Allen	"	"
W. W. Keen	"	"
H. Earnest Goodman	"	"
Charles H. Thomas	"	"
R. R. Taylor	"	"
Edward Rhoads	"	"
George Pepper	April,	"
Jacob Roberts	"	"
Oliver A. Judson	Oct.	"
George H. Horn	"	"

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	ELECTED.	
Horace Williams	Jan.	1868.
D. Murray Cheston	"	"
Austin Flint, Sr. (New York), (A.)	"	"
F. H. Hamilton (New York), (A.)	"	"
Wilmer Worthington (Westchester, Pa.), (A.)	April,	"
William Goodell	"	"
Samuel B. Howell	"	"
James Cummiskey	"	"
William Pepper	"	"
E. B. Shapleigh	"	"
Isaac Ray	July,	"
Ferdinand A. Hassler	"	"
Thaddeus L. Leavitt	"	"
Samuel W. Gross	Oct.	"
Thomas J. Yarrow	"	"
J. Ewing Mears	"	"
Horace Y. Evans	"	"
T. Hollingsworth Andrews	Jan.	1869.
Jos. G. Richardson	"	"
William Thomson	April,	"
Horace Binney Hare	"	"
Herbert Norris	July,	"
Th. de Valcourt (Cannes, Fr.), (A.)	Oct.	"
P. F. Da Costa Alvarenga (Lisbon, Portugal), (A.)	"	"
John S. Parry	Jan.	1870.
William S. Halsey	"	"
Frederic W. Lewis	"	"
William B. Corbit	"	"
Henry S. Schell	"	"
Henry R. Silliman	"	"
John C. Norris	"	"
John M. Adler	April,	"
Francis G. Smyth	"	"

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APPENDIX.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT MADE AND EXECUTED THIS ELEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER A. D. EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT, BETWEEN THOMAS D. MÜTTER, OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, DOCTOR OF MEDICINE, OF THE FIRST PART, AND THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA, OF THE SECOND PART.

THE said party of the first part, for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, hereby covenants and agrees to and with the said party of the second part and their successors, and the said party of the second part for themselves and their successors hereby covenant and agree to and with the said party of the first part, his heirs, executors, and administrators, in manner following.

The party of the first part covenants and agrees according to the three following articles:—

1. That he will convey to and place under the guardianship of the party of the second part, the pathological collection at present owned by him (the particulars of which collection are set forth in a paper marked "A," annexed to these presents, and to be taken as part thereof), for the purpose of serving as the basis of a museum, to be denominated "The Mütter Museum, founded by Thomas Dent Mütter, M. D., LL. D., A. D. 1858," as soon as the party of the second part shall have erected a building suitable for the reception of the said collection.

2. That he will defray, during the term of his natural life, the expenses of maintaining said museum.

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3. That as soon as the necessary papers can be prepared, he will convey and assign to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities a yearly ground rent of twelve hundred dollars, unincumbered, and of good and marketable title, and also the sum of ten thousand dollars of the six per cent. loan of the City of Philadelphia, the net income of which investments, or of whatever investments may at any time be substituted for them by said Company, shall be paid unto the party of the first part when and as collected, during the term of his life for his own use, or in case of his death before the erection of said building, then according to his last will, and after his death and the erection of said building, shall be paid to the College of Physicians of Philadelphia aforesaid, in manner designated in the following articles, for the support and increase of said museum, and the other purposes hereinafter designated.

The party of the second part covenants and agrees according to the remaining articles of this agreement, being fifteen in number:—

4. That the building to be erected as aforesaid shall be fire proof, and shall be completed within five years from the execution of these presents. Said building is to contain an apartment of sufficient dimensions for the accommodation of said museum and its probable increase. Should the said party of the second part fail to erect such a building within the said period of five years, this whole agreement shall, at the option of the said party of the first part, become null and void.

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5. That the charge of the museum aforesaid shall be placed in the hands of a committee of three, to be appointed annually by the College, and called "the Committee of the Mütter Museum," to the chairman of which committee the income of the said trust estate shall be paid from and after the death of the party of the first part as aforesaid. Such income is to be disbursed by the aforesaid committee, under the supervision of the said College of Physicians, in the manner hereinafter directed; and semi-annual accounts are to be rendered to the College by the said committee of all their receipts and expenditures. The committee is to be at all times subject to directions from the College, who shall have the power to supply any vacancy that may occur in said committee.

6. That the income so received by the chairman of the committee aforesaid shall be devoted to the following purposes, and no other:—

1. For the salary of a curator $300 per annum.
2. For the salary of a lecturer $200 per annum.

And the remainder of said income to the preparing, fitting up, keeping in order, increasing and insuring of pathological and anatomical preparations and specimens, illustrative of surgery and medicine; drawings, models, casts, and other like matters, which are intended to form the museum aforesaid.

7. That they will appoint, annually, a curator of the Mütter Museum, who is also to be curator of the College. He shall receive the aforesaid salary of

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three hundred dollars per annum, to be paid to him by the chairman of the Committee on the Mütter Museum out of the income received by him in that capacity. No professor or lecturer on surgery or medicine shall be appointed curator aforesaid. The Museum of the College of Physicians shall be annexed to the Mütter Museum as soon as conveniently may be after the reception of the latter into the new College building.

8. That no one shall be permitted to remove from the College building, except for necessary repairs or preparation, any article belonging to the said Mütter Museum, after the same shall have been deposited there.

9. That proper accommodations, such as chairs, tables, pen, ink, and paper, shall always be present in the museum for those who may be inclined to draw or describe any of the preparations.

10. That should the party of the first part again desire to teach, he shall have the use of the Mütter Museum, he undertaking to return, immediately after each lecture, the preparations removed for his use.

11. That free access to the museum and preparations shall be given to every regular graduate in medicine, and to every student of medicine, without charge or fee, subject to such regulations as the College may deem necessary for the preservation of order, and that other persons may be admitted on the presentation of a ticket bearing upon it the signature of any Fellow of the College.

12. That the curator aforesaid shall attend at the museum, for the accommodation of visitors and stu-

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dents, for such a length of time, and on such days in each and every week as may be directed by the committee aforesaid on the Mütter Museum.

13. That on such occasions the curator shall remove and replace specimens, afford information to the students, and prevent improprieties on the part of visitors.

14. That they will provide and pay a door-keeper for the building to be erected as aforesaid, who shall receive such specimens as may from time to time be sent to the museum.

15. That when any preparation has been properly placed in the museum, the name of the donor shall be conspicuously attached to it.

16. That they will appoint, once in every three years, a lecturer, whose duty it shall be during that period, to deliver, annually, a course of lectures on some point or points connected with surgical pathology. The same lecturer shall not be appointed for two such successive terms of three years. Such lecturer shall be subject to directions from the College in regard to the period and duration of his course; but no such annual course shall consist of less than ten lectures.

17. That the said lecturer shall receive from the committee on the Mütter Museum the salary of two hundred dollars above directed to be paid him. He shall deliver his lectures within the College building, and shall have the use of the museum for the purpose of illustrating them. He may receive a fee of five or ten dollars, as he may himself determine, from every person attending his lectures.

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He shall, however, distribute ten gratuitous tickets to poor but well educated and moral students of regular medicine, whom he may select at will; and all Fellows of the College are to be allowed gratuitous access to the lectures.

18. That the annual income of the trust fund received by the College of Physicians shall be devoted exclusively to the performance of the trusts specified in this agreement. In the event of their application to any other purpose, the benefit of the trust in favor of the College of Physicians shall cease, and the fund shall revert to the heirs and assigns of Dr. Mütter.

In witness whereof the said Thos. D. Mütter has hereunto set his hand and seal; and the said College of Physicians of Philadelphia have caused their common or corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, the day and year first above written.

THOS. D. MUTTER. [L.S.]

Attest, GEO. B. WOOD, M.D., [L.S.]
President of the Col. of Phys. of Phila.

Attest, EDWARD HARTSHORNE, M.D.,
Secretary of the Col. of Phys. of Phila.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us, by the party of the first part, December 13, 1855:—

JOHN THOMPSON,
W. P. LEWIS.

In presence of us, by the party of the second part, January 8, 1859:—

EDWARD HARTSHORNE,
W. P. LEWIS.

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EXTRACTS FROM EXEMPLIFICATION OF DEED OF THOMAS D. MÜTTER ET UX., TO THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES. IN TRUST.

"This Indenture, made the Eleventh day of December, A.D. eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, between Thomas Dent Mütter, of the City of Philadelphia, Doctor of Medicine, and Mary A., his wife, of the one part, and 'The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities,' of the other part. Whereas, in and by certain articles of agreement entered into between the said Thomas Dent Mütter of the first part, and 'The College of Physicians of Philadelphia' of the second part, dated the same day and year as these presents, but executed immediately before them, and intended to be recorded. The said party of the first part, therein for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, covenanted and agreed to and with the said party of the second part and their successors, and the said party of the second part for themselves and their successors, thereby covenanted and agreed to and with the said party of the first part, his heirs, executors and administrators, in manner following, to wit:— [See Articles of Agreement.].

"All which, by reference to the said articles of agreement, will fully and at large appear. Now in

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pursuance and performance of the covenants entered into by him, said Thomas Dent Mütter, as above, and in consideration of the articles of agreement, and also in consideration of the sum of One Dollar, lawful money of the United States of America, to each of them the said Thomas Dent Mütter, and Mary A., his wife, well and truly paid by the said 'The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities,' at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged. This Indenture witnesseth that the said Thomas Dent Mütter and Mary A., his wife, have granted, bargained and sold, assigned, transferred and set over, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer and set over unto the said 'The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities,' their successors and assigns, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars of the Six per cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia, contained in the five following certificates, three of said certificates being for one thousand dollars each, and numbered respectively nine thousand eight hundred and forty-five, nine thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and nine thousand eight hundred and forty-seven (9845, 9846, 9847); another of said certificates being for the sum of three thousand dollars, numbered three thousand one hundred and seventy-one (3171), and the remaining one of such certificates being for the sum of four thousand dollars, numbered eleven thousand two hundred and six (11206). And also all that

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certain yearly Ground Rent or sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars, lawful silver money of the United States of America, payable half yearly, on the first day of the months of September and March, by Peter A. Keyser and Francis B. Warner, their heirs and assigns, in every year, without deduction for taxes, and issuing out of all that certain Lot or piece of Ground, situate in that part of the City of Philadelphia, late Penn Township, on the north side of Girard Avenue, and on the east side of Schuylkill Fifth (now Eighteenth) Street, containing in front or breadth on said Girard Avenue two hundred and fifty-five feet, and extending in length or depth northward of that width along the east side of Schuylkill Fifth Street one hundred and sixty-five feet to a twenty-five feet wide street, bounded northward by the said twenty-five feet wide street, eastward by ground now or late of Charles F. Lex, southward by the said Girard Avenue, and westward by the said Fifteenth Street; which said lot or piece of ground the said Thomas Dent Mütter and Frederick Brown with their respective wives, by indenture bearing date the first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, recorded in Deed Book T. H., No. 73, page 140, &c., granted and conveyed unto Peter A. Keyser and Francis B. Warner as tenants in common in fee, reserving thereout to them the said Thomas Dent Mütter and Frederick Brown, their heirs and assigns, the said yearly ground rent of twelve hundred dollars, and the said Frederick Brown and

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wife, by indenture bearing date the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, recorded in Deed Book T. H., No. 160, page 61, &c., granted and conveyed his, the said Frederick Brown's one full equal and undivided moiety of and in the said yearly ground rent unto the said Thomas Dent Mütter, his heirs and assigns, together with all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of the said Thomas Dent Mütter and Mary A. his wife, or either of them, in law or equity, of, in, and to the said yearly ground rent, and also of, in, or to the said lot of ground, out of which the same issues, to have and to hold the said yearly ground rent with the appurtenances, and also the said sum of ten thousand dollars of the Six per cent. loan of the City of Philadelphia, unto the said 'The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities,' their successors and assigns, to and for the only proper use and behoof of them the said 'The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities,' their successors and assigns forever, upon this special trust and confidence, nevertheless to receive the rents, interest, income and profits of the said trust estate, and after deducting all taxes, charges and the expenses of this trust, to pay the same over to the said Thomas Dent Mütter when and as collected during the term of his life for his own use, and in case of his death before the erection of said building, then according to his last will, and from and after the death of the said Thomas Dent Mütter and

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the erection of said building, then in trust to pay the said rents, interest, income and profits to the Chairman of the said Committee of the Mütter Museum, for the time being to be held by him and disbursed in accordance with the provisions of the herein before recited agreement, his receipt to be the sole discharge to the said Trustees paying the same, but so that the said Trustees shall not be liable to see that the said income is disbursed by the said 'The College of Physicians of Philadelphia,' in conformity with the provisions of the said articles of agreement, and upon failure by the said College of Physicians of Philadelphia to devote the said annual income exclusively to the performance of the trust specified in said agreement, or in the event of their application to any other purpose, then upon trust to convey the said trust estate and premises hereby granted unto such person or persons as the said Thomas Dent Mütter, by his last will and Testament in writing, shall demise, bequeath, or appoint, or in default of any such devise, bequest, or appointment, then upon trust to convey the same to the heirs and legal representatives of the said Thomas Dent Mütter according to the intestate laws of Pennsylvania then in force. And it shall and may be lawful for the said 'The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities,' if the principal of said yearly ground rent, or if said City loan, or either of them should at any time be paid off, to reinvest the same, to and for the uses, trusts and purposes specified

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and declared in and by this present indenture, and so to do from time to time as often as any of such investments or reinvestments shall be paid off, such reinvestments to be made according to law; and it is also hereby expressly provided, that the said Trustees in the premises shall not be liable for any act or acts in the execution of this trust done or performed by them in good faith, or for any loss or depreciation of the said trust estate, unless the same shall happen through their wilful default or negligence."

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CHARTER,

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS

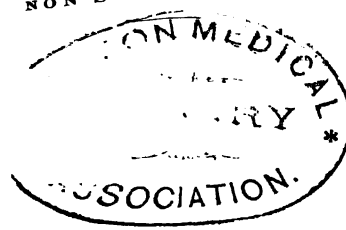
OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

NON SIBI SED TOTI.



PHILADELPHIA:
COLLINS, PRINTER, 705 JAYNE STREET.
1875.

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CHARTER,

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

NON SIBI SED TOTI.

PHILADELPHIA:
COLLINS, PRINTER, 705 JAYNE STREET.
1875.

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The College was instituted in January, 1787, and incorporated in March, 1789; the Ordinances and By-Laws were revised and finally adopted July, 1840; since which time various additions and amendments have been made to them, all of which are incorporated in the present revised edition.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
CHARTER	5
ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS.	
CHAP. I. Members and Membership	11
II. Officers of the College and their Duties	15
III. The Council	19
IV. Meetings	20
V. Standing Committees	22
VI. Committee of Publication	23
VII. Library Committee	24
VIII. Committee of the Mütter Museum	25
IX. Hall Committee	27
X. Committee on Lectures	28
XI. Special Committees	30
XII. Rules for Government of Library	30
XIII. Rules of Order	32
XIV. Code of Medical Ethics	35
XV. Revision and Enactment of Ordinances and By-Laws	57
LIST OF PRESIDENTS	59
OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1875	61
LIST OF MEMBERS	62

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CHARTER.

AN ACT FOR THE INCORPORATION OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

1. Whereas, the Physicians of Philadelphia, influenced by a conviction of the many advantages which have arisen from literary institutions, have associated themselves under the name and title of *The College of Physicians of Philadelphia:*

2. And whereas, the objects of this College are to advance the science of medicine, and thereby to lessen human misery, by investigating the diseases and remedies which are peculiar to this country; by observing the effect of different seasons, climates, and situations upon the human body; by recording the changes which are produced in disease by the progress of agriculture, arts, population, and manners; by searching for medicines in the American woods, waters, and in the bowels of the earth; by enlarging the avenues to knowledge from the discoveries and publications of foreign countries; and by cultivating order and uniformity in the practice of physic:

3. And whereas, the said College of Physicians have prayed us, the Representatives of the Freemen

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of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that they may be created a body politic and corporate, forever, with such powers, privileges, and immunities as may best answer the laudable purposes which the members thereof have in view; wherefore, to assist and encourage the said College of Physicians, in the prosecution and advancement of useful knowledge for the benefit of their country, and of mankind,

4. *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same*, That the members of the said College of Physicians, *that is to say*, John Redman, John Jones, William Shippen, Jun., Adam Kuhn, John Morgan, Benjamin Rush, Samuel Duffield, Gerardus Clarkson, George Glentworth, Thomas Parke, James Hutchinson, Robert Harris, John Carson, Benjamin Duffield, William W. Smith, John Foulke, Samuel Powel Griffitts, William Clarkson, William Currie, Benjamin Say, Andrew Ross, John Morris, Nathan Dorsey, James Cunningham, Caspar Wistar, Jun., Michael Leib, and John H. Gibbons, be, and the same persons are, and shall be, a body corporate and politic in deed and in name, by the name and style of "THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA," and by the same name, they and their successors are hereby constituted and confirmed one body corporate and politic in law, to have perpetual succession, and to be able and capable to have, hold, and enjoy any goods and chattels, lands, tenements, rents, hereditaments, gifts, and bequests,

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of what nature soever, in fee simple, or for term of years, life or lives, or otherwise; and also to grant, sell, alien, assign, or let the same lands, tenements, and premises, according to the nature of the respective grants and bequests made to the said corporation, and of the estate of the said corporation therein; provided, that the amount of the clear yearly value of such real estate exceed not the sum of five hundred pounds, lawful money of this commonwealth.

5. The said corporation be, and shall be forever hereafter, able and capable in law, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all or any courts of justice and other places, in all manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes, and matters of what nature or kind soever; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said corporation, forever hereafter, to have and use a common seal, and the same seal, at the will and pleasure of the said corporation, to break, change, alter, and renew.

6. For the well ordering of the said corporation and its affairs, there shall be, at all times hereafter, the following officers of the same; that is to say, one President, one Vice-President, four Censors, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be chosen, annually, from amongst the Fellows of the said College of Physicians, on the first *Tuesday in the month of July forever hereafter*,* or within one calen-

* By a decree of the Court of Common Pleas, Dec. 3d, 1855, the clause in Italics was altered to read as follows: *Wednesday in the month of January next, and annually thereafter.*

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dar month after the same day, in any year; and that John Redman be the present *President* of the said College; John Jones, the present *Vice-President;* William Shippen, Jun., Adam Kuhn, Benjamin Rush, and Samuel Duffield, the present *Censors;* Samuel Powel Griffitts, the present *Secretary;* and Gerardus Clarkson, the present *Treasurer* of the said College; and shall be and remain the President, Vice-President, Censors, Secretary, and Treasurer, respectively, of the said College, until they be superseded by a new election to be made by the Fellows of the said College as aforesaid; and all vacancies by death, resignation, or otherwise, which shall at any time hereafter happen in any of the said offices, may be filled by a special election, to be holden so often as occasion shall require.

7. The authorities and duties of the officers of the said corporation who are hereinbefore mentioned, and of any others which the said corporation shall see fit to appoint, the times of meeting of the said corporation, the admission of members, and the other concerns of the said corporation, shall be regulated by the by-laws and ordinances of the said corporation, heretofore made or to be made, touching the premises.

8. *Provided always*, That no by-laws nor ordinances of the said corporation, hereafter made, shall be binding upon the officers or members thereof, unless the same shall be proposed at one regular meeting of the said corporation, and enacted and received at another, after the intervention of at least

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thirty days. And that no sale, or alienation, or lease for above three years, of any part of the real estate of the said corporation, shall be valid, unless the terms and nature of such sale or lease be proposed at a previous meeting of the said corporation.

Signed by order of the House,
RICHARD PETERS, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred eighty-nine.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

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ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

MEMBERS AND MEMBERSHIP.

1. The College shall consist of Fellows and Associates.

2. The Fellows shall be practitioners of medicine, of good character and standing in their profession, residing within the city of Philadelphia, and over twenty-four years of age.

3. The Associates shall be distinguished practitioners of medicine, residing beyond the limits of the city.

4. No person who gives his support to any system of practice which is sustained by efforts to weaken or diminish public confidence in the science of medicine, or in the medical profession; or who, by advertisement or other means, announces his claim to superior qualifications in the treatment of diseases, or of a particular disease or class of diseases; or who holds a patent or a part of a patent for a surgical instrument; or who enters into a collusive agreement with an apothecary with a view

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to pecuniary profit or to professional patronage; or who gives the formula of a prescription to one apothecary, which he refuses to give to others; or who deals in secret medicines, or publicly recommends them, shall be considered eligible as a Fellow or Associate of the College. And any Fellow or Associate who hereafter may be so engaged shall forfeit his right to membership, on the fact being reported, as established, by the Board of Censors. An appeal from the decision of the Censors is permitted in this, as in all other cases.

5. Candidates for Fellowship or Associateship may be proposed in writing, by three Fellows, at any stated meeting; but they shall be balloted for only at the stated meetings in January, April, July, and October; when, if four-fifths of the ballots cast be in their favor, they shall be pronounced duly elected: *Provided*, however, that there are present at the meeting at least twenty Fellows.

6. All pending propositions for Fellowship or Associateship shall be read at each stated meeting after presentation, including that at which the candidates are to be balloted for, until disposed of; but none shall be voted on when first presented.

7. No candidate who is rejected shall be again proposed within the twelve months following the date of such rejection.

8. The names of the persons proposed as candidates for Fellowship or Associateship shall not be placed on permanent record, unless the said candidates are elected. In case of the rejection of any

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candidate, the paper containing his nomination shall be destroyed immediately after the ballot.

9. No person elected a Fellow shall be recognized as a member of the College until he shall have signed the Ordinances and By-Laws, and paid the initiation fee; and the omission of such signing and payment until the expiration of three months after his election, shall render said election void.

10. The *initiation fee* shall be twenty-five dollars, payable at or before signing the Ordinances and By-Laws. The *semi-annual contribution* shall be five dollars, payable in advance, at the stated meetings in January and July. To all semi-annual contributions remaining unpaid more than six months, *ten per cent.* shall be added.

11. Any Fellow who neglects or declines the payment of his semi-annual contributions for two successive years, shall forfeit his Fellowship: *Provided*, however, that if any Fellow shall be absent from Philadelphia, for twelve consecutive months or more, a deduction shall be made from the amount of his semi-annual contributions, corresponding to the duration of his absence.

12. No Fellow who may remove permanently from the City of Philadelphia, shall, in consequence of such removal, forfeit his Fellowship; but he shall be exonerated from the payment of the semi-annual contribution.

13. No Associate, who may come to reside within the limits of the City of Philadelphia, shall be admitted to Fellowship in the College without

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being proposed and elected in the same manner, in all respects, as is prescribed for the admission of Fellows.

14. The number of Associates shall not exceed fifty, twenty of whom may be foreigners.

15. Associates shall have the privilege of attending the meetings of the College, but shall not be allowed to take any part in the transaction of its private business.

16. Every Fellow of the College shall receive a certificate of membership according to the annexed form, signed by the President, Vice-President, Censors, and Secretary, and having the seal of the College affixed thereto.

Nos, Præses, Vice-Præses, Censoresque Collegii Medicorum Philadelphiensis, omnibus ad quos hæc pervenerint, salutem.

Testamur ——————————— *virum doctum et medicinæ peritum, nostri Collegii Socium* ——— *adscriptum fuisse, omnesque ejus honores et privilegia, jure riteque consecutum esse. In cujus rei fidem hisce literis, Collegii sigillo munitis, nomina nostra subjicimus.*

Datum Philadelphiæ, *Anno Domini* 18

——— ———
——— ——— } *Censores.*
——— ———
——— ———

——— ——— *Præses.*
——— ——— *V. Præses.*
——— ——— *Secretarius.*

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17. No Fellow shall be permitted to vote at any election, whether of Officers, Fellows, or Associates, who has not signed the Ordinances and By-Laws, and paid the initiation fee, together with the semi-annual assessments due by him; and who has not attended at least *two stated meetings* of the College within the twelve months next preceding said election.

18. The signing of the Constitution adopted in 1788, shall be deemed equivalent to a subscription to the Ordinances and By-Laws of the College in force for the time being.

19. When the College is notified of the decease of one of its Fellows, the fact shall be entered upon the minutes, and a Fellow may be appointed to prepare and read before the College an obituary notice of the deceased.

CHAPTER II.

OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE AND THEIR DUTIES.

1. The officers of the College designated by its Charter, namely, a President, a Vice-President, four Censors, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, shall be chosen annually, by ballot, on the first Wednesday in January, or within one calendar month thereafter. At the same time, and in the same manner, there shall be elected a Librarian, a Curator, a Recorder, and two Councillors.

2. The *President* shall maintain order at the

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meetings of the College, and sign all warrants on the Treasurer, duly ordered by the College. He shall have power to call special meetings at his own discretion; and it shall be his duty to call them, when requested to do so in writing by six Fellows.

3. The *Vice-President* shall perform the duties of the President in the absence of the latter officer, or at his request when present. In the absence of both the President and Vice-President, a chairman for the meeting shall be appointed *vivâ voce.*

4. The *Censors* shall inspect the records and examine and audit the accounts of the College; upon which they shall report at the stated meeting in January. They shall hear and determine all charges, for breach of the regulations of the College, that may be preferred against a Fellow; and shall report their action thereon to the College at its next business meeting. In cases, however, where a Censor is one of the parties concerned, the charge shall be referred to a committee of three Fellows selected by ballot, who shall act as censors *pro hac vice.* An appeal from the decision of the Censors to the College shall always be allowed.

5. The *Treasurer* shall collect and receive all moneys due to the College; and shall pay them only upon a warrant ordered by the College and signed by the President, or by the officer who presided at the meeting at which the warrant was ordered; and these warrants shall be the vouchers for his expenditures. The Treasurer shall present a statement of the finances of the College, annually, at the

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stated meeting in December, and at such other times as the College may direct.

6. The *Secretary* shall keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the College, and, after their approval, shall enter them in a book provided for the purpose. He shall keep a list of the Fellows and Associates, with a record of the residence, the date of the election, and the time of the death, resignation, or loss of membership of each. He shall have the custody, and see to the preservation of all books of records; and shall keep in regular files, properly labelled, all documents and papers, belonging to the College, not otherwise provided for. He shall notify the Officers and standing Committees of their election; also the Chairman of every Special Committee of his appointment, and shall furnish each Chairman with the names of his associates and a copy of the resolution under which they were appointed, together with the documents necessary for the proper performance of the duties imposed upon the committee. He shall furnish certificates of membership to newly-elected Fellows; and perform such other duties as are appropriate to his office, or which may be imposed upon him by any Ordinance or Resolution of the College.

7. The *Recorder* shall keep regular minutes of the scientific proceedings of the College, which are to be entered, after approval, and preserved by him in a book provided for the purpose. He shall take charge of all scientific papers read and intended for publication. He shall record all verbal communications

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on professional subjects, and prepare a faithful summary of the remarks of the Fellows in the discussion of such subjects; which papers, and record of communications and remarks, he shall, under the direction of the Committee of Publication, arrange and prepare for publication in the Summary of the Transactions of the College.

He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the Committee of Publication.

8. The *Librarian*, in conjunction with the Library Committee, of which he shall be a member, *ex officio*, shall attend to the preservation, arrangement, and numbering of the books belonging to the Library; and shall keep a record of the titles of the books presented to the Library, and report the new donations at each stated meeting of the College.

9. The *Curator*, who shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the Committee on the Mütter Museum, shall prepare and set up such pathological specimens as the Committee may deem worthy of a place in the Museum. He shall have the general care of the Museum. He shall label and keep a correct catalogue of the specimens presented to it, with the name of the donor conspicuously attached to each specimen, together with, as far as practicable, a record of the case from which the specimen was derived; and shall report the new donations at each stated meeting of the College. He shall attend at the Museum, for the accommodation of visitors and students, on such days in each and every week and during such hours as may be directed by the Committee on the Mütter

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Museum. On such occasions he shall remove and replace specimens, afford all necessary information to students and other visitors, and prevent all improper conduct among those in attendance.

The Curator shall receive for his services the sum of $300, annually, to be paid to him, by the Chairman of the Committee on the Mütter Museum, out of the income of the trust fund presented to the College by Dr. Mütter.

No Professor or Lecturer on Surgery or Medicine shall be eligible as Curator.

CHAPTER III.

THE COUNCIL.

1. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Censors of the College, with six Councillors—the last named being elected as follows: six Councillors at the stated meeting of the College in January, 1864, namely, two to serve for one year, two for two years, and two for three years; and annually thereafter, at the stated meeting in January, two Councillors to serve for three years.

2. The Council thus constituted shall hold regular meetings at such intervals, not exceeding three months, as it shall deem necessary. It shall elect from among its own members, a Chairman and

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Clerk, keep correct minutes of its transactions, and regularly report the same to the College.

3. The Council shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the College, carefully consider all questions that may be referred to it, and report to the College, in writing, its decision thereon. It shall submit to the College, from time to time, for approval or rejection, such suggestions as it shall believe to be adapted to further the objects for which the College was organized, and to promote the interests of the College, generally.

CHAPTER IV.

MEETINGS.

1. The *Stated Meetings* of the College shall be held on the first Wednesday in every month, at *eight o'clock* P. M. At *this hour precisely*, or as soon thereafter as a *quorum*, consisting of seven Fellows, shall have assembled, the meeting shall be organized.

2. At the stated meetings the following shall be the *order of business:*—

1st. The minutes of the stated meeting of the month preceding shall be read for approval or correction.

2d. Newly-elected Fellows may be introduced.

3d. Donations to the Library and Pathological Museum shall be announced.

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4th. Written communications will be received.

5th. Verbal communications will be made.

6th. The reports of Committees and of the Council shall be received.

7th. Motions and observations respecting the private business of the College may be made.

8th. Miscellaneous business may be transacted.

3. At the stated meetings in *January*, *April*, *July*, and *October*, the Candidates for Fellowship or Associateship may be balloted for after the third item of business has been transacted, provided there are present at least *twenty* Fellows.

4. At the stated meeting in *December*, the Treasurer shall present his annual report, and the President shall nominate a committee whose duty it shall be to report on the Meteorology and Epidemics of Philadelphia during the ensuing year.

5. At the stated meeting in *January*, after the third item in the order of business shall have been dispatched, the Censors, the Library Committee, the Committee on the Mütter Museum, and the Hall Committee, shall present their annual reports; the annual appropriations shall be made; and the Officers and Standing Committees of the College for the ensuing year shall be elected; after which, the business of the College shall proceed in the usual order.

6. At the stated meeting in *February*, the report on Meteorology and Epidemics shall be made.

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7. At the stated meeting in *March*, of every *third year* after 1864, a lecturer on surgical pathology shall be nominated and appointed.

8. At *special meetings*, no business shall be transacted excepting that for which the said meeting has been called.

9. At the stated meetings of the College, excepting when propositions for Fellowship are to be acted upon, or during the consideration of the private affairs of the College, strangers may be introduced as Visitors by a Fellow, who shall be held responsible for the character and professional standing of the persons introduced by him.

CHAPTER V.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. There shall be elected by ballot, at the stated meeting of the College in the month of January, annually, the following Standing Committees, namely:—

I. A Committee of Publication.
II. A Library Committee.
III. A Committee on the Mütter Museum.
IV. A Hall Committee.
V. A Committee on Lectures.

2. The first and third of the said Committees shall consist, each of three Fellows, and the second, fourth, and fifth, each of five Fellows.

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CHAPTER VI.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

1. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Publication to prepare and issue, from time to time, a Summary of the Transactions of the College. This Summary must comprise, 1. All written communications, the publication of which the Committee may deem expedient; 2. A record of such facts in relation to Medicine, Surgery, or Obstetrics, as may be communicated verbally to the College by its Fellows; and, 3. An abstract of the discussions upon professional subjects of general interest occurring at the meetings of the College, together with all the other proceedings, of which the publication may be directed by the College or deemed expedient and proper by the Committee.

2. The Fellows will be expected, when requested by the Committee of Publication, to report for publication the verbal communications and remarks on professional subjects presented by them at the meetings of the College.

3. No paper read before the College shall be published as having been so read, elsewhere than in the Summary of the Transactions, without the consent of the majority of the Fellows present at the reading thereof—which consent shall be expressed by vote.

4. The Summary of the Transactions, as it is

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published, shall be distributed by the Secretary of the College, without charge, to each of the Fellows and Associates.

CHAPTER VII.

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

1. The Library Committee shall have a general supervision of the Library of the College, and shall report upon its condition, annually, at the stated meeting in January.

2. It shall be the duty of the Committee to furnish the College, annually, at the stated meeting in January, a statement of the amount necessary to meet the estimated wants of the Library during the ensuing twelve months; whereupon such an appropriation, based upon this estimate, shall be made by the College as may be deemed compatible with the state of its funds. This appropriation shall be expended by the Librarian under the direction of the Library Committee.

3. It shall be the duty of a member of the Library Committee to attend in the Library daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 11 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of delivering books to the Fellows and receiving those returned, in accordance with the regulations embraced in Chap. XII.; also to afford facilities to Fellows who

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wish to consult works in the Library. For these services he shall receive, annually, the sum of five hundred dollars.

CHAPTER VIII.

COMMITTEE ON THE MÜTTER MUSEUM.

1. The Committee on the Mütter Museum shall have a general supervision of the same, and shall take all such measures as may be deemed expedient for its preservation and increase.

2. Free access to the Museum and preparations shall be allowed, without charge or fee, to regular graduates or students of medicine who may desire to consult, study, draw, or describe any of the said preparations; and for their accommodation there shall be provided the necessary chairs, tables, pens, ink, and paper. Any other person shall be permitted to visit the Museum, on presenting a ticket of admission signed by a Fellow of the College. All admissions, however, are to be governed by such regulations as the College may deem necessary for the preservation of order.

3. The Committee shall not allow any article belonging to the Museum to be removed from the College building except for necessary repairs or preparation.

4. The Chairman of the Committee shall receive

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the income of the trust fund presented to the College by Dr. T. D. Mütter; which income shall be disbursed by the Committee, under the supervision of the College, in accordance with the agreement made between the College and Dr. Mütter, as recited in the deed of trust to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, executed by Dr. Mütter and wife, December the eleventh, A. D. 1858—namely: $300 per annum, as a salary to the Curator, $200 per annum as a salary to the Lecturer; the remainder of said income to be appropriated to the preparing, fitting up, keeping in order, increasing, and insuring of the pathological and anatomical preparations and specimens, illustrative of surgery and medicine, and of the drawings, models, casts and other like matters, which are intended to form the said Museum.

5. The Committee shall report, annually, to the College, at the stated meeting in January, the condition of the Museum; and from time to time shall suggest such measures as may be considered advisable to augment the value and usefulness of the collection. And semi-annually, at the stated meetings in January and July, the Committee shall render to the College an account of all the expenditures on account of the Museum and Lecturer; which account shall be referred to the Censors to be audited.

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CHAPTER IX.

HALL COMMITTEE.

1. The Hall Committee shall have the charge and superintendence of the Hall of the College, subject to such instructions as the College may give from time to time by resolution and enactment. The Committee shall see that the Hall is kept, at all times, in good order and condition; that the preservation and security of all things contained in the several apartments thereof be constantly cared for; and that it be properly lighted and heated for the meetings of the College, and of such bodies and committees as may assemble statedly or occasionally therein, in accordance with the instructions of the College.

2. It shall have power to allow to persons, societies, or associations, upon such conditions as the College may deem satisfactory, the use of such apartments in the Hall as the College may designate: *Provided, however*, that the occupation of such apartments in no degree interferes with the meetings of the College, or with its convenience generally.

3. The Hall Committee shall appoint a Janitor or Superintendent of the Hall, and shall see that he performs all the services that may be required of him promptly and faithfully.

4. It shall be the duty of the Hall Committee to procure all things necessary for carrying out the

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purposes of its appointment: *Provided*, that the cost of these shall not exceed the sum of ten dollars within any one month; and that the Committee shall present to the College, at its next business meeting, the bills for articles thus purchased; whereupon, if the same be found correct, orders shall be drawn upon the Treasurer for their payment.

5. The Hall Committee may make all necessary rules for its own government: *Provided*, that the said rules be first approved by the College.

6. The Hall Committee shall present to the College, at the stated meeting in January, annually, a report of its proceedings, and of the condition of the Hall.

CHAPTER X.

COMMITTEE ON LECTURES.

1. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Lectures to present for appointment to the College, at the stated meeting in March of every third year after 1864, the name of a gentleman who is, in the estimation of the Committee, duly qualified to deliver a course of at least ten lectures on some point or points connected with surgical pathology; *Provided*, that the same lecturer shall not be nominated for two such successive terms of three years.

2. It shall be the further duty of the said Committee to determine the time for the delivery of the

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said lectures, and the duration of the course; also to make all such arrangements as may be deemed necessary for advancing the objects contemplated in the establishment of said lectureship—namely: the promotion and diffusion of surgical knowledge.

3. The said lectures shall be delivered within the College building; and the use of the Museum shall be granted to the Lecturer for the purpose of illustration.

4. The Lecturer shall be permitted to charge to each person attending his lectures, a fee of five or ten dollars, as he may himself determine; but Fellows of the College shall be admitted gratuitously. He shall, moreover, grant ten gratuitous tickets to poor but well educated and moral students of medicine, whom he shall himself select.

5. The Committee shall see that the duties of the person who may be appointed to fill the lectureship are performed in a satisfactory manner, and in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into between the College and Dr. Mütter.

6. Upon the favorable report of the Committee, the College shall direct an order to be drawn upon the chairman of the Committee on the Mütter Museum in favor of said lecturer for the sum of $200, to be paid out of the income of the trust fund presented to the College by Dr. Mütter; and the Committee shall see that each Fellow is supplied gratuitously with a ticket of admittance to the aforesaid lectures.

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CHAPTER XI.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

1. The President shall appoint all Special Committees, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of the College.

2. The first named Fellow shall be Chairman of the Committee, and shall see that the duties enjoined on the committee are promptly and duly performed.

3. Special Committees shall report at the meeting immediately succeeding their appointment, unless it be otherwise determined by a resolution or law of the College; and failing to make a final report at the proper time, unless a satisfactory reason for such failure be given, they shall be discharged, and the matter dropped or referred to another committee, as the College may determine.

4. All reports of special committees shall be made in writing, and signed by a majority of the committee.

CHAPTER XII.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LIBRARY.

1. The Fellows shall be allowed to take out such book or books belonging to the Library, as they may desire, with such exceptions, however, as from time to time the Library Committee may designate: *Pro-*

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vided, that no Fellow shall be allowed to take out at any one time more than one folio or quarto, or two octavos or duodecimos, without special permission, as hereinafter stated; or to retain the same for a longer period without renewal than two weeks. A member of the Library Committee shall enter in a register to be kept for the purpose, the titles of the books taken out, with the name of the Fellow by whom, and the date at which, they were taken out.

2. Application for permission to take out more than the above specified number of books must be made in writing, stating the titles of the works desired; and must be approved by two members of the Library Committee.

3. If any Fellow retain the book or books delivered to him by a member of the Library Committee, longer than two weeks, without renewal, he shall pay a fine of twenty-five cents for every week the book or books are so retained.

4. No Fellow shall be entitled to the use of the Library until all fines due by him shall have been paid.

5. If a book be lost by a Fellow, he shall either replace it, or pay the value thereof, or of the set of books to which it belongs.

6. At the stated meeting in November, all the books shall be returned to the Library, to enable the Library Committee to make its annual report.

7. It shall be the duty of a member of the Library Committee, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the professional journals and of new pub

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lications generally, to make such arrangements as shall enable the Fellows to consult the same in the Hall of the College, and under such regulations as the Library Committee may adopt.

CHAPTER XIII.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. No question shall be considered open for discussion, except when brought forward by motion duly made and seconded, and then distinctly stated by the presiding officer. The name of the mover of each motion must be entered upon the minutes.

2. Every motion shall be reduced to writing by the mover, if the presiding officer or any Fellow request the same.

3. Any Fellow may call for the division of a question, provided it comprehend more than one distinct proposition. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out shall not preclude either amendment or a motion to strike out and insert.

4. The mover, with the consent of the seconder, may withdraw any motion previously to its amendment, commitment, or to the question upon its final passage being put by the presiding officer.

5. When a Fellow speaks, he shall stand up, addressing himself to the presiding officer, and confining himself strictly to the question under consideration.

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6. No Fellow shall be interrupted while speaking, except by a call to order.

7. The presiding officer shall decide all questions of order unless an appeal be made to the College; in which case the Fellow appealing shall first state his reasons for the appeal, and then the presiding officer his reasons in support of his decision; but no further debate shall be allowed.

8. No Fellow shall be allowed to speak more than twice upon the same question, without permission being granted him by the College.

9. Whilst a question is under consideration, no motion shall be received excepting to adjourn, to lay the subject upon the table, to postpone, to refer to a committee, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are named.

10. A motion for adjournment shall always be in order, except when the College is voting on another question, or while a Fellow is speaking.

11. A motion to amend an amendment is in order, but not one to amend an amendment to the amendment. The question on the amendment shall be decided before that on the main question.

12. No motion shall be received to postpone the motion under discussion for the purpose of introducing a substitute.

13. A motion for postponement shall preclude commitment; and one for commitment shall preclude amendment, also, a decision on the original question.

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14. Motions for postponement, to lay upon the table, and for adjournment, shall always be determined without debate.

15. A motion which has been negatived, cannot be again brought forward at the same meeting, excepting upon a motion to reconsider.

16. No question shall be reconsidered, excepting on the motion of two Fellows who voted with the majority when the question was decided; and unless submitted at the meeting at which the same has been discussed.

17. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, greatest number, and remotest period.

18. Two Fellows may demand the yeas and nays on any question which is not required to be decided by ballot, and have them entered upon the minutes. The presiding officer in such cases shall always vote last.

19. No order shall be taken upon the report of any special committee, excepting to refer it back to the committee, to lay it upon the table, or to obtain the sense of the College in relation to the resolutions appended thereto.

20. The presiding officer shall not discuss any subject while in the chair, but may assign his reasons on deciding a question of order. He shall have no vote excepting on a ballot, or upon a call for the yeas and nays.

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CHAPTER XIV.

CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO THEIR PATIENTS, AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF PATIENTS TO THEIR PHYSICIANS.

ART. I.—*Duties of physicians to their patients.*

§ 1. A physician should not only be ever ready to obey the calls of the sick, but his mind ought also to be imbued with the greatness of his mission, and the responsibility he habitually incurs in its discharge. Those obligations are the more deep and enduring, because there is no tribunal other than his own conscience to adjudge penalties for carelessness or neglect. Physicians should, therefore, minister to the sick with due impressions of the importance of their office; reflecting that the ease, the health, and the lives of those committed to their charge, depend on their skill, attention, and fidelity. They should study, also, in their deportment, so to unite *tenderness* with *firmness*, and *condescension* with *authority*, as to inspire the minds of their patients with gratitude, respect, and confidence.

§ 2. Every case committed to the charge of a physician should be treated with attention, steadiness, and humanity. Reasonable indulgence should be granted to the mental imbecility and caprices of the sick. Secrecy and delicacy, when required

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by peculiar circumstances, should be strictly observed; and the familiar and confidential intercourse to which physicians are admitted in their professional visits, should be used with discretion, and with the most scrupulous regard to fidelity and honor. The obligation of secrecy extends beyond the period of professional services; none of the privacies of personal and domestic life, no infirmity of disposition or flaw of character observed during professional attendance should ever be divulged by the physician except when he is imperatively required to do so. The force and necessity of this obligation are indeed so great, that professional men have, under certain circumstances, been protected in their observance of secrecy by courts of justice.

§ 3. Frequent visits to the sick are in general requisite, since they enable the physician to arrive at a more perfect knowledge of the disease—to meet promptly every change which may occur, and also tend to preserve the confidence of the patient. But unnecessary visits are to be avoided, as they give useless anxiety to the patient, tend to diminish the authority of the physician, and render him liable to be suspected of interested motives.

§ 4. A physician should not be forward to make gloomy prognostications, because they savor of empiricism, by magnifying the importance of his services in the treatment or cure of the disease. But he should not fail, on proper occasions, to give to the friends of the patient timely notice of danger when

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it really occurs; and even to the patient himself, if absolutely necessary. This office, however, is so peculiarly alarming when executed by him, that it ought to be declined whenever it can be assigned to any other person of sufficient judgment and delicacy. For, the physician should be the minister of hope and comfort to the sick; that, by such cordials to the drooping spirit, he may smooth the bed of death, revive expiring life, and counteract the depressing influence of those maladies which often disturb the tranquillity of the most resigned in their last moments. The life of a sick person can be shortened not only by the acts, but also by the words or the manner of a physician. It is, therefore, a sacred duty to guard himself carefully in this respect, and to avoid all things which have a tendency to discourage the patient and to depress his spirits.

§ 5. A physician ought not to abandon a patient because the case is deemed incurable; for his attendance may continue to be highly useful to the patient, and comforting to the relatives around him, even in the last period of a fatal malady, by alleviating pain and other symptoms, and by soothing mental anguish. To decline attendance, under such circumstances, would be sacrificing to fanciful delicacy and mistaken liberality, that moral duty, which is independent of, and far superior to, all pecuniary consideration.

§ 6. Consultations should be promoted in difficult or protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy, and more enlarged views in practice.

§ 7. The opportunity which a physician not unfre-

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quently enjoys of promoting and strengthening the good resolutions of his patients, suffering under the consequences of vicious conduct, ought never to be neglected. His counsels, or even remonstrances, will give satisfaction, not offence, if they be proffered with politeness, and evince a genuine love of virtue, accompanied by a sincere interest in the welfare of the person to whom they are addressed.

ART. II.—*Obligations of patients to their physicians.*

§ 1. The members of the medical profession, upon whom is enjoined the performance of so many important and arduous duties towards the community, and who are required to make so many sacrifices of comfort, ease, and health, for the welfare of those who avail themselves of their services, certainly have a right to expect and require, that their patients should entertain a just sense of the duties which they owe to their medical attendants.

§ 2. The first duty of a patient is to select as his medical adviser one who has received a regular professional education. In no trade or occupation, do mankind rely on the skill of an untaught artist; and in medicine, confessedly the most difficult and intricate of the sciences, the world ought not to suppose that knowledge is intuitive.

§ 3. Patients should prefer a physician whose habits of life are regular, and who is not devoted to company, pleasure, or to any pursuit incompatible with his professional obligations. A patient should, also, confide the care of himself and family, as much

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as possible, to one physician; for a medical man who has become acquainted with the peculiarities of constitution, habits, and predispositions of those he attends, is more likely to be successful in his treatment than one who does not possess that knowledge.

A patient who has thus selected his physician, should always apply for advice in what may appear to him trivial cases, for the most fatal results often supervene on the slightest accidents. It is of still more importance that he should apply for assistance in the forming stage of violent diseases; it is to a neglect of this precept that medicine owes much of the uncertainty and imperfection with which it has been reproached.

§ 4. Patients should faithfully and unreservedly communicate to their physician the supposed cause of their disease. This is the more important, as many diseases of a mental origin simulate those depending on external causes, and yet are only to be cured by ministering to the mind diseased. A patient should never be afraid of thus making his physician his friend and adviser; he should always bear in mind that a medical man is under the strongest obligations of secrecy. Even the female sex should never allow feelings of shame or delicacy to prevent their disclosing the seat, symptoms, and causes of complaints peculiar to them. However commendable a modest reserve may be in the common occurrences of life, its strict observance in medicine is often attended with the most serious consequences, and a patient may sink under a

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painful and loathsome disease, which might have been readily prevented had timely intimation been given to the physician.

§ 5. A patient should never weary his physician with a tedious detail of events or matters not appertaining to his disease. Even as relates to his actual symptoms, he will convey much more real information by giving clear answers to interrogatories, than by the most minute account of his own framing. Neither should he obtrude upon his physician the details of his business nor the history of his family concerns.

§ 6. The obedience of a patient to the prescriptions of his physician should be prompt and implicit. He should never permit his own crude opinions as to their fitness to influence his attention to them. A failure in one particular may render an otherwise judicious treatment dangerous, and even fatal. This remark is equally applicable to diet, drink, and exercise. As patients become convalescent, they are very apt to suppose that the rules prescribed for them may be disregarded, and the consequence, but too often, is a relapse. Patients should never allow themselves to be persuaded to take any medicine whatever, that may be recommended to them by the self-constituted doctors and doctresses who are so frequently met with, and who pretend to possess infallible remedies for the cure of every disease. However simple some of their prescriptions may appear to be, it often happens that they are productive of much

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mischief, and in all cases they are injurious, by contravening the plan of treatment adopted by the physician.

§ 7. A patient should, if possible, avoid even the *friendly visits of a physician* who is not attending him—and when he does receive them, he should never converse on the subject of his disease, as an observation may be made, without any intention of interference, which may destroy his confidence in the course he is pursuing, and induce him to neglect the directions prescribed to him. A patient should never send for a consulting physician without the express consent of his own medical attendant. It is of great importance that physicians should act in concert; for, although their modes of treatment may be attended with equal success when employed singly, yet conjointly they are very likely to be productive of disastrous results.

§ 8. When a patient wishes to dismiss his physician, justice and common courtesy require that he should declare his reasons for so doing.

§ 9. Patients should always, when practicable, send for their physician in the morning, before his usual hour of going out; for by being early aware of the visits he has to pay during the day, the physician is able to apportion his time in such a manner as to prevent an interference of engagements. Patients should also avoid calling on their medical adviser unnecessarily during the hours devoted to meals or sleep. They should always be in readiness to receive the visits of their physician, as the

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detention of a few minutes is often of serious inconvenience to him.

§ 10. A patient should, after his recovery, entertain a just and enduring sense of the value of the services rendered him by his physician; for these are of such a character, that no mere pecuniary acknowledgment can repay or cancel them.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO EACH OTHER, AND TO THE PROFESSION AT LARGE.

ART. I.—*Duties for the support of professional character.*

§ 1. Every individual on entering the profession, as he becomes thereby entitled to all its privileges and immunities, incurs an obligation to exert his best abilities to maintain its dignity and honor, to exalt its standing, and to extend the bounds of its usefulness. He should, therefore, observe strictly such laws as are instituted for the government of its members;—should avoid all contumelious and sarcastic remarks relative to the faculty as a body; and while, by unwearied diligence, he resorts to every honorable means of enriching the science, he should entertain a due respect for his seniors, who have, by their labors, brought it to the elevated condition in which he finds it.

§ 2. There is no profession, from the members of which greater purity of character, and a higher standard of moral excellence are required, than the medical; and to attain such eminence, is a duty

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every physician owes alike to his profession and to his patients. It is due to the latter, as without it he cannot command their respect and confidence, and to both, because no scientific attainments can compensate for the want of correct moral principles. It is also incumbent upon the faculty to be temperate in all things, for the practice of physic requires the unremitting exercise of a clear and vigorous understanding; and, on emergencies, for which no professional man should be unprepared, a steady hand, an acute eye, and an unclouded head may be essential to the well-being, and even to the life, of a fellow-creature.

§ 3. It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements, or private cards, or handbills, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases—publicly offering advice and medicine to the poor gratis, or promising radical cures; or to publish cases and operations in the daily prints, or suffer such publications to be made; to invite laymen to be present at operations, to boast of cures and remedies, to adduce certificates of skill and success, or to perform any other similar acts. These are the ordinary practices of empirics, and are highly reprehensible in a regular physician.

§ 4. Equally derogatory to professional character is it for a physician to hold a patent for any surgical instrument or medicine; or to dispense a secret *nostrum*, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of himself or of others. For, if such nos-

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trum be of real efficacy, any concealment regarding it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance or fraudulent avarice. It is also reprehensible for physicians to give certificates attesting the efficacy of patent or secret medicines, or in any way to promote the use of them.

ART. II.—*Professional services of physicians to each other.*

§ 1. All practitioners of medicine, their wives, and their children while under the paternal care, are entitled to the gratuitous services of any one or more of the faculty residing near them, whose assistance may be desired. A physician afflicted with disease is usually an incompetent judge of his own case; and the natural anxiety and solicitude which he experiences at the sickness of a wife, a child, or any one who, by the ties of consanguinity, is rendered peculiarly dear to him, tend to obscure his judgment, and produce timidity and irresolution in his practice. Under such circumstances, medical men are peculiarly dependent upon each other, and kind offices and professional aid should always be cheerfully and gratuitously afforded. Visits ought not, however, to be obtruded officiously; as such unasked civility may give rise to embarrassment, or interfere with that choice on which confidence depends. But, if a distant member of the faculty, whose circumstances are affluent, request attendance,

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and an honorarium be offered, it should not be declined; for no pecuniary obligation ought to be imposed, which the party receiving it would wish not to incur.

ART. III.—*Of the duties of physicians as respects vicarious offices.*

§ 1. The affairs of life, the pursuit of health, and the various accidents and contingencies to which a medical man is peculiarly exposed, sometimes require him temporarily to withdraw from his duties to his patients, and to request some of his professional brethren to officiate for him. Compliance with this request is an act of courtesy, which should always be performed with the utmost consideration for the interest and character of the family physician, and when exercised for a short period, all the pecuniary obligations for such service should be awarded to him. But if a member of the profession neglect his business in quest of pleasure and amusement, he cannot be considered as entitled to the advantages of the frequent and long-continued exercise of this fraternal courtesy, without awarding to the physician who officiates, the fees arising from the discharge of his professional duties.

In obstetrical and important surgical cases, which give rise to unusual fatigue, anxiety, and responsibility, it is just that the fees accruing therefrom should be awarded to the physician who officiates.

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ART. IV.—*Of the duties of physicians in regard to consultations.*

§ 1. A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honors of his profession. Nevetheless, as in consultations the good of the patient is the sole object in view, and this is often dependent on personal confidence, no intelligent regular practitioner, who has a license to practise from some medical board of known and acknowledged respectability, recognized by the American Medical Association, and who is in good moral and professional standing in the place in which he resides, should be fastidiously excluded from fellowship, or his aid refused in consultation, when it is requested by the patient. But no one can be considered as a regular practitioner or a fit associate in consultation, whose practice is based on an exclusive dogma, to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession, and of the aids actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology, and organic chemistry.

§ 2. In consultations, no rivalship or jealousy should be indulged; candor, probity, and all due respect should be exercised towards the physician having charge of the case.

§ 3. In consultations, the attending physician should be the first to propose the necessary questions to the sick; after which the consulting physician

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should have the opportunity to make such further inquiries of the patient as may be necessary to satisfy him of the true character of the case. Both physicians should then retire to a private place for deliberation; and the one first in attendance should communicate the directions agreed upon to the patient or his friends, as well as any opinions which it may be thought proper to express. But no statement or discussion of it should take place before the patient or his friends, except in the presence of all the faculty attending, and by their common consent; and no *opinions* or *prognostications* should be delivered which are not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence.

§ 4. In consultations, the physician in attendance should deliver his opinion first; and when there are several consulting, they should deliver their opinions in the order in which they have been called in. No decision, however, should restrain the attending physician from making such variations in the mode of treatment, as any subsequent unexpected change in the character of the case may demand. But such variation, and the reasons for it, ought to be carefully detailed at the next meeting in consultation. The same privilege belongs also to the consulting physician if he is sent for in an emergency, when the regular attendant is out of the way, and similar explanations must be made by him at the next consultation.

§ 5. The utmost punctuality should be observed in the visits of physicians when they are to hold

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consultation together, and this is generally practicable, for society has been considerate enough to allow the plea of a professional engagement to take precedence of all others, and to be an ample reason for the relinquishment of any present occupation. But, as professional engagements may sometimes interfere, and delay one of the parties, the physician who first arrives should wait for his associate a reasonable period, after which the consultation should be considered as postponed to a new appointment. If it be the attending physician who is present, he will of course see the patient and prescribe; but if it be the consulting one, he should retire, except in case of emergency, or when he has been called from a considerable distance, in which latter case he may examine the patient, and give his opinion in *writing*, and *under seal*, to be delivered to his associate.

§ 6. In consultations, theoretical discussions should be avoided, as occasioning perplexity and loss of time. For there may be much diversity of opinion concerning speculative points, with perfect agreement in those modes of practice which are founded, not on hypothesis, but on experience and observation.

§ 7. All discussions in consultation should be held as secret and confidential. Neither by words nor manner should any of the parties to a consultation assert or insinuate that any part of the treatment pursued did not receive his assent. The responsibility must be equally divided between the medical attendants—they must equally share the credit of success as well as the blame of failure.

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§ 8. Should an irreconcilable diversity of opinion occur when several physicians are called upon to consult together, the opinion of the majority should be considered as decisive; but if the numbers be equal on each side, then the decision should rest with the attending physician. It may, moreover, sometimes happen, that two physicians cannot agree in their views of the nature of a case, and the treatment to be pursued. This is a circumstance much to be deplored, and should always be avoided, if possible, by mutual concessions, as far as they can be justified by a conscientious regard for the dictates of judgment. But in the event of its occurrence, a third physician should, if practicable, be called to act as umpire; and, if circumstances prevent the adoption of this course, it must be left to the patient to select the physician in whom he is most willing to confide. But, as every physician relies upon the rectitude of his judgment, he should, when left in the minority, politely and consistently retire from any further deliberation in the consultation, or participation in the management of the case.

§ 9. As circumstances sometimes occur to render a *special consultation* desirable, when the continued attendance of two physicians might be objectionable to the patient, the member of the faculty whose assistance is required in such cases, should sedulously guard against all future unsolicited attendance. As such consultations require an extraordinary portion both of time and attention, at least a double honorarium may be reasonably expected.

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§ 10. A physician who is called upon to consult, should observe the most honorable and scrupulous regard for the character and standing of the practitioner in attendance; the practice of the latter, if necessary, should be justified as far as it can be, consistently with a conscientious regard for truth, and no hint or insinuation should be thrown out which could impair the confidence reposed in him, or affect his reputation. The consulting physician should also carefully refrain from any of those extraordinary attentions or assiduities, which are too often practised by the dishonest for the base purpose of gaining applause, or ingratiating themselves into the favor of families and individuals.

ART. V.—*Duties of physicians in cases of interference.*

§ 1. Medicine is a liberal profession, and those admitted into its ranks should found their expectations of practice upon the extent of their qualifications, not on intrigue or artifice.

§ 2. A physician in his intercourse with a patient under the care of another practitioner, should observe the strictest caution and reserve. No meddling inquiries should be made—no disingenuous hints given relative to the nature and treatment of his disorder; nor any course of conduct pursued that may directly or indirectly tend to diminish the trust reposed in the physician employed.

§ 3. The same circumspection and reserve should

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be observed when, from motives of business or friendship, a physician is prompted to visit an individual who is under the direction of another practitioner. Indeed, such visits should be avoided, except under peculiar circumstances; and when they are made, no particular inquiries should be instituted relative to the nature of the disease, or the remedies employed, but the topics of conversation should be as foreign to the case as circumstances will admit.

§ 4. A physician ought not to take charge of or prescribe for a patient who has recently been under the care of another member of the faculty in the same illness, except in cases of sudden emergency, or in consultation with the physician previously in attendance, or when the latter has relinquished the case, or been regularly notified that his services are no longer desired. Under such circumstances no unjust and illiberal insinuations should be thrown out in relation to the conduct or practice previously pursued, which should be justified as far as candor and regard for truth and probity will permit; for it often happens that patients become dissatisfied when they do not experience immediate relief, and, as many diseases are naturally protracted, the want of success, in the first stage of treatment, affords no evidence of a lack of professional knowledge and skill.

§ 5. When a physician is called to an urgent case, because the family attendant is not at hand, he ought, unless his assistance in consultation be desired, to re-

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sign the care of the patient to the latter immediately on his arrival.

§ 6. It often happens in cases of sudden illness, or of recent accidents and injury, owing to the alarm and anxiety of friends, that a number of physicians are simultaneously sent for. Under these circumstances, courtesy should assign the patient to the first who arrives, who should select from those present any additional assistance that he may deem necessary. In all such cases, however, the practitioner who officiates should request the family physician, if there be one, to be called, and unless his further attendance be requested, should resign the case to the latter on his arrival.

§ 7. When a physician is called to the patient of another practitioner, in consequence of the sickness or absence of the latter, he ought, on the return or recovery of the regular attendant, and with the consent of the patient, to surrender the case.

[The expression, "patient of another practitioner," is understood to mean a patient who may have been under the charge of another practitioner at the time of the attack of sickness, or departure from home of the latter, or who may have called for his attendance during his absence or sickness, or in any other manner given it to be understood that he regarded the said physician as his regular medical attendant.]

§ 8. A physician when visiting a sick person in the country, may be desired to see a neighboring patient who is under the regular direction of another physician, in consequence of some sudden change or

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aggravation of symptoms. The conduct to be pursued on such an occasion is to give advice adapted to present circumstances; to interfere no further than is absolutely necessary with the general plan of treatment; to assume no future direction, unless it be expressly desired; and, in this last case, to request an immediate consultation with the practitioner previously employed.

§ 9. A wealthy physician should not give advice *gratis* to the affluent; because his doing so is an injury to his professional brethren. The office of a physician can never be supported as an exclusively beneficent one; and it is defrauding, in some degree, the common funds for its support, when fees are dispensed with which might justly be claimed.

§ 10. When a physician who has been engaged to attend a case of midwifery is absent, and another is sent for, if delivery is accomplished during the attendance of the latter, he is entitled to the fee, but should resign the patient to the practitioner first engaged.

Art. VI.—*Of differences between physicians.*

§ 1. Diversity of opinion and opposition of interest may, in the medical as in other professions, sometimes occasion controversy and even contention. Whenever such cases unfortunately occur, and cannot be immediately terminated, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of physicians or a *court medical*, or, where both

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parties are members of the Medical Society of their County, to their Censors.

§ 2. As peculiar reserve must be maintained by physicians towards the public, in regard to professional matters, and as there exist numerous points in medical ethics and etiquette through which the feelings of medical men may be painfully assailed in their intercourse with each other, and which cannot be understood or appreciated by general society, neither the subject-matter of such differences nor the adjudication of the arbitrators should be made public, as publicity in a case of this nature may be personally injurious to the individuals concerned, and can hardly fail to bring discredit on the faculty.

ART. VII.—*Of pecuniary acknowledgments.*

Some general rules should be adopted by the faculty, in every town or district, relative to *pecuniary acknowledgments* from their patients; and it should be deemed a point of honor to adhere to these rules with as much uniformity as varying circumstances will admit.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC, AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE PUBLIC TO THE PROFESSION.

ART. I.—*Duties of the profession to the public.*

§ 1. As good citizens, it is the duty of physicians to be ever vigilant for the welfare of the community,

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and to bear their part in sustaining its institutions and burdens; they should also be ever ready to give counsel to the public in relation to matters especially appertaining to their profession, as on subjects of medical police, public hygiene, and legal medicine. It is their province to enlighten the public in regard to quarantine regulations—the location, arrangement, and dietaries of hospitals, asylums, schools, prisons and similar institutions—in relation to the medical police of towns, as drainage, ventilation, etc. —and in regard to measures for the prevention of epidemic and contagious diseases; and when pestilence prevails, it is their duty to face the danger, and to continue their labors for the alleviation of the suffering, even at the jeopardy of their own lives.

§ 2. Medical men should also be always ready, when called on by the legally constituted authorities, to enlighten coroners' inquests and courts of justice, on subjects strictly medical—such as involve questions relating to sanity, legitimacy, murder by poisons or other violent means, and in regard to the various other subjects embraced in the science of Medical Jurisprudence. But in these cases, and especially where they are required to make a *post-mortem* examination, it is just, in consequence of the time, labor, and skill required, and the responsibility and risk they incur, that the public should award them a proper honorarium.

§ 3. There is no profession by the members of which eleemosynary services are more liberally dispensed than the medical, but justice requires that

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some limits should be placed to the performance of such good offices. Poverty, professional brotherhood, and certain of the public duties referred to in the first section of this article, should always be recognized as presenting valid claims for gratuitous services; but neither institutions endowed by the public or by rich individuals, societies for mutual benefit, for the insurance of lives or for analogous purposes, nor any profession or occupation, can be admitted to possess such privilege. Nor can it be justly expected of physicians to furnish certificates of inability to serve on juries, to perform militia duty, or to testify to the state of health of persons wishing to insure their lives, obtain pensions, or the like, without a pecuniary acknowledgment. But to individuals in indigent circumstances, such professional services should always be cheerfully and freely accorded.

§ 4. It is the duty of physicians, who are frequent witnesses of the enormities committed by quackery, and the injury to health and even destruction of life caused by the use of quack medicines, to enlighten the public on these subjects, to expose the injuries sustained by the unwary from the devices and pretensions of artful empirics and impostors. Physicians ought to use all the influence which they may possess, as professors in Colleges of Pharmacy, and by exercising their option in regard to the shops to which their prescriptions shall be sent, to discourage druggists and apothecaries from vending quack or

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secret medicines, or from being in any way engaged in their manufacture and sale.

ART. II.—*Obligations of the public to physicians.*

The benefits accruing to the public, directly and indirectly, from the active and unwearied beneficence of the profession, are so numerous and important, that physicians are justly entitled to the utmost consideration and respect from the community. The public ought likewise to entertain a just appreciation of medical qualifications; to make a proper discrimination between true science and the assumptions of ignorance and empiricism—to afford every encouragement and facility for the acquisition of medical education—and no longer to allow the statute-books to exhibit the anomaly of exacting knowledge from physicians, under a liability to heavy penalties, and of making them obnoxious to punishment for resorting to the only means of obtaining it.

CHAPTER XV.

REVISION AND ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS.

1. No new or amended ordinance or by-law (see the last clause of the Act of Incorporation) shall be binding on the Officers or Fellows of the College, unless it shall have been proposed in writing and

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subscribed by five Fellows, at one stated meeting, and enacted or passed at another, after the intervention of at least thirty days; and unless it shall then be passed by a majority of two-thirds, there being not less than twenty Fellows present.

2. Whenever a proposed alteration of the ordinances and by-laws is to be voted on at any meeting of the College, said action shall be announced by the Secretary in the notice for that meeting.

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LIST

OF

PRESIDENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

	Date of election.
JOHN REDMAN, M.D.	1787.
WILLIAM SHIPPEN, M.D.	1805.
ADAM KUHN, M.D.	1809.
THOMAS PARKE, M.D.	1818.
THOMAS C. JAMES, M.D.*	1835.
THOMAS T. HEWSON, M.D.	"
GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D.	1848.

* Died four months after his election.

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OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, 1875.

President, GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D.
Vice-President, W. S. W. RUSCHENBERGER, M.D.
Secretary, JOHN H. PACKARD, M.D.
Treasurer, JOHN RODMAN PAUL, M.D.
Curator, THOS. HEWSON BACHE, M.D.
Librarian, ROBERT BRIDGES, M.D.
Recorder, J. EWING MEARS, M.D.

Censors, Drs. ISAAC HAYS, JOSEPH CARSON, LEWIS RODMAN, EDWARD HARTSHORNE.

Councillors,
To serve 3 years, Drs. S. LITTELL and C. MORRIS.
" " 2 years, Drs. ALFRED STILLÉ and E. WALLACE.
" " 1 year, Drs. J. H. HUTCHINSON and ———.

Committee of Publication.

Drs. J. M. DACOSTA, JOHN ASHHURST, Jr., JAMES H. HUTCHINSON, and the Recorder, *ex-officio.*

Library Committee.

Drs. ALFRED STILLÉ, ROBERT BRIDGES, WALTER F. ATLEE, JOHN ASHHURST, Jr., and I. MINIS HAYS.

Committee on the Mütter Museum.

Drs. JOHN RODMAN PAUL, WILLIAM HUNT, and S. WEIR MITCHELL.

Hall Committee.

Drs EDWARD HARTSHORNE, LEWIS RODMAN, CASPAR MORRIS, T. H. BACHE, and R. P. HARRIS.

Committee on Lectures.

Drs. SAMUEL D. GROSS, GEORGE B. WOOD, JOSEPH LEIDY, WILLIAM GOODELL, and WILLIAM F. NORRIS.

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FELLOWS AND ASSOCIATES

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

* Denotes deceased Fellows.
† Resignation of Fellowship.
‖ Forfeiture of Fellowship.
(N. R.) Non-resident Fellows.

FELLOWS.

	ELECTED.	
* John Redman	Jan.	1787.
* John Jones	"	"
* John Morgan	"	"
* Wm. Shippen, Jr.	"	"
* Adam Kuhn	"	"
† Benjamin Rush	"	"
* Gerardus Clarkson	"	"
* Samuel Duffield	"	"
* Thomas Parke	"	"
* James Hutchinson	"	"
* George Glentworth	"	"
* Abraham Chovet	"	"
* Andrew Ross	"	"
* William W. Smith	"	"
* James Hall	"	"
† William Clarkson	"	"
* William Currie	"	"
* Benjamin Say	"	"
* Samuel Powel Griffitts	"	"

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	ELECTED.	
* Benjamin Duffield	Jan.	1787.
‖ John Morris	"	"
* John Carson	"	"
* John Foulke	"	"
‖ Robert Harris	"	"
* Nathan Dorsey	April,	"
* John R. B. Rodgers	"	"
* Caspar Wistar, Jr.	"	"
* James Cunningham	"	"
* Charles Moore	"	"
* Michael Leib	March,	1788.
* John H. Gibbons	"	"
* Nicholas B. Waters	April,	1789.
* Benjamin Smith Barton	"	1790.
* Thomas Redman	July,	1791.
* William McIlvaine	Nov.	"
* Plunket F. Glentworth	Sept.	1792.
* Hugh Hodge	Dec.	"
‖ Charles Caldwell	July,	1795.
* John Cumming	Oct.	"
* Thomas C. James	"	"
* William Annan	June,	1796.
† Adam Seybert	Nov.	1797.
* William Boys	"	1798.
* Lewis J. Jardine	July,	1800.
* Joseph P. Minnick	Aug.	1801.
* Thomas T. Hewson	Dec.	"
* Nathaniel Chapman	Nov.	1807.
* Joseph Parrish	"	1810.
* Henry Neill	June,	1811.
* Samuel Stewart	July,	1814.
* Joseph Woollens	"	"
* Isaac Cleaver	Feb.	1815.
‖ William P. C. Barton	June,	"
† Edwin A. Atlee	July,	"
* John Moore	Aug.	"
* Samuel C. Hopkins	"	1817.
† John Wilson Moore	Dec.	"

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	ELECTED.	
* Samuel Emlen	Aug.	1818.
* John C. Otto	March,	1819.
Elijah Griffiths	April,	1821.
* John Ruan	"	1823.
* Joseph Hartshorne	Dec.	1824.
* Henry Bond	July,	1825.
* Robert M. Huston	Sept.	1826.
* John Bell	Feb.	1827.
* Hugh L. Hodge	April,	"
* Charles D. Meigs	"	"
George B. Wood	"	"
† R. La Roche	"	"
Benjamin Hornor Coates	May,	"
* John K. Mitchell	Aug.	"
* Thomas H. Ritchie	April,	1828.
* Lewis P. Gebhard	"	"
* William Darrach	May,	"
* William S. Coxe	Jan.	1829.
* Franklin Bache	April,	"
‖ Joseph Togno	Dec.	1830.
George Fox	Sept.	1831.
* Charles Lukens	Feb.	1832.
‖ Edward Y. Howell	June,	"
* Theophilus E. Beesley	Oct.	"
* Simon A. Wickes	Nov.	1833.
* Caspar W. Pennock (N. R.)	Sept.	1834.
* William W. Gerhard	"	"
Thomas Stewardson	Jan.	1835.
William Ashmead	"	"
‖ Reynell Coates	Feb.	"
John Marshall Paul (N. R.)	May,	"
Joseph Pancoast	"	"
Isaac Hays	Sept.	"
John Rodman Paul	Feb.	1836.
† Charles Noble	March,	"
* D. Francis Condie	May,	"
Squier Littell	"	"
* Thomas D. Mütter	"	"

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	ELECTED.	
* Isaac Parrish	May,	1836.
‖ David Rutter	Jan.	1837.
‖ Frederick A. Vandyke	March,	"
* Anthony Bournonville	May,	"
W. S. W. Ruschenberger	April,	1838.
† Samuel Jackson	May,	"
* Robley Dunglison	June,	"
* Jacob Randolph	Dec.	"
Joseph Carson	"	"
Joseph Warrington (N R.)	Jan.	1839.
* James H. Bradford	"	"
Thomas S. Kirkbride	"	"
* George W. Norris	"	"
* Francis West	Feb.	"
† Benjamin D. Neill	"	"
‖ Rush Vandyke	"	"
Edward Peace	March,	"
* Frederick Turnpenny	"	"
* George M'Clellan	May,	"
* William D. Brinckle	"	"
* William Pepper	"	"
* Edward Hallowell	"	"
* Samuel Colhoun	Aug.	"
* William H. Klapp	"	"
Caspar Morris	Sept.	"
* Carter N. Berkeley	June,	1840.
* Joseph Peace	Oct.	"
William S. Zantzinger (N. R.)	Nov.	"
* David C. Skerrett (N. R.)	Dec.	"
‖ W. Poyntell Johnson	"	"
† Henry H. Smith	Jan.	1842.
Charles Evans	April,	"
† Caspar Wistar	"	"
Gotthilf Moehring	June,	"
Robert Bridges	July,	"
Meredith Clymer (N. R.)	"	"
John D. Griscom	Aug.	"
* Thomas Dillard	Nov.	"

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		ELECTED.	
*	Paul Beck Goddard	Nov.	1842.
	Alfred Stillé	Dec.	"
	John J. Reese	"	"
	John Forsyth Meigs	June,	1843.
†	John Wiltbank	"	"
*	Henry S. Patterson	Aug.	"
	Lewis Rodman	Nov.	"
*	George L. Newbold	"	"
	William Byrd Page	Dec.	"
	Charles R. King (N. R.)	"	1844.
*	David H. Tucker (N. R.)	"	"
*	T. R. Brincklé	Jan.	1845.
*	Samuel G. Morton	"	"
	Francis G. Smith, Jr.	May,	"
‖	Mahlon P. Hutchinson	Sept.	"
*	Benjamin S. Janney	"	"
†	Alexander Wilcocks	April,	1846.
*	Victor L. Godon	June,	"
	Thomas F. Betton	"	"
*	Morris C. Shallcross	"	"
*	William R. Grant	"	"
*	Joshua M. Wallace	"	"
	Washington L. Atlee	"	"
	John Neill	Aug.	"
	Henry Gibbons (N. R.)	"	"
	Anthony E. Stocker	Dec.	"
	J. Dickinson Logan (N. R.)	Feb.	1847.
*	Gouverneur Emerson	"	"
	Edward Hartshorne	April,	"
*	Moreton Stillé	Dec.	"
	Caspar Wister	Jan.	1848.
	Robert A. Given (N. R.)	"	"
	Joseph Klapp	April,	"
*	Samuel Jackson (Prof.)	Nov.	"
	Samuel Lewis	Feb.	1849.
	Justus Dunott (N. R.)	"	"
*	Samuel L. Hollingsworth	April,	"
	John Hastings (N. R.)	"	"

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	ELECTED.	
* James M. Greene	April,	1849.
John L. Ludlow	June,	"
* John H. B. M'Clellan	July,	"
William V. Keating	"	"
* D. Paul Lajus	"	"
† John K. Mason	"	"
* William B. Wilson	Oct.	"
* Edmund Lang	Nov.	"
Thomas S. Reed	"	"
Richard H. Townsend	Feb.	1850.
* Isaac Remington	March,	"
* John B. Tuft (N. R.)	"	"
Edward H. Mayer (N. R.)	Oct.	"
William R. Bullock (N. R.)	Jan.	1851.
John B. Biddle	"	"
* Robert P. Thomas	"	"
* Henry E. Drayton	April,	"
* Bernard Henry	"	"
† James J. Levick	"	"
Joseph Leidy	"	"
* Wilson Jewell	July,	"
Ellwood Wilson	"	"
Henry Hartshorne (N. R.)	Oct.	"
† William Keller.	Jan.	1852.
* William Mayburry	"	"
Alfred L. Kennedy	"	"
Ellerslie Wallace	"	"
* Thomas H. Yardley	"	"
Fitz William Sargent (N. R.)	April,	"
Thomas Hewson Bache	"	"
* James V. Emlen	"	"
* Joseph Hopkinson	"	"
Owen Jones Wister	"	"
William H. Hooper	"	"
Henry Tiedemann	July,	"
* Jonathan M. Allen (N. R.)	"	"
James L. Tyson (N. R.)	Oct.	"
James E. Rhoads	Jan.	1853.

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		ELECTED.	
	Addinell Hewson	Jan.	1853.
*	David Gilbert	Oct.	"
	B. Howard Rand	"	"
	W. P. Tilden (N. R.)	Jan.	1854.
*	G. Herman Robinett	April,	"
	William Hunt	"	"
	R. A. F. Penrose	"	"
*	Richard Clements	July,	"
	William H. Gobrecht (N. R.)	"	"
	Joseph Parrish (N. R.)	Oct.	"
	William D. Stroud	Jan.	1855.
	Nathan L. Hatfield	"	"
	Francis W. Lewis	July,	"
	S. Weir Mitchell	Jan.	1856.
	R. K. Smith (N. R.)	April,	"
*	William N. Johnson	"	"
	J. Cheston Morris	Oct.	"
	James Aitken Meigs	"	"
	John H. Brinton	"	"
	Alfred M. Slocum	Jan.	1857.
	Alfred Green	"	"
	Samuel D. Gross	"	"
	Walter F. Atlee	April,	"
	Robert E. Rogers	"	"
	Thos. G. Richardson (N. R.)	"	"
	James M. Corse (N. R.)	Oct.	"
	John H. Packard	July,	1858.
	J. M. Da Costa	Oct.	"
†	S. Henry Dickson	Jan.	1859.
	D. Hayes Agnew	"	"
	James Darrach	April,	"
	William A. Hammond (N. R.)	July,	"
	Charles S. Boker	"	"
†	William Hembel Taggart	"	"
*	A. Owen Stillé	"	"
*	Augustine H. Fish	"	"
	Henry D Benner	April,	1860.
	William R. Dunton	"	"

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		ELECTED.	
	Charles Stewart Wurts	Oct.	1860.
	Thos. G. Morton	July,	1861.
	William S. Forbes	April,	1862.
*	C. Pendleton Tutt	"	"
	Robert P. Harris	"	"
*	John F. Lamb	Jan.	1863.
	James H. Hutchinson	"	"
	Edward A. Page	"	"
	A. Douglass Hall	"	"
	Lewis D. Harlow	"	"
	H. Lenox Hodge	April,	"
	Albert H. Smith	"	"
	W. Lehman Wells	"	"
	David Burpee	"	"
	Richard J. Dunglison	"	"
	George R. Morehouse	July,	"
	W. Kent Gilbert	"	"
*	J. Hamilton Slack	"	"
	John Ashhurst, Jr.,	"	"
	A. K. Smith, U. S. A.	Oct.	"
	Edward A. Spooner	Jan.	1864.
	Albert Fricke	"	"
	William H. Granger	"	"
	William H. Pancoast	"	"
	William M. King, U. S. N.	"	"
	J. M. Leedom	April,	"
	R. N. Downs	"	"
	E. L. Duer	"	"
	S. P. Jones	"	"
	Winthrop Sargent	"	"
	E. B. Vandyke	"	"
	Hilborne West	July,	"
	Edward A. Smith	"	"
	Edward Livezey	"	"
	F. H. Getchell	"	"
*	A. A. Henderson, U. S. N.	"	"
	Robert Bolling	"	"
	John L. Le Conte	Oct.	"

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		ELECTED.	
	William Moss	Oct.	1864.
*	Lewis Taylor, U. S. A.	Jan.	1865.
	Isaac I. Hayes (N. R.)	"	"
	George C. Harlan	"	"
	Horatio C. Wood, Jr.	April,	"
	Samuel Ashhurst	"	"
	Isaac Norris, Jr.	"	"
	George Hamilton	"	"
	Andrew Nebinger	"	"
	C. Percy La Roche (N. R.)	July,	"
*	Edwin Scholfield	"	"
	William F. Norris	Jan.	1866.
	J. J. Black (N. R.)	April,	"
	F. F. Maury	"	"
†	Louis Fassitt	"	"
	R. B. Cruice	"	"
	Thomas B. Reed	"	"
	James Tyson	"	"
	William Darrach	Oct.	"
	D. F. Woods	"	"
	C. Schaffer	"	"
	Emil Fischer	"	"
	Chas. H. Boardman (N. R.)	Jan.	1867.
	Harrison Allen	"	"
	W. W. Keen	"	"
	H. Earnest Goodman	"	"
	Charles H. Thomas	"	"
	R. R. Taylor	"	"
*	Edward Rhoads	"	"
*	George Pepper	April,	"
	Jacob Roberts	"	"
	Oliver A. Judson	Oct.	"
	George H. Horn	"	"
	Horace Williams	Jan.	1868.
	D. Murray Cheston	"	"
	William Goodell	April,	"
	Samuel B. Howell	"	"
	James Cummiskey	"	"

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	ELECTED.	
William Pepper	April,	1868.
E. B. Shapleigh	"	"
Isaac Ray	July,	"
Ferdinand A. Hassler	"	"
Thaddeus L. Leavitt	"	"
Samuel W. Gross	Oct.	"
Thomas J. Yarrow	"	"
J. Ewing Mears	"	"
Horace Y. Evans	"	"
T. Hollingsworth Andrews	Jan.	1869.
Jos. G. Richardson	"	"
William Thomson	April,	"
Horace Binney Hare	"	"
Herbert Norris	July,	"
John S. Parry	Jan.	1870.
* William S. Halsey	"	"
* Frederic W. Lewis	"	"
William B. Corbit (N. R.)	"	"
Henry S. Schell	"	"
Henry R. Silliman	"	"
John C. Norris	"	"
John M. Adler	April,	"
Francis G. Smyth	"	"
C. H. Burnett	July,	"
L. J. Deal (N. R.)	"	"
W. H. Ford	"	"
E. B. Gardette	"	"
R. M. Townsend	"	"
A. Paul Turner	"	"
M. J. Grier	Oct.	"
L. A. Duhring	Jan.	1871.
J. A. M'Ferran	"	"
Charles T. Hunter	"	"
James V. Ingham	"	"
Thomas Wistar	"	"
J. Solis Cohen	April,	"
John H. Grove	"	"
* Lucius S. Bolles	"	"

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	ELECTED.	
W. F. Jenks	April,	1871.
Thos. R. Dunglison (N. R.)	July,	"
George Strawbridge	"	"
R. M. Bertolet	"	"
Elliott Richardson	Oct.	"
Wm. Ashbridge	Jan.	1872.
R. A. Cleemann	"	"
W. H. Finn	"	"
I. Minis Hays	"	"
A. G. B. Hinkle	"	"
Wm. G. Porter	"	"
Wharton Sinkler	April,	"
Oscar H. Allis	"	1873.
H. F. Baxter	"	"
Leonardo S. Clark	"	"
W. R. Cruice	"	"
George S. Gerhard	"	"
James Simpson	"	"
Richard Thomas	"	"
W. H. Wallace	"	"
Arthur Van Harlingen	Oct.	"
A. C. W. Beecher	Jan.	1874.
A. C. Deakyne	"	"
J. C. Wilson	"	"
W. H. Bennett	April,	"
Wm. H. Webb	Jan.	1875.
Louis Starr	April,	"
Theodore F. Seyfert	"	"
Arthur V. Meigs	"	"

ASSOCIATES.

AMERICAN.

	ELECTED.
* Nicholas Way, Wilmington, Del.	1790.
* James Tilton, Dover, Del.	"
* Isaac Senter, Newport, R. I.	"
* David Hosack, New York	1800.

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	ELECTED.
* Samuel Bard, New York	1811.
Jacob Bigelow, Boston, Mass.	1821.
* Daniel Drake, Cincinnati, O.	1830.
* Reuben D. Mussey, Cincinnati, O.	1835.
* John Revere, New York	1836.
* George Cheyne Shattuck, Boston, Mass.	1839.
* Theodoric R. Beck, Albany, N. Y.	"
* Frederick S. Eckard	1840.
Peter Parker, China	1842.
* Benjamin W. Dudley, Lexington, Ky.	"
Nathan R. Smith, Baltimore, Md.	"
* John Hubbard, Hallowell, Me.	"
* Thomas Sewall, Washington, D. C.	"
* John Ware, Boston, Mass.	"
* Amos Twitchell, Keene, N. H.	1843.
* N. D. Benedict, E. Florida	1845.
* John C. Warren, Boston, Mass.	1846.
Richard D. Arnold, Savannah, Ga.	"
John L. Atlee, Lancaster, Pa.	1847.
* Jonathan Knight, New Haven, Ct.	"
* Alexander H. Stevens, New York	"
* James McNaughton, Albany, N. Y.	"
* Beverly R. Wellford, Fredericksburg, Va.	1850.
* Henry Miller, Louisville, Ky.	1861.
Austin Flint, Sr., New York	1868.
Frank H. Hamilton, New York	"
* Wilmer Worthington, Westchester, Pa.	"

FOREIGN.

* Peter Renaudet, Bristol, Eng.	1795.
* William Patterson, Londonderry, Ireland	1798.
* John Coakley Lettsom, London, Eng.	1802.
* P. Ch. A. Louis, Paris, France	1835.
* Jonathan Pereira, London, Eng.	1848.
Robert Christison, Edinburgh, Scotland	"
Archibald Hall, Canada	1852.
Fleetwood Churchill, Dublin, Ireland	1853.

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	ELECTED.
John M. Lever, London, Eng.	1854.
E. Gintrac, Bordeaux, France	1857.
Gaetano Valery, Florence, Italy	"
Hermann Walther, Dresden, Saxony	1860.
Pedro Gonzales Velasco, Madrid, Spain	1861.
R. G. H. Butcher, Dublin, Ireland	1865.
G. H. B. Macleod, Edinburgh, Scotland	"
Th. de Valcourt, Cannes, France	1869.
P. F. Da Costa Alvarenga, Lisbon, Portugal	"
W. Boeck, Christiania, Norway	1872.
Henry W. Acland, Oxford, Eng.	1873.
John W. Ogle, London, Eng.	"
Thomas B. Peacock, London, Eng.	"
Sir James Paget, London, Eng.	1874.
J. Hughlings Jackson, London, Eng.	"

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NOTE.—In the last three issues of the Charter, Ordinances, and By-laws, an appendix was added containing the articles of agreement between the College and the late Dr. Thomas D. Mütter, as well as "extracts from the exemplification of Deed of Thomas D. Mütter *et ux.* to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities In trust."

This matter is now printed in a separate form, and can be obtained by application to the Secretary or Librarian of the College.

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CHARTER,

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

As Amended November 1st, 1882.

NON SIBI SED TOTI.

PHILADELPHIA:
COLLINS, PRINTER, 705 JAYNE STREET.
1882.

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The College was instituted in January, 1787, and incorporated in March, 1789; the Ordinances and By-Laws were revised and finally adopted July, 1840; since which time various additions and amendments have been made to them, all of which are incorporated in the present revised edition.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
CHARTER	5
ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS.	
CHAP. I. Members and Membership	10
II. Officers of the College and their Duties	15
III. The Council	19
IV. Meetings	20
V. Standing Committees	22
VI. Committee of Publication	23
VII. Library Committee	24
VIII. Rules for Government of Library	25
IX. Committee on the Mütter Museum	26
X. Hall Committee	28
XI. Committee on Lectures	29
XII. Committee on the Directory for Nurses	30
XIII. Committee on Finance	31
XIV. Neglect of Duty	32
XV. Special Committees	32
XVI. Rules of Order	33
XVII. Code of Medical Ethics	36
XVIII. Revision and Enactment of Ordinances and By-Laws	59
LIST OF PRESIDENTS	60
OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1882	61
LIST OF MEMBERS	62

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CHARTER.

AN ACT FOR THE INCORPORATION OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

1. Whereas, the Physicians of Philadelphia, influenced by a conviction of the many advantages which have arisen from literary institutions, have associated themselves under the name and title of *The College of Physicians of Philadelphia:*

2. And whereas, the objects of this College are to advance the science of medicine, and thereby to lessen human misery, by investigating the diseases and remedies which are peculiar to this country; by observing the effect of different seasons, climates, and situations upon the human body; by recording the changes which are produced in disease by the progress of agriculture, arts, population, and manners; by searching for medicines in the American woods, waters, and in the bowels of the earth; by enlarging the avenues to knowledge from the discoveries and publications of foreign countries; and by cultivating order and uniformity in the practice of physic:

3. And whereas, the said College of Physicians have prayed us, the Representatives of the Freemen

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of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that they may be created a body politic and corporate, forever, with such powers, privileges, and immunities as may best answer the laudable purposes which the members thereof have in view; wherefore, to assist and encourage the said College of Physicians, in the prosecution and advancement of useful knowledge for the benefit of their country and of mankind,

4. *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same*, That the members of the said College of Physicians, *that is to say*, John Redman, John Jones, William Shippen, Jun., Adam Kuhn, John Morgan, Benjamin Rush, Samuel Duffield, Gerardus Clarkson, George Glentworth, Thomas Parke, James Hutchinson, Robert Harris, John Carson, Benjamin Duffield, William W. Smith, John Foulke, Samuel Powel Griffitts, William Clarkson, William Currie, Benjamin Say, Andrew Ross, John Morris, Nathan Dorsey, James Cunningham, Caspar Wistar, Jun., Michael Leib, and John H. Gibbons, be, and the same persons are, and shall be, a body corporate and politic in deed and in name, by the name and style of "THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA," and by the same name, they and their successors are hereby constituted and confirmed one body corporate and politic in law, to have perpetual succession, and to be able and capable to have, hold, and enjoy any goods and chattels, lands, tenements, rents, hereditaments, gifts, and bequests,

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of what nature soever, in fee simple, or for term of years, life or lives, or otherwise; and also to grant, sell, alien, assign, or let the same lands, tenements, and premises, according to the nature of the respective grants and bequests made to the said corporation, and of the estate of the said corporation therein; provided, that the amount of the clear yearly value of such real estate exceed not the sum of five hundred pounds, lawful money of this commonwealth.

5. The said corporation be, and shall be forever hereafter, able and capable in law, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all or any courts of justice and other places, in all manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes, and matters of what nature or kind soever; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said corporation, forever hereafter, to have and use a common seal, and the same seal, at the will and pleasure of the said corporation, to break, change, alter, and renew.

6. For the well ordering of the said corporation and its affairs, there shall be, at all times hereafter, the following officers of the same; that is to say, one President, one Vice President, four Censors, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be chosen, annually, from amongst the Fellows of the said College of Physicians, on the first *Tuesday in the month of July forever hereafter*,* or within one calen-

* By a decree of the Court of Common Pleas, Dec. 3d, 1855, the clause in Italics was altered to read as follows: *Wednesday in the month of January next, and annually thereafter.*

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dar month after the same day, in any year; and that John Redman be the present *President* of the said College; John Jones, the present *Vice-President;* William Shippen, Jun., Adam Kuhn, Benjamin Rush, and Samuel Duffield, the present *Censors;* Samuel Powel Griffitts, the present *Secretary;* and Gerardus Clarkson, the present *Treasurer* of the said College; and shall be and remain the President, Vice-President, Censors, Secretary, and Treasurer, respectively, of the said College, until they be superseded by a new election to be made by the Fellows of the said College as aforesaid; and all vacancies by death, resignation, or otherwise, which shall at any time hereafter happen in any of the said offices, may be filled by a special election, to be holden so often as occasion shall require.

7. The authorities and duties of the officers of the said corporation who are hereinbefore mentioned, and of any others which the said corporation shall see fit to appoint, the times of meeting of the said corporation, the admission of members, and the other concerns of the said corporation, shall be regulated by the by laws and ordinances of the said corporation, heretofore made or to be made, touching the premises.

8. *Provided always*, That no by-laws nor ordinances of the said corporation, hereafter made, shall be binding upon the officers or members thereof, unless the same shall be proposed at one regular meeting of the said corporation, and enacted and received at another, after the intervention of at least

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thirty days. And that no sale, or alienation, or lease for above three years, of any part of the real estate of the said corporation, shall be valid, unless the terms and nature of such sale or lease be proposed at a previous meeting of the said corporation.

Signed by order of the House,
RICHARD PETERS, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

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ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

MEMBERS AND MEMBERSHIP.

1. The College shall consist of Fellows, Associate Fellows, and Corresponding Members.

2. The Fellows shall be physicians, of good character and professional standing, residing within the city of Philadelphia, and over twenty-four years of age.

3. The Associate Fellows shall be distinguished foreign or American physicians, residing beyond the limits of Philadelphia.

4. The Corresponding Members shall be foreign or American physicians, residing beyond the limits of Philadelphia, and shall be selected because of their devotion to medical science, and with a view to advance the interests for which the College was founded.

5. No person who gives his support to any system of practice which tends to weaken or diminish public confidence in the science of medicine, or in the medical profession; or who, by adver-

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tisement or other improper means, announces his claim to superior qualifications in the treatment of disease, or of a particular disease or class of diseases; or who holds a patent or a part of a patent for a surgical instrument; or who enters into an agreement with an apothecary with a view to pecuniary profit or to professional patronage; or who gives to one apothecary the formula of a prescription which he refuses to give to others; or who deals in secret medicines, or publicly recommends them, shall be eligible to be a Fellow, Associate Fellow, or Corresponding Member of the College. Any Fellow, Associate Fellow, or Corresponding Member who shall be found guilty by the Censors of having violated any of these provisions shall forfeit his membership in the College: *Provided*, however, that an appeal from the decision of the Censors shall be permitted in this, as in all other cases.

6. Candidates for Fellowship, Associate Fellowship, or Corresponding Membership, may be proposed in writing, by three Fellows, at any stated meeting of the College; and each proposition shall be read at three successive stated meetings before being submitted to a vote. Candidates may be balloted for at any stated meeting provided that there are present at least twenty qualified voters, when, if four-fifths of the ballots cast be in their favor, they shall be declared duly elected.

7. No candidate who is rejected shall be again

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proposed within the twelve months following the date of such rejection.

8. The names of the persons proposed as candidates for Fellowship, Associate Fellowship, or Corresponding Membership shall not be placed on permanent record, unless the said candidates are elected. In case of the rejection of any candidate, the paper containing his nomination shall be destroyed immediately after the ballot.

9. No person elected a Fellow shall be recognized as a member of the College until he has signed the Ordinances and By-laws, and paid the entrance fee; and the omission of such signing and payment until the expiration of three months after his election, shall render his election void.

10. The *entrance fee* shall be twenty-five dollars, payable on or before signing the Ordinances and By-laws. The *annual contribution* shall be fifteen dollars, payable in advance, in three equal instalments, at the stated meetings in January, May, and September respectively.

11. A Fellow on the payment in one sum of two hundred dollars shall be exempt from all annual contributions during the continuance of his Fellowship. All sums so paid shall be invested by the Treasurer, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, as a permanent fund; and only the income thereof shall be used.

12. Any Fellow who neglects or declines the payment of his annual contribution for two suc-

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cessive years, shall forfeit his Fellowship: *Provided*, however, that if any Fellow shall be absent from Philadelphia, for twelve consecutive months or more, a deduction shall be made from the amount of his annual contribution, corresponding to the duration of his absence.

13. No Fellow who may remove permanently from the city of Philadelphia, shall, in consequence of such removal, forfeit his Fellowship; but he shall be exonerated from the payment of the annual contribution.

14. No Associate Fellow or Corresponding Member, who may come to reside within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, shall be admitted to Fellowship in the College without being proposed anew and elected as a Fellow.

15. The number of Associate Fellows shall not exceed fifty, twenty of whom may be foreigners.

16. Associate Fellows and Corresponding Members may attend the meetings of the College and participate in its discussions, but shall not be allowed to take part in the transaction of its private business.

17. Every Fellow, Associate Fellow, and Corresponding Member of the College shall receive a certificate of Membership according to the annexed form, signed by the President, Vice-President, Censors, and Secretary, and having the seal of the College affixed thereto.

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Nos, Præses, Viec-Præses, Censoresque Collegii Medicorum Philadelphiensis, omnibus ad quos hæc pervenerint, salutem.

Testamur ——————————— *virum doctum et medicinæ peritum, nostri Collegii Socium* ——— *adscriptum fuisse, omnesque ejus honores et privilegia, jure riteque consecutum esse. In cujus rei fidem hisce literis, Collegii sigillo munitis, nomina nostra subjicimus.*

Datum Philadelphiæ, *Anno Domini* 18

—— ——
—— ——
—— ——
—— ——
} *Censores.*

—— —— *Præses.*
—— —— *V. Præses.*
—— —— *Secretarius.*

18. No Fellow shall be permitted to vote at any election, whether of Officers, Fellows, Associate Fellows, or Corresponding Members, who has not signed the Ordinances and By-laws, and paid the entrance fee, together with the contributions due by him.

19. The signing of the Constitution adopted in 1788, shall be deemed equivalent to a subscription to the Ordinances and By-laws of the College in force for the time being.

20. When notice of the death of a Fellow is given to the College it shall be entered upon the minutes, and if recommended by the Censors, a Fellow may be appointed to prepare and read before the College a suitable notice of the deceased.

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CHAPTER II.

OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE AND THEIR DUTIES.

1. The officers of the College, designated by its Charter, namely, a President, a Vice-President, four Censors, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, shall be nominated on the first Wednesday in December of each year, and elected annually, by ballot, on the first Wednesday in January, or within one calendar month thereafter. No Fellow shall be eligible to the office of President for more than three years in succession.

An Honorary Librarian, a Curator, a Recorder, two Councillors, to serve for three years, and the Members of the several Standing Committees, except the Committee on Finance, shall be annually nominated and elected at the same time and in the same manner as prescribed for the election of the Officers designated by the Charter of the College.

Any vacancy may be filled by special election, of which due notice shall be given; but no Fellow shall be eligible to any office, or to be a member of a Standing Committee, who has not been duly nominated at a stated meeting previous to that at which the election is held.

The Secretary of the College shall prepare and have ready for the use of voters, at every annual and every special election, a sufficient number of ballots, upon each of which shall be written or

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printed, the names of those who have been duly nominated for election to any office, or to be members of any Standing Committee.

The voter shall erase from his ballot all names, except those of candidates for whom he wishes to vote. If more names of those nominated for any office than there are places to be filled are allowed to remain, the ballot as regards that office shall be rejected.

2. The *President* shall have general supervision of the affairs of the College, maintain order at the meetings, sign all warrants on the Treasurer, duly ordered by the College, and deliver an Annual Address. He shall have power to call special meetings at his own discretion; and it shall be his duty to call them, when requested to do so in writing by six Fellows.

3. The *Vice-President* shall perform the duties of the President in the absence of the latter officer, or at his request when present. In the absence of both the President and Vice-President, a Chairman for the meeting shall be elected *vivâ voce.*

4. The *Censors* shall hear all charges that may be preferred against a Fellow; and shall report thereon to the College at its next stated meeting. When, however, a Censor is one of the parties concerned, the charge shall be referred to a committee of three Fellows chosen by ballot, who shall act as Censors *pro hâc vice.*

5. The *Treasurer* shall have the custody of all papers relating to the finances of the College; he

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shall collect and receive all moneys due to the College, and shall pay them only upon a warrant ordered by the College and signed by the President, or by the Chairman of the meeting at which the warrant was ordered; and these warrants shall be the vouchers for his expenditures. He shall present a statement of the finances of the College, including an estimate of the income for the ensuing year, annually, at the stated meeting in December, and at such other times as the College may direct.

6. The *Secretary* shall keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the College, and, after their approval, shall enter them in a book provided for the purpose. He shall keep a list of the Fellows, Associate Fellows, and Corresponding Members, with a record of the residence, the date of the election, and the time of the death, resignation, or loss of membership of each. He shall have the custody of all the records; and shall keep in regular files, properly labelled, all documents and papers, belonging to the College, not otherwise provided for. He shall notify the Officers and Standing Committees of their election; also the Chairman of every Special Committee of his appointment, and shall furnish each Chairman with the names of his associates and a copy of the resolution under which they were appointed, together with the documents necessary for the proper performance of its duties. He shall furnish certificates of membership to newly-elected Fellows,

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Associate Fellows, and Corresponding Members; and perform all other duties appropriate to his office, which may be imposed upon him by any ordinance or resolution of the College.

7. The *Recorder* shall keep full and accurate minutes of the scientific proceedings of the College, and enter them, after approval, in a book provided for the purpose. He shall take charge of all scientific papers read and intended for publication. He shall record all verbal communications on professional subjects, and prepare a faithful summary of the discussions thereon; such papers, and record of communications and remarks, he shall, under the direction of the Committee of Publication, and, after revision by their authors, arrange and prepare for publication in the Summary of the Transactions of the College. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the Committee of Publication.

8. The *Honorary Librarian* shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Library Committee, and under its authority he shall have a general superintendence of the Library and direction of all persons employed therein.

9. The *Curator* shall have general charge of the Mütter Museum, and shall prepare, or have prepared, such pathological specimens and perform such other duties as the Committee may direct. He shall label and keep a correct catalogue of articles presented to the Museum, with the name of the donor conspicuously attached to each, to-

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gether with, as far as practicable, a record of its history; and shall report the new donations at each stated meeting of the College. He shall attend at the Museum, for the accommodation of visitors and students, on such days and at such hours in every week as may be directed by the Committee on the Mütter Museum. On such occasions he shall remove and replace specimens, afford all necessary information to students and other visitors, and preserve order among those in attendance.

The Curator shall receive for his services the sum of $300, annually, to be paid to him, by the Chairman of the Committee on the Mütter Museum, out of the income of the trust fund presented to the College by Dr. Mütter.

No Professor, or Lecturer, on Surgery, or Medicine, shall be eligible as Curator.

CHAPTER III.

THE COUNCIL.

1. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, the Senior Censor, and the Chairmen of the Standing Committees, with six Councillors. Of the Councillors, two shall be annually elected at the stated meeting in January to serve for three years; and they

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shall be ineligible for re-election until they have been out of office for a year.

2. The Council shall hold regular meetings at intervals not exceeding three months. It shall be presided over by the President of the College, and the Secretary of the College, acting as Clerk, shall keep correct minutes of its proceedings, and report its conclusions to the College.

3. The Council shall have general supervision of the affairs of the College, consider all questions that may be referred to it, and report to the College, in writing, its decision thereon. It shall submit to the College, from time to time, such suggestions as it shall believe adapted to promote the objects for which the College was instituted.

CHAPTER IV.

MEETINGS.

1. The *Stated Meetings* of the College shall be held on the first Wednesday in every month, at *eight o'clock* P. M. At *this hour*, or as soon thereafter as a *quorum*, consisting of seven Fellows, shall have assembled, the meeting shall be organized.

2. The *Order of business* shall be—

1st. The reading of the minutes of the last stated and special meetings for approval or correction.

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2d. Introduction of newly-elected Fellows.
3d. Announcement of additions to the Library and to the Museum.
4th. Stated business.
5th. Written communications.
6th. Verbal communications.

Private business.

7th. Reports of Committees, and of the Council.
8th. Nominations.
9th. Elections.
10th. Miscellaneous business; deferred business; new business.

3. At the stated meeting in *December*, the Treasurer of the College and all Standing Committees shall present their annual reports, together with a statement by each Committee of the sum that probably will be required by it during the succeeding year. Nominations of Officers, Councillors, Honorary Librarian, Curator, Recorder, and Members of Standing Committees for the following year shall be made.

4. At the stated meeting in *January*, the Committee on Finance shall present its annual report; the annual appropriations shall be made; the Committee on Finance shall be appointed by the President, and the Officers and the other Standing Committees of the College for the current year shall be elected.

5. At the stated meeting in *March*, of every

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third year, after 1864, a lecturer on Surgical Pathology shall be nominated and appointed.

6. No business shall be transacted at any special meeting except that for which it was called.

7. At the stated meetings of the College, except while propositions for Fellowship are being acted upon, and during the consideration of the private affairs of the College, strangers may be introduced as visitors by a Fellow, who shall present them to the President, and shall be held responsible for the character and professional standing of the persons introduced by him.

CHAPTER V.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. The Standing Committees of the College shall be:—

I. A Committee of Publication.
II. A Library Committee.
III. A Committee on the Mütter Museum.
IV. A Hall Committee.
V. A Committee on Lectures.
VI. A Committee on the Directory for Nurses.
VII. A Committee on Finance.

2. The first, third, sixth, and seventh of the said Committees shall consist, each of three Fellows, and the second, fourth, and fifth, each of five Fellows.

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CHAPTER VI.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

1. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Publication to revise and issue, from time to time, a Summary of the Transactions of the College, which shall comprise, as far as the Committee may deem expedient: 1. Written communications; 2. Verbal communications; and, 3. An abstract of discussions.

2. No paper read before the College shall be published elsewhere than in the Summary of the Transactions without the consent of the College, or of the Committee of Publication.

3. The Summary of the Transactions, as soon as published, shall be distributed by the Secretary of the College, without charge, to each of the Fellows, Associate Fellows, and Corresponding Members.

4. The Committee of Publication shall present to the College at the stated meeting in December, an annual report, with a statement of its receipts and expenditures, and an estimate of its expenses for the ensuing year.

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CHAPTER VII.

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

1. The Library Committee shall have charge of the Library, and shall report upon its condition, annually, at the stated meeting in December, and at the same time submit an estimate of its expenses for the ensuing year.

2. The Library Committee annually in January shall appoint an Assistant Librarian, and report the appointment to the College. The Assistant Librarian shall act as secretary of the Library Committee, and shall perform all duties pertaining to his office under the direction of the Honorary Librarian and the Library Committee. He shall keep a record of the titles of all books purchased for the Library, or presented to it, together with the names of the donors, and transmit a copy of the same to the Secretary of the College for presentation at its stated meetings. He shall duly acknowledge all gifts to the Library. He shall be on duty daily (Sundays and other legal holidays excepted) between such hours as the Library Committee may prescribe, and shall issue and receive books in accordance with the regulations embraced in Chapter VIII. He shall receive such salary as the College may from time to time determine.

3. The Library Committee and the Committee on the Directory for Nurses in joint meeting shall appoint annually in January a person to act as Assistant in the Library and as Secretary of the Directory for Nurses.

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CHAPTER VIII.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LIBRARY.

1. Fellows shall be allowed to take books out of the Library with such exceptions and under such rules as from time to time the Library Committee may make: *Provided*, that no Fellow shall be allowed to take out at any one time more than one folio or quarto, or three octavos, duodecimos, or bound periodicals without special permission, as hereinafter stated; or to retain the same without renewal for a longer period than two weeks. The Assistant Librarian shall register the titles of the books taken out, with the name of the Fellow to whom loaned, and the dates at which they were taken out and returned.

2. Special permission to take out more than the above mentioned number of books may be granted upon a written application approved by two members of the Library Committee.

3. If any Fellow retain the book or books borrowed by him longer than two weeks, without renewal, he shall pay a fine of twenty cents for every week each volume is so retained.

4. No Fellow shall be allowed to use the Library while any fines due by him remain unpaid.

5. If a book be lost by a Fellow, he shall either replace it, or pay the value thereof, or of the set of books to which it belongs, as the Library Committee may decide.

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6. All books shall be returned to the Library before the stated meeting in November, at the discretion of the Library Committee, to enable the Committee to make its annual report.

7. The Assistant Librarian, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the current journals and new publications generally, shall make such arrangements as will enable the Fellows to consult them.

8. Visitors introduced by Fellows shall be allowed to consult books in accordance with the rules adopted from time to time by the College or the Library Committee.

CHAPTER IX.

COMMITTEE ON THE MÜTTER MUSEUM.

1. The Committee on the Mütter Museum shall have a general supervision of the same, and shall take all such measures as may be deemed expedient for its preservation and increase.

2. "Free access to the Museum and preparations shall be given to every regular graduate in medicine, and to every student of medicine, without charge or fee, subject to such regulations as the College may deem necessary for the preservation of order, and that other persons may be admitted on the presentation of a ticket bearing upon it the signature of any Fellow of the College."

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"Proper accommodations, such as chairs, tables, pen, ink, and paper, shall always be present in the Museum for those who may be inclined to draw or describe any of the preparations."

"No one shall be permitted to remove from the College Building, except for necessary repairs or preparation, any article belonging to the said Mütter Museum, after the same shall have been deposited there."

3. The Chairman of the Committee shall receive the income of the trust fund presented to the College by Dr. T. D. Mütter; which income shall be disbursed by the Committee, under the supervision of the College, in accordance with the agreement made between the College and Dr. Mütter, as recited in the deed of trust to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, executed by Dr. Mütter and wife, December the eleventh, A. D. 1858, namely: "1. For the salary of a Curator $300 per annum. 2. For the salary of a Lecturer $200 per annum. And the remainder of said income to the preparing, fitting up, keeping in order, increasing, and insuring of pathological and anatomical preparations and specimens, illustrative of surgery and medicine, drawings, models, casts, and other like matters, which are intended to form the Museum."

4. The Committee shall report, annually, to the College, at the stated meeting in December, the condition of the Museum; and from time to time shall suggest such measures as may be considered

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advisable for increasing the value and usefulness of the collection. And semi-annually, at the stated meetings in December and June, the Committee shall render to the College an account of all its expenditures on account of the Museum and Lectureship.

CHAPTER X.

HALL COMMITTEE.

1. The Hall Committee shall have charge of the Hall of the College, and of all property therein, subject to such instructions as the College may give.

2. Under general instructions of the College, it shall have power to grant the use of the apartments in the Hall for scientific, literary, and philanthropic purposes, upon such conditions as the Committee may deem satisfactory. *Provided, however*, that the occupation of such apartments shall not interfere with the convenience of the College.

3. The Hall Committee shall employ a Doorkeeper for the Hall, who shall receive specimens for the Mütter Museum, act as Messenger, and perform all other duties that may be required of him in the general service of the College.

4. The Hall Committee shall present to the College, at the stated meeting in December, annually, a report of its proceedings, and of the condition of the Hall, and at the same time submit an estimate of the sum required for its care and preservation for the ensuing year.

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CHAPTER XI.

COMMITTEE ON LECTURES.

1. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Lectures to nominate, at the stated meeting in March of every third year after 1864, a person to deliver a course of at least ten lectures on some subject connected with surgical pathology: *Provided*, that the same Lecturer shall not be nominated twice in succession.

2. The Committee shall determine the time for the delivery and the duration of the course; and make all proper arrangements for attaining the objects of the Lectureship.

3. The lectures shall be delivered within the College Building; and the Lecturer shall have the use of the Museum for the purpose of illustrating them.

4. The Lecturer shall be permitted to charge each person attending his lectures, a fee of five or ten dollars, as he may himself determine; but Fellows of the College shall be admitted without charge. He shall, however, distribute "ten gratuitous tickets to poor but well educated and moral students of regular medicine, whom he may select at will."

5. The Committee shall see that the lectures are delivered in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the College and Dr. Mütter,

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and that each Fellow is supplied with a ticket of admission.

6. Upon the favorable report of the Committee, the College shall direct an order to be drawn upon the Chairman of the Committee on the Mütter Museum in favor of said Lecturer for the sum of $200, to be paid out of the income of the trust fund presented to the College by Dr. Mütter.

7. Whenever lectures so delivered are published, their title shall indicate distinctly that they are the "Mütter Lectures," delivered under the auspices of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and the Lecturer shall present a copy thereof to the Library of the College within thirty days after their publication.

CHAPTER XII.

COMMITTEE ON THE DIRECTORY FOR NURSES.

1. The Committee on the Directory for Nurses shall have charge of the Directory, and make all rules necessary for its management.

2. The Committee on the Directory for Nurses and the Library Committee in joint meeting shall appoint annually, in January, a person to act as Assistant in the Library and as Secretary of the Directory for Nurses.

3. It shall report annually in December its proceedings, with a statement of the progress and

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condition of the Directory, including its receipts and expenditures, and pay to the Treasurer of the College, for the use of the Library, such portion of its receipts as the Committee shall consider expedient.

CHAPTER XIII.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

1. The President annually, in January, shall appoint three Fellows to constitute the Committee on Finance, of which the President and Treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members. It shall have charge of the pecuniary interests of the College, and direct the investment and reinvestment of its funds.

2. Annually in December it shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer and of the Standing Committees, and report the result at the stated meeting in January.

3. All appropriations asked for in the annual reports of the Standing Committees shall be submitted to the Committee on Finance for examination, and report in January.

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CHAPTER XIV.

NEGLECT OF DUTY.

1. Any Officer, Member of the Council, or Member of a Standing Committee, who shall neglect the discharge of his duty during twelve months in succession, except on account of ill health or absence from the city, shall be disqualified for re-election. And it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Council and of the Chairmen of the Standing Committees to report the delinquents of the preceding year to the College immediately before each annual election.

CHAPTER XV.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

1. The President shall appoint all Special Committees, unless it be otherwise ordered by the College.

2. The first named Fellow shall be the Chairman of the Committee, and shall see that its duties are duly performed.

3. Special Committees shall report at the stated meeting immediately succeeding their appointment, unless it be otherwise determined by a resolution or a law of the College. Their reports shall be made in writing, and signed by a majority of the Committee.

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CHAPTER XVI.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. No question shall be considered open for discussion, except when brought forward by motion duly made and seconded, and then distinctly stated by the presiding officer. The name of the mover of each motion must be entered upon the minutes.

2. Every motion shall be reduced to writing by the mover, if the presiding officer or any Fellow request the same.

3. Any Fellow may call for the division of a question, provided it comprehend more than one distinct proposition. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out shall not preclude either amendment or a motion to strike out and insert.

4. The mover, with the consent of the seconder, may withdraw any motion previously to its amendment, commitment, or to the question upon its final passage being put by the presiding officer.

5. When a Fellow speaks, he shall stand up, addressing himself to the presiding officer, and confining himself strictly to the question under consideration.

6. No Fellow shall be interrupted while speaking, except by a call to order.

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7. The presiding officer shall decide all questions of order unless an appeal be made to the College; in which case the Fellow appealing shall first state his reasons for the appeal, and then the presiding officer his reasons in support of his decision; but no further debate shall be allowed.

8. No Fellow shall be allowed to speak more than twice upon the same question, without permission being granted him by the College.

9. Whilst a question is under consideration, no motion shall be received excepting to adjourn, to lay the subject upon the table, to postpone, to refer to a committee, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are named.

10. A motion for adjournment shall always be in order, except when the College is voting on another question, or while a Fellow is speaking.

11. A motion to amend an amendment is in order, but not one to amend an amendment to the amendment. The question on the amendment shall be decided before that on the main question.

12. No motion shall be received to postpone the motion under discussion for the purpose of introducing a substitute.

13. A motion for postponement shall preclude commitment; and one for commitment shall preclude amendment, also, a decision on the original question.

14. Motions for postponement, to lay upon the

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table, and for adjournment, shall always be determined without debate.

15. A motion which has been negatived, cannot be again brought forward at the same meeting, excepting upon a motion to reconsider.

16. No question shall be reconsidered, excepting on the motion of two Fellows who voted with the majority when the question was decided; and unless submitted at the meeting at which the same has been discussed.

17. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, greatest number, and remotest period.

18. Two Fellows may demand the yeas and nays on any question which is not required to be decided by ballot, and have them entered upon the minutes. The presiding officer in such cases shall always vote last.

19. No order shall be taken upon the report of any special committee, excepting to refer it back to the committee, to lay it upon the table, or to obtain the sense of the College in relation to the resolutions appended thereto.

20. The presiding officer shall not discuss any subject while in the chair, but may assign his reasons on deciding a question of order. He shall have no vote excepting on a ballot, or upon a call for the yeas and nays.

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CHAPTER XVII.

CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO THEIR PATIENTS, AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF PATIENTS TO THEIR PHYSICIANS.

ART. I.—*Duties of physicians to their patients.*

§ 1. A physician should not only be ever ready to obey the calls of the sick, but his mind ought also to be imbued with the greatness of his mission, and the responsibility he habitually incurs in its discharge. Those obligations are the more deep and enduring, because there is no tribunal other than his own conscience to adjudge penalties for carelessness or neglect. Physicians should, therefore, minister to the sick with due impressions of the importance of their office; reflecting that the ease, the health, and the lives of those committed to their charge, depend on their skill, attention, and fidelity. They should study, also, in their deportment, so to unite *tenderness* with *firmness*, and *condescension* with *authority*, as to inspire the minds of their patients with gratitude, respect, and confidence.

§ 2. Every case committed to the charge of a physician should be treated with attention, steadiness, and humanity. Reasonable indulgence should be granted to the mental imbecility and caprices of the sick. Secrecy and delicacy, when required

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by peculiar circumstances, should be strictly observed; and the familiar and confidential intercourse to which physicians are admitted in their professional visits, should be used with discretion, and with the most scrupulous regard to fidelity and honor. The obligation of secrecy extends beyond the period of professional services;—none of the privacies of personal and domestic life, no infirmity of disposition or flaw of character observed during professional attendance should ever be divulged by the physician except when he is imperatively required to do so. The force and necessity of this obligation are indeed so great, that professional men have, under certain circumstances, been protected in their observance of secrecy by courts of justice.

§ 3. Frequent visits to the sick are in general requisite, since they enable the physician to arrive at a more perfect knowledge of the disease—to meet promptly every change which may occur, and also tend to preserve the confidence of the patient. But unnecessary visits are to be avoided, as they give useless anxiety to the patient, tend to diminish the authority of the physician, and render him liable to be suspected of interested motives.

§ 4. A physician should not be forward to make gloomy prognostications, because they savor of empiricism, by magnifying the importance of his services in the treatment or cure of the disease. But he should not fail, on proper occasions, to give to the friends of the patient timely notice of danger when

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it really occurs; and even to the patient himself, if absolutely necessary. This office, however, is so peculiarly alarming when executed by him, that it ought to be declined whenever it can be assigned to any other person of sufficient judgment and delicacy. For the physician should be the minister of hope and comfort to the sick; that, by such cordials to the drooping spirit, he may smooth the bed of death, revive expiring life, and counteract the depressing influence of those maladies which often disturb the tranquillity of the most resigned in their last moments. The life of a sick person can be shortened, not only by the acts, but also by the words or the manner of a physician. It is, therefore, a sacred duty to guard himself carefully in this respect, and to avoid all things which have a tendency to discourage the patient and to depress his spirits.

§ 5. A physician ought not to abandon a patient because the case is deemed incurable; for his attendance may continue to be highly useful to the patient, and comforting to the relatives around him, even in the last period of a fatal malady, by alleviating pain and other symptoms, and by soothing mental anguish. To decline attendance, under such circumstances, would be sacrificing to fanciful delicacy and mistaken liberality, that moral duty, which is independent of, and far superior to, all pecuniary consideration.

§ 6. Consultations should be promoted in difficult or protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy, and more enlarged views in practice.

§ 7. The opportunity which a physician not unfre-

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quently enjoys of promoting and strengthening the good resolutions of his patients, suffering under the consequences of vicious conduct, ought never to be neglected. His counsels, or even remonstrances, will give satisfaction, not offence, if they be proffered with politeness, and evince a genuine love of virtue, accompanied by a sincere interest in the welfare of the person to whom they are addressed.

ART. II.—*Obligations of patients to their physicians.*

§ 1. The members of the medical profession, upon whom is enjoined the performance of so many important and arduous duties towards the community, and who are required to make so many sacrifices of comfort, ease, and health, for the welfare of those who avail themselves of their services, certainly have a right to expect and require, that their patients should entertain a just sense of the duties which they owe to their medical attendants.

§ 2. The first duty of a patient is to select as his medical adviser one who has received a regular professional education. In no trade or occupation do mankind rely on the skill of an untaught artist; and in medicine, confessedly the most difficult and intricate of the sciences, the world ought not to suppose that knowledge is intuitive.

§ 3. Patients should prefer a physician whose habits of life are regular, and who is not devoted to company, pleasure, or to any pursuit incompatible with his professional obligations. A patient should, also, confide the care of himself and family, as much

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as possible, to one physician; for a medical man who has become acquainted with the peculiarities of constitution, habits, and predispositions of those he attends, is more likely to be successful in his treatment than one who does not possess that knowledge.

A patient who has thus selected his physician, should always apply for advice in what may appear to him trivial cases, for the most fatal results often supervene on the slightest accidents. It is of still more importance that he should apply for assistance in the forming stage of violent diseases; it is to a neglect of this precept that medicine owes much of the uncertainty and imperfection with which it has been reproached.

§ 4. Patients should faithfully and unreservedly communicate to their physician the supposed cause of their disease. This is the more important, as many diseases of a mental origin simulate those depending on external causes, and yet are only to be cured by ministering to the mind diseased. A patient should never be afraid of thus making his physician his friend and adviser; he should always bear in mind that a medical man is under the strongest obligations of secrecy. Even the female sex should never allow feelings of shame or delicacy to prevent their disclosing the seat, symptoms, and causes of complaints peculiar to them. However commendable a modest reserve may be in the common occurrences of life, its strict observance in medicine is often attended with the most serious consequences, and a patient may sink under a pain-

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ful and loathsome disease, which might have been readily prevented had timely intimation been given to the physician.

§ 5. A patient should never weary his physician with a tedious detail of events or matters not appertaining to his disease. Even as relates to his actual symptoms, he will convey much more real information by giving clear answers to interrogatories, than by the most minute account of his own framing. Neither should he obtrude upon his physician the details of his business nor the history of his family concerns.

§ 6. The obedience of a patient to the prescriptions of his physician should be prompt and implicit. He should never permit his own crude opinions as to their fitness to influence his attention to them. A failure in one particular may render an otherwise judicious treatment dangerous, and even fatal. This remark is equally applicable to diet, drink, and exercise. As patients become convalescent, they are very apt to suppose that the rules prescribed for them may be disregarded, and the consequence, but too often, is a relapse. Patients should never allow themselves to be persuaded to take any medicine whatever, that may be recommended to them by the self-constituted doctors and doctresses who are so frequently met with, and who pretend to possess infallible remedies for the cure of every disease. However simple some of their prescriptions may appear to be, it often happens that they are productive of much

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mischief, and in all cases they are injurious, by contravening the plan of treatment adopted by the physician.

§ 7. A patient should, if possible, avoid even the *friendly visits of a physician* who is not attending him—and when he does receive them, he should never converse on the subject of his disease, as an observation may be made, without any intention of interference, which may destroy his confidence in the course he is pursuing, and induce him to neglect the directions prescribed to him. A patient should never send for a consulting physician without the express consent of his own medical attendant. It is of great importance that physicians should act in concert; for, although their modes of treatment may be attended with equal success when employed singly, yet conjointly they are very likely to be productive of disastrous results.

§ 8. When a patient wishes to dismiss his physician, justice and common courtesy require that he should declare his reasons for so doing.

§ 9. Patients should always, when practicable, send for their physician in the morning, before his usual hour of going out; for, by being early aware of the visits he has to pay during the day, the physician is able to apportion his time in such a manner as to prevent an interference of engagements. Patients should also avoid calling on their medical adviser unnecessarily during the hours devoted to meals or sleep. They should always be in readiness to receive the visits of their physician, as the

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detention of a few minutes is often of serious inconvenience to him.

§ 10. A patient should, after his recovery, entertain a just and enduring sense of the value of the services rendered him by his physician; for these are of such a character, that no mere pecuniary acknowledgment can repay or cancel them.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO EACH OTHER, AND TO THE PROFESSION AT LARGE.

ART. I.—*Duties for the support of professional character.*

§ 1. Every individual, on entering the profession, as he becomes thereby entitled to all its privileges and immunities, incurs an obligation to exert his best abilities to maintain its dignity and honor, to exalt its standing, and to extend the bounds of its usefulness. He should, therefore, observe strictly such laws as are instituted for the government of its members; should avoid all contumelious and sarcastic remarks relative to the faculty as a body; and while, by unwearied diligence, he resorts to every honorable means of enriching the science, he should entertain a due respect for his seniors who have, by their labors, brought it to the elevated condition in which he finds it.

§ 2. It is not in accord with the interests of the public or the honor of the profession that any physician or medical teacher should examine or sign diplomas or certificates of proficiency for, or other-

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wise be specially concerned with, the graduation of persons whom they have good reason to believe intend to support and practise any exclusive and irregular system of medicine.

§ 3. There is no profession, from the members of which greater purity of character, and a higher standard of moral excellence are required, than the medical; and to attain such eminence is a duty every physician owes alike to his profession and to his patients. It is due to the latter, as without it he cannot command their respect and confidence, and to both, because no scientific attainments can compensate for the want of correct moral principles. It is also incumbent upon the faculty to be temperate in all things, for the practice of physic requires the unremitting exercise of a clear and vigorous understanding; and, on emergencies, for which no professional man should be unprepared, a steady hand, an acute eye. and an unclouded head may be essential to the well-being, and even to the life, of a fellow-creature.

§ 4. It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements, or private cards, or handbills, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases—publicly offering advice and medicine to the poor gratis, or promising radical cures; or to publish cases and operations in the daily prints, or suffer such publications to be made; to invite laymen to be present at operations, to boast of cures and remedies, to adduce certificates of skill and success, or to perform

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any other similar acts. These are the ordinary practices of empirics, and are highly reprehensible in a regular physician.

§ 5. Equally derogatory to professional character is it for a physician to hold a patent for any surgical instrument or medicine; or to dispense a secret *nostrum*, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of himself or of others. For, if such nostrum be of real efficacy, any concealment regarding it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance or fraudulent avarice. It is also reprehensible for physicians to give certificates attesting the efficacy of patent or secret medicines, or in any way to promote the use of them.

ART. II.—*Professional services of physicians to each other.*

§ 1. All practitioners of medicine, their wives, and their children while under the paternal care, are entitled to the gratuitous services of any one or more of the faculty residing near them, whose assistance may be desired. A physician afflicted with disease is usually an incompetent judge of his own case; and the natural anxiety and solicitude which he experiences at the sickness of a wife, a child, or any one who, by the ties of consanguinity, is rendered peculiarly dear to him, tend to obscure his judgment, and produce timidity and irresolution

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in his practice. Under such circumstances, medical men are peculiarly dependent upon each other, and kind offices and professional aid should always be cheerfully and gratuitously afforded. Visits ought not, however, to be obtruded officiously; as such unasked civility may give rise to embarrassment, or interfere with that choice on which confidence depends. But, if a distant member of the faculty, whose circumstances are affluent, request attendance, and an honorarium be offered, it should not be declined; for no pecuniary obligation ought to be imposed, which the party receiving it would wish not to incur.

ART. III.—*Of the duties of physicians as respects vicarious offices.*

§ 1. The affairs of life, the pursuit of health, and the various accidents and contingencies to which a medical man is peculiarly exposed, sometimes require him temporarily to withdraw from his duties to his patients, and to request some of his professional brethren to officiate for him. Compliance with this request is an act of courtesy, which should always be performed with the utmost consideration for the interest and character of the family physician, and when exercised for a short period, all the pecuniary obligations for such service should be awarded to him. But if a member of the profession neglect his business in quest of pleasure and amusement, he cannot be considered as entitled to the

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advantages of the frequent and long-continued exercise of this fraternal courtesy, without awarding to the physician who officiates, the fees arising from the discharge of his professional duties.

In obstetrical and important surgical cases, which give rise to unusual fatigue, anxiety, and responsibility, it is just that the fees accruing therefrom should be awarded to the physician who officiates.

ART. IV.—*Of the duties of physicians in regard to consultations.*

§ 1. A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honors of his profession. Nevertheless, as in consultations the good of the patient is the sole object in view and this is often dependent on personal confidence, no intelligent regular practitioner, who has a license to practise from some medical board of known and acknowledged respectability, recognized by the American Medical Association, and who is in good moral and professional standing in the place in which he resides, should be fastidiously excluded from fellowship, or his aid refused in consultation, when it is requested by the patient. But no one can be considered as a regular practitioner or a fit associate in consultation, whose practice is based on an exclusive dogma, to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession, and of the aids

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actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology, and organic chemistry.

§ 2. In consultations, no rivalship or jealousy should be indulged; candor, probity, and all due respect should be exercised towards the physician having charge of the case.

§ 3. In consultations, the attending physician should be the first to propose the necessary questions to the sick; after which the consulting physician should have the opportunity to make such further inquiries of the patient as may be necessary to satisfy him of the true character of the case. Both physicians should then retire to a private place for deliberation; and the one first in attendance should communicate the directions agreed upon to the patient or his friends, as well as any opinions which it may be thought proper to express. But no statement or discussion of it should take place before the patient or his friends, except in the presence of all the faculty attending, and by their common consent; and no *opinions* or *prognostications* should be delivered which are not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence.

§ 4. In consultations, the physician in attendance should deliver his opinion first; and when there are several consulting, they should deliver their opinions in the order in which they have been called in. No decision, however, should restrain the attending physician from making such variations in the mode of treatment as any subsequent unexpected change in the character of the case may demand. But such

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variation, and the reasons for it, ought to be carefully detailed at the next meeting in consultation. The same privilege belongs also to the consulting physician if he is sent for in an emergency, when the regular attendant is out of the way, and similar explanations must be made by him at the next consultation.

§ 5. The utmost punctuality should be observed in the visits of physicians when they are to hold consultation together, and this is generally practicable, for society has been considerate enough to allow the plea of a professional engagement to take precedence of all others, and to be an ample reason for the relinquishment of any present occupation. But as professional engagements may sometimes interfere, and delay one of the parties, the physician who first arrives should wait for his associate a reasonable period, after which the consultation should be considered as postponed to a new appointment. If it be the attending physician who is present, he will of course see the patient and prescribe; but if it be the consulting one, he should retire, except in case of emergency, or when he has been called from a considerable distance, in which latter case he may examine the patient, and give his opinion in *writing*, and *under seal*, to be delivered to his associate.

§ 6. In consultations, theoretical discussions should be avoided, as occasioning perplexity and loss of time. For there may be much diversity of opinion concerning speculative points, with perfect agreement in those modes of practice which are founded, not on hypothesis, but on experience and observation.

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§ 7. All discussions in consultation should be held as secret and confidential. Neither by words nor manner should any of the parties to a consultation assert or insinuate that any part of the treatment pursued did not receive his assent. The responsibility must be equally divided between the medical attendants—they must equally share the credit of success as well as the blame of failure.

§ 8. Should an irreconcilable diversity of opinion occur when several physicians are called upon to consult together, the opinion of the majority should be considered as decisive; but if the numbers be equal on each side, then the decision should rest with the attending physician. It may, moreover, sometimes happen that two physicians cannot agree in their views of the nature of a case, and the treatment to be pursued. This is a circumstance much to be deplored, and should always be avoided, if possible, by mutual concessions, as far as they can be justified by a conscientious regard for the dictates of judgment. But in the event of its occurrence, a third physician should, if practicable, be called to act as umpire; and, if circumstances prevent the adoption of this course, it must be left to the patient to select the physician in whom he is most willing to confide. But, as every physician relies upon the rectitude of his judgment, he should, when left in the minority, politely and consistently retire from any further deliberation in the consultation, or participation in the management of the case.

§ 9. As circumstances sometimes occur to render

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a *special consultation* desirable, when the continued attendance of two physicians might be objectionable to the patient, the member of the faculty whose assistance is required in such cases should sedulously guard against all future unsolicited attendance. As such consultations require an extraordinary portion both of time and attention, at least a double honorarium may be reasonably expected.

§ 10. A physician who is called upon to consult, should observe the most honorable and scrupulous regard for the character and standing of the practitioner in attendance; the practice of the latter, if necessary, should be justified as far as it can be, consistently with a conscientious regard for truth, and no hint or insinuation should be thrown out which could impair the confidence reposed in him, or affect his reputation. The consulting physician should also carefully refrain from any of those extraordinary attentions or assiduities which are too often practised by the dishonest for the base purpose of gaining applause, or ingratiating themselves into the favor of families and individuals.

ART. V.—*Duties of physicians in cases of interference.*

§ 1. Medicine is a liberal profession, and those admitted into its ranks should found their expectations of practice upon the extent of their qualifications, not on intrigue or artifice.

§ 2. A physician, in his intercourse with a patient

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under the care of another practitioner, should observe the strictest caution and reserve. No meddling inquiries should be made—no disingenuous hints given relative to the nature and treatment of his disorder; nor any course of conduct pursued that may directly or indirectly tend to diminish the trust reposed in the physician employed.

§ 3. The same circumspection and reserve should be observed when, from motives of business or friendship, a physician is prompted to visit an individual who is under the direction of another practitioner. Indeed, such visits should be avoided, except under peculiar circumstances; and when they are made, no particular inquiries should be instituted relative to the nature of the disease, or the remedies employed, but the topics of conversation should be as foreign to the case as circumstances will admit.

§ 4. A physician ought not to take charge of or prescribe for a patient who has recently been under the care of another member of the faculty in the same illness, except in cases of sudden emergency, or in consultation with the physician previously in attendance, or when the latter has relinquished the case, or been regularly notified that his services are no longer desired. Under such circumstances, no unjust and illiberal insinuations should be thrown out in relation to the conduct or practice previously pursued, which should be justified as far as candor and regard for truth and probity will permit; for it often happens that patients become dissatisfied when they do not

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experience immediate relief, and, as many diseases are naturally protracted, the want of success, in the first stage of treatment, affords no evidence of a lack of professional knowledge and skill.

§ 5. When a physician is called to an urgent case, because the family attendant is not at hand, he ought, unless his assistance in consultation be desired, to resign the care of the patient to the latter immediately on his arrival.

§ 6. It often happens in cases of sudden illness, or of recent accidents and injury, owing to the alarm and anxiety of friends, that a number of physicians are simultaneously sent for. Under these circumstances, courtesy should assign the patient to the first who arrives, who should select from those present any additional assistance that he may deem necessary. In all such cases, however, the practitioner who officiates should request the family physician, if there be one, to be called, and, unless his further attendance be requested, should resign the case to the latter on his arrival.

§ 7. When a physician is called to the patient of another practitioner, in consequence of the sickness or absence of the latter, he ought, on the return or recovery of the regular attendant, and with the consent of the patient, to surrender the case.

[The expression, "patient of another practitioner," is understood to mean a patient who may have been under the charge of another practitioner at the time of the attack of sickness, or departure from home of the latter, or who may have called for his attendance

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during his absence or sickness, or in any other manner given it to be understood that he regarded the said physician as his regular medical attendant.]

§ 8. A physician, when visiting a sick person in the country, may be desired to see a neighboring patient who is under the regular direction of another physician, in consequence of some sudden change or aggravation of symptoms. The conduct to be pursued on such an occasion is to give advice adapted to present circumstances; to interfere no further than is absolutely necessary with the general plan of treatment; to assume no future direction, unless it be expressly desired; and, in this last case, to request an immediate consultation with the practitioner previously employed.

§ 9. A wealthy physician should not give advice *gratis* to the affluent; because his doing so is an injury to his professional brethren. The office of a physician can never be supported as an exclusively beneficent one; and it is defrauding, in some degree, the common funds for its support, when fees are dispensed with which might justly be claimed.

§ 10. When a physician who has been engaged to attend a case of midwifery is absent, and another is sent for, if delivery is accomplished during the attendance of the latter, he is entitled to the fee, but should resign the patient to the practitioner first engaged.

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ART. VI.—*Of differences between physicians.*

§ 1. Diversity of opinion and opposition of interest may, in the medical as in other professions, sometimes occasion controversy and even contention. Whenever such cases unfortunately occur, and cannot be immediately terminated, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of physicians or a *court-medical.*

§ 2. As peculiar reserve must be maintained by physicians towards the public, in regard to professional matters, and as there exist numerous points in medical ethics and etiquette through which the feelings of medical men may be painfully assailed in their intercourse with each other, and which cannot be understood or appreciated by general society, neither the subject-matter of such differences nor the adjudication of the arbitrators should be made public, as publicity in a case of this nature may be personally injurious to the individuals concerned, and can hardly fail to bring discredit on the faculty.

ART. VII.—*Of pecuniary acknowledgments.*

Some general rules should be adopted by the faculty, in every town or district, relative to *pecuniary acknowledgments* from their patients; and it should be deemed a point of honor to adhere to these rules with as much uniformity as varying circumstances will admit.

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OF THE DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC, AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE PUBLIC TO THE PROFESSION.

ART. I.—*Duties of the profession to the public.*

§ 1. As good citizens, it is the duty of physicians to be ever vigilant for the welfare of the community, and to bear their part in sustaining its institutions and burdens; they should also be ever ready to give counsel to the public in relation to matters especially appertaining to their profession, as on subjects of medical police, public hygiene, and legal medicine. It is their province to enlighten the public in regard to quarantine regulations; the location, arrangement, and dietaries of hospitals, asylums, schools, prisons, and similar institutions; in relation to the medical police of towns, as drainage, ventilation, etc.—and in regard to measures for the prevention of epidemic and contagious diseases; and when pestilence prevails, it is their duty to face the danger, and to continue their labors for the alleviation of the suffering, even at the jeopardy of their own lives.

§ 2. Medical men should also be always ready, when called on by the legally constituted authorities, to enlighten coroners' inquests and courts of justice, on subjects strictly medical—such as involve questions relating to sanity, legitimacy, murder by poisons or other violent means, and in regard to the various other subjects embraced in the science of Medical Jurisprudence. But in these cases, and

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especially where they are required to make a *post-mortem* examination, it is just, in consequence of the time, labor, and skill required, and the responsibility and risk they incur, that the public should award them a proper honorarium.

§ 3. There is no profession by the members of which eleemosynary services are more liberally dispensed than the medical, but justice requires that some limits should be placed to the performance of such good offices. Poverty, professional brotherhood, and certain of the public duties referred to in the first section of this article, should always be recognized as presenting valid claims for gratuitous services; but neither institutions endowed by the public or by rich individuals, societies for mutual benefit, for the insurance of lives or for analogous purposes, nor any profession or occupation, can be admitted to possess such privilege. Nor can it be justly expected of physicians to furnish certificates of inability to serve on juries, to perform militia duty, or to testify to the state of health of persons wishing to insure their lives, obtain pensions, or the like, without a pecuniary acknowledgment. But to individuals in indigent circumstances, such professional services should always be cheerfully and freely accorded.

§ 4. It is the duty of physicians, who are frequent witnesses of the enormities committed by quackery, and the injury to health and even destruction of life caused by the use of quack medicines, to enlighten

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the public on these subjects, to expose the injuries sustained by the unwary from the devices and pretensions of artful empirics and impostors. Physicians ought to use all the influence which they may possess, as professors in Colleges of Pharmacy, and by exercising their option in regard to the shops to which their prescriptions shall be sent, to discourage druggists and apothecaries from vending quack or secret medicines, or from being in any way engaged in their manufacture and sale.

ART. II.—*Obligations of the public to physicians.*

The benefits accruing to the public, directly and indirectly, from the active and unwearied beneficence of the profession, are so numerous and important, that physicians are justly entitled to the utmost consideration and respect from the community. The public ought likewise to entertain a just appreciation of medical qualifications; to make a proper discrimination between true science and the assumptions of ignorance and empiricism—to afford every encouragement and facility for the acquisition of medical education—and no longer to allow the statute-books to exhibit the anomaly of exacting knowledge from physicians, under a liability to heavy penalties, and of making them obnoxious to punishment for resorting to the only means of obtaining it.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

REVISION AND ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS.

1. No new or amended ordinance or by-law (see the last clause of the Act of Incorporation) shall be binding on the Officers or Fellows of the College, unless it shall have been proposed in writing and subscribed by five Fellows, at one stated meeting, and enacted or passed at another, after the intervention of at least thirty days; and unless it shall then be passed by a majority of two-thirds, there being not less than twenty Fellows present.

2. Whenever a proposed alteration of the ordinances and by-laws is to be voted on at any meeting of the College, said action shall be announced by the Secretary in the notice for that meeting.

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LIST

OF

PRESIDENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

	Date of Election.
JOHN REDMAN, M.D.	1787.
WILLIAM SHIPPEN, M.D.	1805.
ADAM KUHN, M.D.	1809.
THOMAS PARKE, M.D.	1818.
THOMAS C. JAMES, M.D.*	1835.
THOMAS T. HEWSON, M.D.	"
GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D.	1848.
W. S. W. RUSCHENBERGER, M.D.	1879.

* Died four months after his election.

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OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, 1882.

President, W. S. W. RUSCHENBERGER, M.D.
Vice-President, ALFRED STILLÉ, M.D.
Secretary, RICHARD A. CLEEMANN, M.D.
Treasurer, CHARLES STEWART WURTS, M.D.
Curator, THOS. HEWSON BACHE, M.D.
Librarian, ——— ———.
Recorder, J. EWING MEARS, M.D.

Censors, Drs. LEWIS RODMAN, EDWARD HARTSHORNE, WILLIAM GOODELL, SAMUEL LEWIS.

Councillors,
To serve 3 years, Drs. JAMES TYSON and LOUIS STARR.
" " 2 years, Drs. JOHN H. BRINTON and WHARTON SINKLER.
" " 1 year, Drs. CASPAR MORRIS and S. LITTELL.

Committee of Publication.

Drs. J. M. DACOSTA, JOHN ASHHURST, Jr., JAMES H. HUTCHINSON, and the Recorder, *ex-officio.*

Library Committee.

Drs. ALFRED STILLÉ, SAMUEL LEWIS, WALTER F. ATLEE, JOHN ASHHURST, Jr., and I. MINIS HAYS.

Committee on the Mütter Museum.

Drs. WILLIAM HUNT, S. WEIR MITCHELL, and JOHN H. BRINTON.

Hall Committee.

Drs. EDWARD HARTSHORNE, LEWIS RODMAN, T. H. BACHE, R. P. HARRIS, and ROBERT H. ALISON.

Committee on Lectures.

Drs. SAMUEL D. GROSS, JOSEPH LEIDY, WILLIAM GOODELL, WILLIAM F. NORRIS, and JOHN H. PACKARD.

Committee on the Directory for Nurses.

Drs. W. W. KEEN, S. WEIR MITCHELL, and ALBERT H. SMITH.

Committee on Finance.

Drs. ———, ———, ———, and the President and Treasurer, *ex-officio.*

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FELLOWS, ASSOCIATE FELLOWS, AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

* Denotes deceased Fellows.
† Resignation of Fellowship.
‖ Forfeiture of Fellowship.
(N. R.) Non-resident Fellows.

FELLOWS.

	ELECTED.	
* John Redman	Jan.	1787
* John Jones	"	"
* John Morgan	"	"
* Wm. Shippen, Jr.	"	"
* Adam Kuhn	"	"
† Benjamin Rush	"	"
* Gerardus Clarkson	"	"
* Samuel Duffield	"	"
* Thomas Parke	"	"
* James Hutchinson	"	"
* George Glentworth	"	"
* Abraham Chovet	"	"
* Andrew Ross	"	"
* William W. Smith	"	"
* James Hall	"	"
† William Clarkson	"	"
* William Currie	"	"
* Benjamin Say	"	"
* Samuel Powel Griffitts	"	"
* Benjamin Duffield	"	"

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		ELECTED.	
‖	John Morris	Jan.	1787
*	John Carson	"	"
*	John Foulke	"	"
‖	Robert Harris	"	"
*	Nathan Dorsey	April,	"
*	John R. B. Rodgers	"	"
*	Caspar Wistar, Jr.	"	"
*	James Cunningham	"	"
*	Charles Moore	"	"
*	Michael Leib	March,	1788
*	John H. Gibbons	"	"
*	Nicholas B. Waters	April,	1789
*	Renjamin Smith Barton	"	1790
*	Thomas Redman	July,	1791
*	William McIlvaine	Nov.	"
*	Plunket F. Glentworth	Sept.	1792
*	Hugh Hodge	Dec.	"
‖	Charles Caldwell	July,	1795
*	John Cumming	Oct.	"
*	Thomas C. James	"	"
*	William Annan	June,	1796
†	Adam Seybert	Nov.	1797
*	William Boys	"	1798
*	Lewis J. Jardine	July,	1800
*	Joseph P. Minnick	Aug.	1801
*	Thomas T. Hewson	Dec.	"
*	Nathaniel Chapman	Nov.	1807
*	Jos. Parrish	"	1810
*	Henry Neill	June,	1811
*	Samuel Stewart	July,	1814
*	Joseph Woollens	"	"
*	Isaac Cleaver	Feb.	1815
‖	William P. C. Barton	June,	"
†	Edwin A. Atlee	July,	"
*	John M. Moore	Aug.	"
*	Samuel C. Hopkins	"	1817
†	John Wilson Moore	Dec.	"
*	Samuel Emlen	Aug.	1818

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		ELECTED.	
*	John C. Otto	March,	1819
*	Elijah Griffiths	April,	1821
*	John Ruan	"	1823
*	Joseph Hartshorne	Dec.	1824
*	Henry Bond	July,	1825
*	Robert M. Huston	Sept.	1826
*	John Bell	Feb.	1827
*	Hugh L. Hodge	April,	"
*	Charles D. Meigs	"	"
*	George B. Wood	"	"
†	R. La Roche	"	"
*	Benjamin Hornor Coates	May,	"
*	John K. Mitchell	Aug.	"
*	Thomas H. Ritchie	April,	1828
*	Lewis P. Gebhard	"	"
*	William Darrach	May,	"
*	William S. Coxe	Jan.	1829
*	Franklin Bache	April,	"
‖	Joseph Togno	Dec.	1830
	George Fox	Sept.	1831
*	Charles Lukens	Feb.	1832
‖	Edward Y. Howell	June,	"
*	Theophilus E. Beesley	Oct.	"
*	Simon A. Wickes	Nov.	1833
*	Caspar W. Pennock (N. R.)	Sept.	1834
*	William W. Gerhard	"	"
*	Thomas Stewardson	Jan.	1835
	William Ashmead	"	"
‖	Reynell Coates	Feb.	"
*	John Marshall Paul (N. R.)	May,	"
*	Joseph Pancoast	"	"
*	Isaac Hays	Sept.	"
*	John Rodman Paul	Feb.	1836
†	Charles Noble	March,	"
*	D. Francis Condie	May,	"
	Squier Littell	"	"
*	Thomas D. Mütter	"	"
*	Isaac Parrish	"	"

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		ELECTED.	
‖	David Rutter	Jan.	1837
‖	Frederick A. Vandyke	March,	"
*	Anthony Bournonville	May,	"
	W. S. W. Ruschenberger	April,	1838
†	Samuel Jackson	May,	"
*	Robley Dunglison	June,	"
*	Jacob Randolph	Dec.	"
*	Joseph Carson	"	"
*	Joseph Warrington (N. R.)	Jan.	1839
*	James H. Bradford	"	"
	Thomas S. Kirkbride	"	"
*	George W. Norris	"	"
*	Francis West	Feb.	"
†	Benjamin D. Neill	"	"
‖	Rush Vandyke	"	"
*	Edward Peace	March,	"
*	Frederick Turnpenny	"	"
*	George McClellan	May,	"
*	William D. Brinckle	"	"
*	William Pepper	"	"
*	Edward Hallowell	"	"
*	Samuel Colhoun	Aug.	"
*	William H. Clapp	"	"
	Caspar Morris	Sept.	"
*	Carter N. Berkeley	June,	1840
*	Joseph Peace	Oct.	"
	William S. Zantzinger (N. R.)	Nov.	"
*	David C. Skerrett (N. R.)	Dec.	"
‖	W. Poyntell Johnson	"	"
†	Henry H. Smith	Jan.	1842
*	Charles Evans	April,	"
†	Caspar Wistar	"	"
*	Gotthilf Moehring	June,	"
*	Robert Bridges	July,	"
	Meredith Clymer (N. R.)	"	"
	John D. Griscom	Aug.	"
*	Thomas Dillard	Nov.	"

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		ELECTED.	
*	Paul Beck Goddard	Nov.	1842
	Alfred Stillé	Dec.	"
	John J. Reese	"	"
	John Forsyth Meigs	June,	1843
†	John Wiltbank	"	"
*	Henry S. Patterson	Aug.	"
	Lewis Rodman	Nov.	"
*	George L. Newbold	"	"
*	William Byrd Page	Dec.	"
	Charles R. King (N. R.)	"	1844
*	David H. Tucker (N. R.)	"	"
*	T. R. Brinckle	Jan.	1845
*	Samuel G. Morton	"	"
*	Francis G. Smith, Jr.	May,	"
‖	Mahlon P. Hutchinson	Sept.	"
*	Benjamin S. Janney	"	"
†	Alexander Wilcocks	April,	1846
*	Victor L. Godon	June,	"
*	Thomas F. Betton	"	"
*	Morris C. Shallcross	"	"
*	William R. Grant	"	"
*	Joshua M. Wallace	"	"
*	Washington L. Atlee	"	"
*	John Neill	Aug.	"
	Henry Gibbons (N. R.)	"	"
	Anthony E. Stocker	Dec.	"
*	J. Dickinson Logan (N. R.)	Feb.	1847
*	Gouverneur Emerson	"	"
*	Edward Hartshorne	April,	"
*	Moreton Stillé	Dec.	"
	Caspar Wister	Jan.	1848
	Robert A Given (N. R.)	"	"
	Joseph Klapp	April,	"
*	Samuel Jackson (Prof.)	Nov.	"
	Samuel Lewis	Feb.	1849
	Justus Dunott (N. R.)	"	"
*	Samuel L. Hollingsworth	April,	"
	John Hastings (N. R.)	"	"

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		ELECTED.	
*	James M. Greene	April,	1849
	John L. Ludlow	June,	"
*	John H. B. McClellan	July,	"
	William V. Keating	"	"
*	D. Paul Lajus	"	"
†	John K. Mason	"	"
*	William B. Wilson	Oct.	"
*	Edmund Lang	Nov.	"
†	Thomas S. Reed	"	"
†	Richard H. Townsend	Feb.	1850
*	Isaac Remington	March,	"
*	John B. Tuft (N. R.)	"	"
	Edward H. Mayer (N. R.)	Oct.	"
	William R. Bullock (N. R.)	Jan.	1851
*	John B. Biddle	"	"
*	Robert P. Thomas	"	"
*	Henry E Drayton	April,	"
*	Bernard Henry	"	"
†	James J. Levick	"	"
	Joseph Leidy	"	"
*	Wilson Jewell	July,	"
	Ellwood Wilson	"	"
	Henry Hartshorne	Oct.	"
†	William Keller	Jan.	1852
*	William Mayburry	"	"
	Alfred L. Kennedy	"	"
	Ellerslie Wallace	"	"
*	Thomas H. Yardley	"	"
	Fitz William Sargent (N. R.)	April,	"
	Thomas Hewson Bache	"	"
*	James V. Emlen	"	"
*	Joseph Hopkinson	"	"
	Owen Jones Wister	"	"
	William H. Hooper	"	"
‖	Henry Tiedemann	July,	"
*	Jonathan M. Allen (N. R.)	"	"
	James L. Tyson (N. R.)	Oct.	"
†	James E. Rhoads	Jan.	1853

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		ELECTED.
	Addinell Hewson	Jan. 1853
*	David Gilbert	Oct. "
†	B. Howard Rand	" "
	W. P. Tilden (N. R.)	Jan. 1854
*	G. Hermann Robinett	April, "
	William Hunt	" "
	R. A. F. Penrose	" "
*	Richard Clements	July, "
	William H. Gobrecht (N. R.)	" "
	Joseph Parrish (N. R.)	Oct. "
	William D. Stroud	Jan. 1855
	Nathan L. Hatfield	" "
	Francis W. Lewis	July, "
	S. Weir Mitchell	Jan. 1856
	R. K. Smith (N. R.)	April, "
*	William N. Johnson	" "
	J. Cheston Morris	Oct. "
*	James Aitken Meigs	" "
	John H. Brinton	" "
*	Alfred M. Slocum	Jan. 1857
	Alfred Green	" "
	Samuel D. Gross	" "
	Walter F. Atlee	April, "
	Robert E. Rogers	" "
	Thos. G. Richardson (N. R.)	" "
*	James M. Corse (N. R.)	Oct. "
	John H. Packard	July, 1858
	J. M. Da Costa	Oct. "
†	S. Henry Dickson	Jan. 1859
	D. Hayes Agnew	" "
	James Darrach	April, "
	William A. Hammond (N. R.)	July, "
	Charles B. Boker	" "
†	William Hembel Taggart	" "
*	A. Owen Stillé	" "
*	Augustine H. Fish	" "
	Henry D. Benner	April, 1860
	William R. Dunton	" "

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		ELECTED.	
	Charles Stewart Wurts	Oct.	1860
	Thos. G. Morton	July,	1861
	William S. Forbes	April,	1862
*	C. Pendleton Tutt	"	"
	Robert P. Harris	"	"
*	John F. Lamb	Jan.	1863
	James H. Hutchinson	"	"
*	Edward A. Page	"	"
	A. Douglass Hall	"	"
	Lewis D. Harlow	"	"
*	H. Lenox Hodge	April,	"
	Albert H. Smith	"	"
	W. Lehman Wells	"	"
*	David Burpee	"	"
	Richard J. Dunglison	"	"
	George R. Morehouse	July,	"
‖	W. Kent Gilbert	"	"
*	J. Hamilton Slack	"	"
	John Ashhurst, Jr.	"	"
	A. K. Smith, U. S. A. (N. R.)	Oct.	"
	Edward A. Spooner	Jan.	1864
	Albert Fricke	"	"
	William H. Granger	"	"
	William H. Pancoast	"	"
*	William M. King, U. S. N.	"	"
	J. M. Leedom	April,	"
	R. N. Downs	"	"
	E. L. Duer	"	"
	S. P. Jones	"	"
	Winthrop Sargent (N. R.)	"	"
	E. P. Vandyke	"	"
†	Hilborne West	July,	"
	Edward A. Smith	"	"
*	Edward Livezey	"	"
	F. H. Getchell	"	"
*	A. A. Henderson, U. S. N.	"	"
‖	Robert Bolling	"	"

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		ELECTED.	
‖	John Le Conte	Oct.	1864
	William Moss	"	"
*	Lewis Taylor, U. S. A.	Jan.	1865
*	Isaac I. Hayes (N. R.)	"	"
	George C. Harlan	"	"
	Horatio C. Wood, Jr.	April,	"
	Samuel Ashhurst	"	"
	Isaac Norris, Jr.	"	"
	George Hamilton	"	"
	Andrew Nebinger	"	"
	C. Percy La Roche (N. R.)	July,	"
*	Edwin Scholfield	"	"
	William F. Norris	Jan.	1866
	J. J. Black (N. R.)	April,	"
‖	F. F. Maury	"	"
†	Louis Fassitt	"	"
	R. B. Cruice	"	"
	Thomas B. Reed	"	"
	James Tyson	"	"
*	William Darrach	Oct.	"
	D. F. Woods	"	"
	C. Schaffer	"	"
	Emil Fischer	"	"
	Chas. H. Boardman (N. R.)	Jan.	1867
	Harrison Allen	"	"
	W. W. Keen	"	"
	H. Earnest Goodman	"	"
	Charles H. Thomas	"	"
	R. R. Taylor	"	"
*	Edward Rhoads	"	"
*	George Pepper	April,	"
‖	Jacob Roberts	"	"
	Oliver A. Judson	Oct.	"
	George H. Horn	"	"
†	Horace Williams	Jan.	1868
	D. Murray Cheston	"	"
	William Goodell	April,	"
	Samuel B. Howell	"	"

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	ELECTED.	
James Cummiskey	April,	1868
William Pepper	"	"
E. B. Shapleigh	"	"
* Isaac Ray	July,	"
* Ferdinand A. Hassler	"	"
* Thaddeus L. Leavitt	"	"
Samuel W. Gross	Oct.	"
Thomas J. Yarrow	"	"
J. Ewing Mears	"	"
Horace Y. Evans	"	"
T. Hollingsworth Andrews	Jan.	1869
Jos. G. Richardson	"	"
William Thomson	April,	"
* Horace Binney Hare	"	"
Herbert Norris	July,	"
* John S. Parry	Jan.	1870
* William S. Halsey	"	"
* Frederic W. Lewis	"	"
* William B. Corbitt (N. R.)	"	"
Henry S. Schell	"	"
Henry R. Silliman	"	"
John C. Norris	"	"
John M. Adler	April,	"
* Francis G. Smyth	"	"
C. H. Burnett	July,	"
L. J. Deal (N. R.)	"	"
W. H. Ford	"	"
E. B. Gardette	"	"
* R. M. Townsend	"	"
A. Paul Turner	"	"
M. J. Grier	Oct.	"
L. A. Duhring	Jan.	1871
J. A. McFerran	"	"
Charles T. Hunter	"	"
James V. Ingham	"	"
Thomas Wistar	"	"
J. Solis Cohen	April,	"
John H. Grove	"	"

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	ELECTED.	
* Lucius S. Bolles	April,	1871
* W. F. Jenks	"	"
Thos. R. Dunglison (N. R.)	July,	"
George Strawbridge	"	"
* R. M. Bertolet	"	"
Elliott Richardson	Oct.	"
Wm. Ashbridge	Jan.	1872
R. A. Cleemann	"	"
W. H. Finn	"	"
I. Minis Hays	"	"
A. G. B. Hinckle	"	"
Wm. G. Porter	"	"
Wharton Sinkler	April,	"
Oscar H. Allis	"	1873
H. F. Baxter	"	"
Leonardo S. Clark	"	"
W. R. Cruice	"	"
George S. Gerhard	"	"
James Simpson	"	"
‖ Richard Thomas	"	"
W. H. Wallace	"	"
Arthur Van Harlingen	Oct.	"
A. C. W. Beecher	Jan.	1874
A. C. Deakyne	"	"
J. C. Wilson	"	"
W. H. Bennett	April,	"
Wm. H. Webb	Jan.	1875
Louis Starr	April,	"
Theodore F. Seyfert	"	"
Arthur V. Meigs	"	"
R. Burns	Oct.	"
Joseph J. Kirkbride	"	"
George McClellan	"	"
R. H. Alison	April,	1876
L. K. Baldwin	"	"
Edward Shippen, U. S. N.	Oct.	"
Morris J. Lewis	Jan.	1877
E. O. Shakespeare	April,	"
Morris Longstreth	Oct.	"

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	ELECTED.
John M. Keating	Oct. 1877
Theodore C. Wormley	Jan. 1878
Jesse Williamson	April, "
Robert J. Hess	" "
J. Wm. White	" "
Edward T. Bruen	Oct. "
John B. Roberts	" "
Washington H. Baker	April, 1879
Wm. Barton Hopkins	" "
W. Penn Buck	" "
Roberts Bartholow	Jan. 1880
De Forest Willard	" "
H. C. Chapman	" "
Frank Woodbury	April, "
J. Henry C. Simes	Oct. "
J. T. Eskridge	" "
Chas. W. Dulles	Jan. 1881
Chas. K. Mills	" "
Rush Shippen Huidekoper	" "
* Frank C. Hand	April, "
H. Augustus Wilson	Oct. "
Richard Ashbridge, U. S. N.	April, 1882
Frederick C. Sheppard	" "
A. Sidney Roberts	" "
Joseph Hearn	" "
Joseph F. Edwards	Oct. "
Edward E. Montgomery	" "
Daniel E. Hughes	" "
William H. Parish	" "
John H. Musser	" "

ASSOCIATE FELLOWS.

AMERICAN.

	ELECTED.
* Nicholas Way, Wilmington, Del.	1790
* James Tilton, Dover, Del.	"
* Isaac Senter, Newport, R. I.	"
* David Hosack, New York	1800

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	ELECTED.
* Samuel Bard, New York	1811
* Jacob Bigelow, Boston, Mass.	1821
* Daniel Drake, Cincinnati, O.	1830
* Reuben D. Mussey, Cincinnati, O.	1835
* John Revere, New York	1836
* George Cheyne Shattuck, Boston, Mass.	1839
* Theodoric R. Beck, Albany, N. Y.	"
* Frederick S. Eckard	1840
Peter Parker, Washington, D. C.	1842
* Benjamin W. Dudley, Lexington, Ky.	"
* Nathan R. Smith, Baltimore, Md.	"
* John Hubbard, Hallowell, Me.	"
* Thomas Sewall, Washington, D. C.	"
* John Ware, Boston, Mass.	"
* Amos Twitchell, Keene, N. H.	1843
* N. D. Benedict, Florida	1845
* John C. Warren, Boston, Mass.	1846
* Richard D. Arnold, Savannah, Ga.	"
John L. Atlee, Lancaster, Pa.	1847
* Jonathan Knight, New Haven, Ct.	"
* Alexander H. Stevens, New York	"
* James McNaughton, Albany, N. Y.	"
* Beverly R. Welford, Fredericksburg, Va.	1850
* Henry Miller, Louisville, Ky.	1861
Austin Flint, Sr., New York	1868
Frank H. Hamilton, New York	"
* Wilmer Worthington, Westchester, Pa.	"
Henry I. Bowditch, Boston, Mass.	1876
Henry J. Bigelow, Boston, Mass.	"
* J. B. S. Jackson, Boston, Mass.	"
Alonzo Clark, New York	"
Willard Parker, New York	"
Fordyce Barker, New York	"
E. M. Moore, Rochester, N. Y.	"
F. Donaldson, Baltimore, Md.	"
Christopher Johnston, Baltimore, Md.	"
John S. Billings, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.	"
N. S. Davis, Chicago, Ill.	"

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	ELECTED.
E. G. Comegys, Cincinnati, O.	1876
W. O. Baldwin, Montgomery, Ala.	"
John T. Hodgen, St. Louis, Mo.	"
R. A. Kinloch, Charleston, S. C.	"
F. Peyre Porcher, Charleston, S. C.	"
Joseph Jones, New Orleans, La.	"
Traill Green, Easton, Pa.	"
A. M. Pollock, Pittsburg, Pa.	"
James King, Pittsburg, Pa.	"
Hiram Corson, Norristown, Pa.	"
R. B. Mowry, Allegheny City, Pa.	"
Stanford E. Chaillé, New Orleans, La.	1877
William H. Byford, Chicago, Ill.	"

FOREIGN.

* Peter Renaudet, Bristol, Eng.	1795
* William Patterson, Londonderry, Ireland	1798
* John Coakley Lettsom, London, Eng.	1802
* P. Ch. A. Louis, Paris, France	1835
* Jonathan Pereira, London, Eng.	1848
* Sir Robert Christison, Edinburgh, Scotland	"
Archibald Hall, Canada	1852
* Fleetwood Churchill, Dublin, Ireland	1853
* John M. Lever, London, Eng.	1854
* E. Gintrac, Bordeaux, France	1857
Gaetano Valery, Florence, Italy	"
Hermann Walther, Dresden, Saxony	1860
Pedro Gonzales Velasco, Madrid, Spain	1861
R. G. H. Butcher, Dublin, Ireland	1865
G. H. B. Macleod, Edinburgh, Scotland	"
Th. de Valcourt, Cannes, France	1869
P. F. Da Costa Alvarenga, Lisbon, Portugal	"
* W. Boeck, Christiania, Norway	1872
Henry W. Ackland, Oxford, Eng.	1873
John W. Ogle, London, Eng.	"
Thomas B. Peacock, London, Eng.	"
Sir James Paget, London, Eng.	1874

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	ELECTED.
J. Hughlings Jackson, London, Eng.	1874
George Johnson, London, Eng.	1876
Joseph Lister, Edinburgh, Scotland	1877
Robert Barnes, London, Eng.	"
J. Milner Fothergill, London, Eng.	1878
Amédée Courty, Montpellier, France	1881

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Adolphe Wasseige, Liège, Belgium	1880
Flemming Carrow, Canton, China	"
Domenico Chiara, Milan, Italy	"

NOTE.—In the three issues, preceding the last two, of the Charter, Ordinances, and By-laws, an appendix was added, containing the articles of agreement between the College and the late Dr. Thomas D. Mütter, as well as "extracts from the exemplification of Deed of Thomas D. Mütter *et ux.* to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities. In trust."

This matter is now printed in a separate form, and can be obtained by application to the Secretary or Librarian of the College.

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